THE CENTURY DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

AN ENCYCLOPEDIC LEXICON

SMASH- STRO.

PART XX

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THE CENTURY DICTIONARY

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THE plan of "The Century Dictionary" includes three things: the construction of a general dictionary of the English language which shall be serviceable for every literary and practical use; a more complete collection of the technical terms of the various sciences, arts, trades, and professions than has yet been attempted; and the addition to the definitions proper of such related encyclopedic matter, with pictorial illustrations, as shall constitute a convenient book of general reference.

About 200,000 words will be defined. The Dictionary will be a practically complete record of all the noteworthy words which have been in use since English literature has existed, especially of all that wealth of new words and of applications of old words which has sprung from the development of the thought and life of the nineteenth century. It will record not merely the written language, but the spoken language as well (that is, all important provincial and colloquial words), and it will include (in the one alphabetical order of the Dictionary) abbreviations and such foreign words and phrases as have become a familiar part of English speech.

THE ETYMOLOGIES.

The etymologies have been written anew on a uniform plan, and in accordance with the established principles of comparative philology. It has been possible in many cases, by means of the fresh material at the disposal of the etymologist, to clear up doubts or difficulties hitherto resting upon the history of particular words, to decide definitely in favor of one of several suggested etymologies, to discard numerous current errors, and to give for the first time the history of many words of which the etymologies were previously unknown or erroneously stated. Beginning with the current accepted form of spelling, each important word has been traced back through earlier forms to its remotest known origin. The various prefixes and suffixes useful in the formation of English words are treated very fully in separate articles.

HOMONYMS.

Words of various origin and meaning but of the same spelling, have been distinguished by small superior figures (^{1}, ^{2}, ^{3}, etc.). In numbering these homonyms the rule has been to give precedence to the oldest or the most familiar, or to that one which is most nearly English in origin. The superior numbers apply not so much to the individual word as to the group or root to which it belongs, hence the different grammatical uses of the same homonym are numbered alike when they are separately entered in the Dictionary. Thus a verb and a noun of the same origin and the same present spelling receive the same superior number. But when two words of the same form and of the same radical origin now differ considerably in meaning, so as to be used as different words, they are separately numbered.

THE ORTHOGRAPHY.

Of the great body of words constituting the familiar language the spelling is determined by well-established usage, and, however accidental and unacceptable, in many cases, it may be, it is not the office of a dictionary like this to propose improvements, or to adopt those which have been proposed and have not yet won some degree of acceptance and use. But there are also considerable classes as to which usage is wavering, more than one form being sanctioned by excellent authorities, either in this country or Great Britain, or in both. Familiar examples are words ending in *or* or *our* (as *labor, labour*), in *er* or *re* (as *center, centre*), in *ize* or *ise* (as *civilize, civilise*); those having a single or double consonant after an unaccented vowel (as *traveler, traveller*), or spelled with *e* or with *æ* or *œ* (as *hemorrhage, hæmorrhage*); and so on. In such cases both forms are given, with an expressed preference for the briefer one or the one more accordant with native analogies.

THE PRONUNCIATION.

No attempt has been made to record all the varieties of popular or even educated utterance, or to report the determinations made by different recognized authorities. It has been necessary rather to make a selection of words to which alternative pronunciations should be accorded, and to give preference among these according to the circumstances of each particular case, in view of the general analogies and tendencies of English utterance. The scheme by which the pronunciation is indicated is quite simple, avoiding over-refinement in the discrimination of sounds, and being designed to be readily understood and used. (See Key to Pronunciation on back cover.)

DEFINITIONS OF COMMON WORDS.

In the preparation of the definitions of common words, there has been at hand, besides the material generally accessible to students of the language, a special collection of quotations selected for this work from English books of all kinds and of all periods of the language, which is probably much larger than any which has hitherto been made for the use of an English dictionary, except that accumulated for the Philological Society of London. Thousands of non-technical words, many of them occurring in the classics of the language, and thousands of meanings, many of them familiar, which have not hitherto been noticed by the dictionaries, have in this way been obtained. The arrangement of the definitions historically, in the order in which the senses defined have entered the language, has been adopted wherever possible.

THE QUOTATIONS.

These form a very large collection (about 200,000), representing all periods and branches of English literature. The classics of the language have been drawn upon, and valuable citations have been made from less famous authors in all departments of literature. American writers especially are represented in greater fullness than in any similar work. A list of authors and works (and editions) cited will be published with the concluding part of the Dictionary.

DEFINITIONS OF TECHNICAL TERMS.

Much space has been devoted to the special terms of the various sciences, fine arts, mechanical arts, professions, and trades, and much care has been bestowed upon their treatment. They have been collected by an extended search through all branches of literature, with the design of providing a very complete and many-sided technical dictionary. Many thousands of words have thus been gathered which have never before been recorded in a general dictionary, or even in special glossaries. To the biological sciences a degree of prominence has been given corresponding to the remarkable recent increase in their vocabulary. The new material in the departments of biology and zoölogy includes not less than five thousand words and senses not recorded even in special dictionaries. In the treatment of physical and mathematical sciences, of the mechanical arts and trades, and of the philological sciences, an equally broad method has been adopted. In the definition of theological and ecclesiastical terms, the aim of the Dictionary has been to present all the special doctrines of the different divisions of the Church in such a manner as to convey to the reader the actual intent of those who accept them. In defining legal terms the design has been to offer all the information that is needed by the general reader, and also to aid the professional reader by giving in a concise form all the important technical words and meanings. Special attention has also been paid to the definitions of the principal terms of painting, etching, engraving, and various other art-processes; of architecture, sculpture, archæology, decorative art, ceramics, etc.; of musical terms, nautical and military terms, etc.

ENCYCLOPEDIC FEATURES.

The inclusion of so extensive and varied a vocabulary, the introduction of special phrases, and the full description of things often found essential to an intelligible definition of their names, would alone have given to this Dictionary a distinctly encyclopedic character. It has, however, been deemed desirable to go somewhat further in this direction than these conditions render strictly necessary.

Accordingly, not only have many technical matters been treated with unusual fullness, but much practical information of a kind which dictionaries have hitherto excluded has been added. The result is that "The Century Dictionary" covers to a great extent the field of the ordinary encyclopedia, with this principal difference — that the information given is for the most part distributed under the individual words and phrases with which it is connected, instead of being collected under a few general topics. Proper names, both biographical and geographical, are of course omitted, except as they appear in derivative adjectives, as *Darwinian* from *Darwin*, or *Indian* from *India*. The alphabetical distribution of the encyclopedic matter under a large number of words will, it is believed, be found to be particularly helpful in the search for those details which are generally looked for in works of reference.

ILLUSTRATIONS.

The pictorial illustrations have been so selected and executed as to be subordinate to the text, while possessing a considerable degree of independent suggestiveness and artistic value. To secure technical accuracy, the illustrations have, as a rule, been selected by the specialists in charge of the various departments, and have in all cases been examined by them in proofs. The cuts number about six thousand.

MODE OF ISSUE, PRICE, ETC.

"The Century Dictionary" will be comprised in about 6,500 quarto pages. It is published by subscription and in twenty-four parts or sections, to be finally bound into six quarto volumes, if desired by the subscriber. These sections will be issued about once a month. The price of the sections is $2.50 each, and no subscriptions are taken except for the entire work.

The plan for the Dictionary is more fully described in the preface (of which the above is in part a condensation), which accompanies the first section, and to which reference is made.

A list of the abbreviations used in the etymologies and definitions, and keys to pronunciations and to signs used in the etymologies, will be found on the back cover-lining.

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see *smack*[2], and cf. *smatter*. Cf MHG. *smatzen*, kiss, smack; MHG. *smackezen*, G. *schmatzen*, fell a tree, *schmatz*, a smack: see *smack*[1]. The word *smash* has been more or less associated with the diff. word *mash*[1].] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To break in pieces utterly and with violence; dash to pieces; shatter; crush.

Here every thing is broken and *smashed* to pieces.
Burke.

A pasteboard cuckoo, which . . . would send forth a sound, . . . my little brother *smashed* the next day, to see what made the noise.
Grace Greenwood, Recoll. of Childhood, Torn Frock.

2. To render insolvent; bankrupt. [Slang.] —**3.** To dash violently; fling violently and noisily: as, he *smashed* it against the wall. [Vulgar.]—**4.** In *lawn-tennis*, to strike with much strength; bat very swiftly.

He told them where to stand so as not to interfere with each other's play, when to *smash* a ball and when to lift it high in the air. *St. Nicholas*, XVII. 921.

=**Syn. 1.** *Shatter*, etc. See *dash*.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To act with a crushing force; produce a crushing or crashing.

The 500 Express, of exactly ½-inch bore, is considered by most Indian sportsmen the most effective all-round weapon for that country; it has great *smashing* power, good penetration, and it is not too cumbrous to cover moving game. *W. W. Greener*, The Gun, p. 171.

2. To be broken or dashed to pieces suddenly and roughly; go to pieces by a violent blow or collision.—**3.** To be ruined; fail; become insolvent or bankrupt: generally with *up*. [Slang.] —**4.** To dash violently: as, the locomotives *smashed* into each other. [Colloq.]—**5.** To utter base coin. [Slang.]

smash (smash), *n.* [< *smash*, *v.*] **1.** A violent dashing or crushing to pieces: as, the lurch of the ship was attended with a great *smash* of glass and china.—**2.** Destruction; ruin in general; specifically, failure; bankruptcy: as, his business has gone to *smash*. [Colloq.]

It ran thus:—"Your hellish machinery is shivered to *smash* on Stilbro' Moor, and your men are lying bound hand and foot in a ditch by the roadside."
Charlotte Brontë, Shirley, ii.

I have made an awful *smash* at the Literary Fund, and have tumbled into 'Evins knows where.
Thackeray, Letters, 1847–55, p. 120.

3. A drink composed of spirit (generally brandy), cut ice, water, sugar, and sprigs of mint: it is like a julep, but served in smaller glasses. —**4.** A disastrous collision, especially on a railroad; a smash-up. [Colloq.]

smasher (smash'ėr), *n.* [< *smash* + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who or that which smashes or breaks.—**2.** A pitman. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—**3.** Anything astounding, extraordinary, or very large and unusual; anything that decides or settles a question; a settler. [Slang.]—**4.** One who passes counterfeit money. [Slang.]—**5.** A counterfeit coin. [Slang.]

Another time I found 16*s.* 6*d.*, and thought that was a haul; but every bit of it, every coin, shillings and sixpences and joeys, was bad—all *smashers*.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, II. 488.

6. A small gooseberry pie. *Halliwell.* [Local, Eng.]

smashing (smash'ing), *p. a.* **1.** Crushing; also, slashing; dashing.

Never was such a *smashing* article as he wrote.
Thackeray, Philip, xvi.

2. Wild; gay. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

smashing-machine (smash'ing-ma-shēn″), *n.* A heavy and quick press used by bookbinders to flatten and make solid the springy folds of books before they are sewed.

smashing-press (smash'ing-pres), *n.* **1.** A smashing-machine.—**2.** An embossing-press.

smash-up (smash'up), *n.* A smash; a crash: especially, a serious accident on a railway, as when one train runs into another. [Colloq.]

There was a final *smash-up* of his party as well as his own reputation.
St. James's Gazette, Jan. 22, 1887. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

In the *smash-up* he broke his left fore-arm and leg.
Alien. and Neurol., X. 440.

smatch[1] (smach), *v.* [< ME. *smachen*, *smeechen*, an assibilated form of *smack*[1].] **I.** *intrans.* To have a taste; smack.

II. *trans.* To have a taste of; smack of.

Neuerthelesse ye haue yet two or three other figures that *smatch* a spice of the same false semblant, but in another sort and maner of phrase.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 159.

smatch[1] (smach), *n.* [< *smatch*[1], *v.*] Taste; tincture; also, a smattering; a small part.

Or vvhether some *smatch* of the fathers blood,
Whose kinne vvere neuer kinde, nor neuer good,
Mooued her thereto.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 189.

Thou art a fellow of a good respect;
Thy life hath had some *smatch* of honour in it.
Shak., J. C., v. 5. 46.

'Tis as good, and has all one *smatch* indeed.
Middleton (and others), The Widow, i. 1.

smatch[2] (smach), *n.* [Also *smitch*; origin obscure.] The wheatear, a bird. See the quotation under *arling*.

smatter (smat'ėr), *v.* [< ME. *smatteren*, make a noise; prob. < Sw. *smattra* (MHG. *smeteren*), clatter, crackle; perhaps a var. of Sw. *snattra* = Dan. *snadre*, chatter, jabber, = D. *snateren* = MHG. *snateren*, G. *schnattern*, cackle, chatter, prattle; a freq. form of an imitative root appearing in another form in Sw. *snacka*, chat, prate, = Dan. *snakke* = MD. *snacken*, D. LG. *snakken*, chat, prate, = G. *schnacken*, prate; cf. Sw. *snack*, chat, talk, = Dan. *snak* = G. *schnack*, chat, twaddle; D. *snaak*, a joker; G. *schnake*, a merry tale; and cf. Sw. *smaeka*, smack (make a noise), croak, Dan. *smaske*, *snaske*, gnash or smack with the lips in eating: see *smack*[2], *smash*.] **I.** *intrans.* **1†.** To make a noise. *Songs and Carols* (ed. Wright), No. lxxii. (*Stratmann.*) —**2.** To talk superficially or ignorantly.

For I abhore to *smatter*
Of one so denyllyshe a matter!
Skelton, Why Come ye nat to Courte? l. 711.

3. To have a slight or superficial knowledge.

I *smatter* of a thyng, I have lytell knowledge in it.
Palsgrave, p. 722.

II. *trans.* **1.** To talk ignorantly or superficially about; use in conversation or quote in a superficial manner.

The barber *smatters* Latin, I remember.
B. Jonson, Epicœne, iv. 2.

For, though to *smatter* ends of Greek
Or Latin be the rhetorique
Of pedants counted, and vain-glorious,
To *smatter* French is meritorious.
S. Butler, Our Ridiculous Imit. of the French.

2. To get a superficial knowledge of.

I have *smattered* law, *smattered* letters, *smattered* geography, *smattered* mathematics.
R. L. Stevenson, The Dynamiter, p. 7.

3. To taste slightly.

Yet wol they kisse . . . and *smatre* hem.
Chaucer, Parson's Tale.

smatter (smat'ėr), *n.* [< *smatter*, *v.*] Slight or superficial knowledge; a smattering.

All other sciences . . . were in a manner extinguished during the course of this [Assyrian] empire, excepting only a *smatter* of judicial astrology.
Sir W. Temple, Ancient and Modern Learning.

That worthless *smatter* of the classics.
C. F. Adams, Jr., A College Fetich, p. 27.

smatterer (smat'ėr-ėr), *n.* One who smatters, in any sense; one who has only slight or superficial knowledge.

Lord B. What insolent, half-witted things these are!
Lord L. So are all *smatterers*, insolent and impudent.
B. Jonson, New Inn, ii. 2.

I am but a *smatterer*, I confess, a stranger; here and there I pull a flower. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 24.

Many a *smatterer* acquires the reputation of a man of quick parts. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 148.

smattering (smat'ėr-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *smatter*, *v.*] A slight or superficial knowledge: as, to have a *smattering* of Latin or Greek.

He went to schoole, and learned by 12 yeares a competent *smattering* of Latin, and was entred into the Greek before 15. *Aubrey*, Lives (William Petty).

As to myself, I am proud to own that, except some *smattering* in the French, I am what the pedants and scholars call a man wholly illiterate—that is to say, unlearned. *Swift*, Polite Conversation, Int.

smatteringly (smat'ėr-ing-li), *adv.* In a smattering way; to an extent amounting to only a smatter.

A language known but *smatteringly*
In phrases here and there at random.
Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

S. M. D. The abbreviation of *short meter double*. See *meter*[2], 3.

smear (smēr), *n.* [< ME. *smere*, *smer*, < AS. *smeru*, *smeoru*, fat, grease, = OS. *smer* = OFries. *smere* = MD. *smere*, D. *smeer* = MLG. *smer*, *smēr* = OHG. *smero*, MHG. *smer*, G. *schmeer*, *schmiere* = Icel. *smjör*, *smör*, fat, grease, = Sw. Dan. *smör*, butter; cf. Goth. *smairthr*, fatness, *smarna*, dung; Olr. *smir*, marrow; Lith. *smarsas*, fat, *smala*, tar; Gr. *μύρον*, unguent, *σμίρις*, emery for polishing. Cf. *smear*, *v.*, and cf. also *smalt*, *smelt*[1]. The noun is in part (def. 2) from the verb.] **1.** Fat; grease; ointment. [Rare.]—**2.** A spot, blotch, or stain made by, or as if by, some unctuous substance rubbed upon a surface.

Slow broke the moon,
All damp and rolling vapour, with no sun,
But in its place a moving *smear* of light.
Alex. Smith.

3. In *sugar-manuf.*, the technical term for *fermentation*.—**4.** In *pottery*, a mixture of glazing materials in water, used for coating articles before they are placed in the saggars of the glazing-furnace.

smear (smēr), *v. t.* [< ME. *smeren*, *smerien*, *smirien*, *smurien*, < AS. *smerian*, *smyrian* = MD. D. *smeren* = MLG. *smeren*, LG. *smeren*, *smiren*, *smeiren*, *smeuren*, grease, = OHG. *smirwen*, MHG. *smirn*, *smirwen*, G. *schmieren*, anoint, smear, = Icel. *smyrja* = Sw. *smörja* = Dan. *smöre*, anoint, smear; from the noun. Hence *smirch*.] **1.** To overspread with ointment; anoint.

With olle of mylse *smerie* him, and his sunne quenche.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 18.

2. To overspread thickly, irregularly, or in blotches with anything unctuous, viscous, or adhesive; besmear; daub.

Smear
The sleepy grooms with blood.
Shak., Macbeth, ii. 2. 49.

3. To overspread too thickly, especially to the violation of good taste; paint, or otherwise adorn with something applied to a surface, in a way that is overdone or tawdry.

The churches *smeared* as usual with gold and stucco and paint. *Lathrop*, Spanish Vistas, p. 22.

4. To soil; contaminate; pollute.

Smeared thus and mired with infamy.
Shak., Much Ado, iv. 1. 135.

Smeared dagger, an American noctuid moth, *Acronycta oblinita*. *C. V. Riley*, 3d Mo. Ent. Rep., p. 70. See cut under *dagger*, 4.=**Syn. 2.** To bedaub, begrime.—**4.** To tarnish, sully.

smear-case (smēr'kās), *n.* [< G. *schmier-käse*, whey, cheese, < *schmier*, grease, + *käse*, cheese: see *smear* and *cheese*.] Same as *cottage cheese* (which see, under *cheese*[1]). [U. S.]

smear-dab (smēr'dab), *n.* The smooth dab, or lemon-dab, *Micrastomus* or *Cynicoglossus microcephalus*, a pleuronectoid fish of British waters. Also called *miller's topknot* and *sand-fluke*.

smear-gavelt, *n.* A tax upon ointment.

Euerych sellere fo [of] grece and of smere and of talwȝ shal, at the feste of Estre, to the kynge a peny, in the name of *smergauel*. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 359.

smeariness (smēr'i-nes), *n.* The character of being smeary or smeared.

smeary (smēr'i), *a.* [< *smear* + *-y*[1].] **1.** Tending to smear or soil; viscous; adhesive. [Rare.]

The *smeary* wax the brightening blaze supplies,
And wavy fires from pitchy planks arise.
Bowe, tr. of Lucan's Pharsalia, iii.

2. Showing smears; smeared: as, a *smeary* drawing.

smeath (smēth), *n.* [Also *smethe* (also, locally, in a corrupt form *smees*); prob. = MD. *smeente*, D. *smient*, a widgeon. The equiv. E. *smee* is prob. in part a reduction of *smeath*: see *smee*, *smew*.] **1.** The smew, *Mergellus albellus*. [Prov. Eng.]—**2.** The pintail duck: same as *smee*, 4. [New Jersey.]

Smeaton's blocks. A system of pulleys in two blocks, so arranged that the parts of a continuous rope are approximately parallel. The order in which the rope passes round the pulleys consecutively is shown by the figures in the cut. Named after the engineer who invented it.


Smeaton's Blocks.

smectite (smek'tīt), *n.* [< Gr. *σμηκτίς* (also *σμηκτρίς*), a kind of fullers' earth (< *σμήχειν*, rub, wipe off or away, a collateral form of *σμᾶν*, wipe, rub, smear), + *-ite*[2].] A massive, clay-like mineral, of a white to green or gray color: it is so called from its property of taking grease out of cloth, etc.

smeddum (smed'um), *n.* [Also *smitham*, *smithum* (lead ore beaten to powder), < AS. *smedema*, *smidema*, *smedma*, also *smedeme*, meal, fine flour.] **1.** The powder or finest part of ground malt; also, powder, of whatever kind.—**2.** Sagacity; quickness of apprehension; gumption; spirit; mettle.

A kindly lass she is, I'm seer,
Has fowth o' sense and *smeddum* in her.
Skinner's Misc. Poet., p. 156. (*Jamieson.*)

3. [In this sense often *smitham*.] Ore small enough to pass through the wire bottom of the sieve [north of England]; in *coal-mining*, fine slack [Midland coal-field, England]; also, a layer of clay or shale between two beds of coal (*Gresley*).

smede†, *n.* [ME.; cf. *smeddum.*] Flour; fine powder.

The *smedes* of barly.
MS. Linc. Med. l. 305, XV. Cent. (*Halliwell.*)

smee (smē), *n.* [Prob. in part a reduction of *smeath*: see *smeath*. Cf. *smew.*] 1. The merganser, *Mergellus albellus:* same as *smew.*—2. The pochard, *Fuligula ferina.* [Norfolk, Eng.] —3. The widgeon or baldpate, *Mareca penelope.* [Norfolk, Eng.]—4. The pintail duck, *Dafila acuta.* Also *smethe. Trumbull,* 1888. [New Jersey.]

Smee cell. See *cell,* 8.

smee-duck (smē′duk), *n.* Same as *smee.*

smeek†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *smoke.*

Smee's battery. See *cell,* 8.

smeeter†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *similar.*

smeeth[1] (smēᴛʜ), *a.* and *v.* A dialectal form of *smooth.*

smeeth[2]† (smēth), *v. t.* [Cf. *smother.*] To smoke; rub or blacken with soot. *Imp. Dict.*

smegma (smeg′mä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. σμῆγμα, σμῆμα, an unguent, soap, < σμήχειν, rub, σμᾶν, rub, wipe, smear: see *smeclite.*] Same as *sebaceous humor* (which see, under *sebaceous*).—**Prepuce smegma,** or **smegma præputii,** the whitish, cheesy substance which accumulates under the prepuce and around the base of the glans. It consists mainly of desquamated cells of the epidermis of the parts, impregnated with the odoriferous secretion of Tyson's glands. Sometimes called simply *smegma.*

smegmatic (smeg-mat′ik), *a.* [< Gr. σμῆγμα(τ-), an unguent, soap: see *smegma.*] Of the nature of smegma or of soap; soapy; cleansing; detersive. *Imp. Dict.*

smelde†. An obsolete preterit of *smell.*

smelite (smē′lit), *n.* [< Gr. σμήλη, soap (< σμᾶν, rub, wipe, smear), + *-ite*[2].] A kind of kaolin, or porcelain clay, found in connection with porphyry in Hungary. It is worked into ornaments in the lathe and polished. *Weale.*

smell (smel), *v.*; pret. and pp. *smelled, smelt,* ppr. *smelling.* [< ME. *smellen, smyllen, smullen* (pret. *smelde, smilde, smulde,* also *smolte,* pp. *ismelled*) (not found in AS.), smell; cf. D. *smeulen* = LG. *smölen, smelen,* smolder; Dan. *smul,* dust, powder. Cf. *smolder, smother.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To perceive through the nose, by means of the olfactory nerves; perceive the scent of; scent; nose.

Anon ther com so swete a smul as thei hit from heuene were,
That al hit *smulde* with gret loye that in the cuntre weren there. *Holy Rood* (E. E. T. S.), p. 57.

I *smell* sweet savours and I feel soft things.
Shak., T. of the S., Ind., ii. 73.

Vespers are over, though not so long but that I can *smell* the heavy resinous incense as I pass the church.
Dickens, Uncommercial Traveller, xxviii.

2. To perceive as if by smell; perceive in any way; especially, to detect by peculiar sagacity or a sort of instinct; smell out.

From that time forward I began to *smell* the word of God, and forsook the school-doctors and such fooleries.
Latimer, Sermons, p. 335.

Come, these are tricks; I *smell* 'em; I will go.
Fletcher (*and another*), Noble Gentleman, ii. 1.

I like this old Fellow, I *smell* more Money.
Steele, Grief A-la-Mode, iv. 1.

3. To inhale the smell or odor of; test by the sense of smell: oftener intransitive, with *of* or *at.*—**To smell a rat.** See *rat*[1].—**To smell out,** to find out by prying or by minute investigation.

What a man cannot *smell out* he may spy into.
Shak., Lear, i. 5. 22.

To smell the footlights. See *footlights.*

II. *intrans.* 1. To give out an odor; affect the olfactory sense: as, the rose *smells* sweet.

A swote smel ther com a-non out of, that *smelde* in-to al that lond. *Holy Rood* (E. E. T. S.), p. 27.

The king is but a man as I am; the violet *smells* to him as it doth to me; . . . all his senses have but human conditions. *Shak.,* Hen. V., iv. 1. 106.

And now look about you, and see how pleasantly that meadow looks; nay, and the earth *smells* as sweetly too.
I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 107.

2. Specifically, to give out an offensive odor: as, how the place *smells!*

Ham. Dost thou think Alexander looked o' this fashion i' the earth?
Hor. E'en so.
Ham. And *smelt* so? pah! [Puts down the skull.
Shak., Hamlet, v. 1. 221.

3. To have an odor (of a specified kind); be scented with: with *of:* as, to *smell of* roses.

A dim shop, low in the roof and *smelling* strong *of* glue and footlights.
R. L. Stevenson, A Penny Plain, 2d. Coloured.

4. Figuratively, to appear to be of a certain nature or character, as indicated by the smell: generally followed by *like* or *of.*

"Thou *smells of* a coward," said Robin Hood,
"Thy words do not please me."
Robin Hood and the Golden Arrow (Child's Ballads, V. 385).

What say you to young Master Fenton? he capers, he dances, he has eyes of youth, he writes verses, he speaks holiday, he *smells* April and May.
Shak., M. W. of W., iii. 2. 69.

These are circumstances which *smell* strongly *of* imposture and contrivance. *Bp. Atterbury,* Sermons, II. 1.

5. To inhale a smell or odor as a gratification or as a test of kind or quality, etc.: colloquially with *of,* formerly sometimes with *to* or *unto.*

To pulle a rose of alle that route, . . .
And *smellen to* it where I wente.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 1669.

Smell to this flower; here Nature has her excellence.
Fletcher (*and another*?), Prophetess, v. 3.

I'm not nice, nor care who plucks the Rose I *smell to,* provided it has not lost its Sweetness.
Mrs. Centlivre, Platonick Lady, i.

A young girl's heart, which he held in his hand, and *smelled to,* like a rosebud.
Hawthorne, Blithedale Romance, ix.

6. To snuff; try to smell something; figuratively, to try to smell out something: generally with *about:* as, to go *smelling about.*—**A smelling committee,** an investigating committee. [Colloq., U. S.]—**To smell of the footlights, of the lamp, of the roast**†, etc. See *footlights,* etc.

smell (smel), *n.* [< ME. *smel, smil, smul, smeal, smeol* (not found in AS.): see the verb.] 1. The faculty of perceiving by the nose; sense-perception through the olfactory nerves; the olfactory faculty or function; the physiological process or function whereby certain odoriferous qualities of bodies, as scent or effluvium, are perceived and recognized through sensation; olfaction; scent: often with the definite article, as one of the special senses: as, *the smell* in dogs is keen. The essential organ of smell is located in a special part or lobe of the brain, the rhinencephalon, or olfactory lobe, whence are given off more or fewer olfactory nerves, which pass out of the cranial cavity into the nasal organ, or nose, in the mucous or Schneiderian membrane of the interior of which they ramify, so that air laden with odoriferous particles can affect the nerves when it is drawn into or through the nasal passages. In man the sense of smell is very feeble and imperfect in comparison with that of many animals, especially of the carnivores, which pursue their prey by scent, and ruminants, which escape their enemies by the same means. Smell in the lower animals seems to be the guiding sense in determining their choice of food.

Memory, imagination, old sentiments and associations, are more readily reached through the sense of *smell* than by almost any other channel. *O. W. Holmes,* Autocrat, iv.

Smell is a sensation excited by the contact with the olfactory region of certain substances, usually in a gaseous condition and necessarily in a state of fine subdivision.
Encyc. Brit., XXII. 165.

It will be observed that sound is more promptly reacted on than either sight or touch. Taste and *smell* are slower than either. *W. James,* Prin. of Psychology, I. 96.

His [Thoreau's] *smell* was so dainty that he could perceive the fœtor of dwelling-houses as he passed them by at night. *R. L. Stevenson,* Thoreau, i.

2. That quality of anything which is or may be smelled; an odoriferous effluvium; an odor or scent, whether agreeable or offensive; a fragrance, perfume, or stench; aroma: as, the *smell* of thyme; the *smell* of bilge-water.

Theise men lyven be the *smelle* of wylde Apples.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 297.

Suettere *smul* ne myzte be theu the smoke smulde.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 42.

And there came a *smell* off the shore like the *smell* of a garden. *Winthrop,* Hist. New England, I. 27.

Impatient of some crowded room's close *smell.*
Mrs. Browning, Aurora Leigh, iv.

3. A faint impression; a subtle suggestion; a hint; a trace: as, the poem has a *smell* of the woods.—4. An act of smelling: as, he took a *smell* at the bottle.—**Syn.** *Smell, Scent, Odor, Savor, Perfume, Fragrance, Aroma, Stench, Stink.* *Smell* and *scent* express the physical sense, the exercise of the sense, and the thing which appeals to the sense. The others have only the last of these three meanings. Of the nine words the first four may express that which is pleasant or unpleasant, the next three only that which is pleasant, the last two only that which is very unpleasant. *Smell* is the general word; the others are species under it. *Scent* is the smell that proceeds naturally from something that has life: as, the *scent* of game; the *scent* of the tea-rose. *Odor* is little more than a Latin substitute for *smell:* as, the *odor* of musk, of decaying vegetation; it may be a dainty word, as *smell* cannot be. *Savor* is a distinctive smell, suggesting taste or flavor, proceeding especially from some article of food: as, the *savor* of garlic. *Perfume* is generally a strong or rich but agreeable smell. *Fragrance* is best used to express fresh, delicate, and delicious odors, especially such as emanate from living things: as, the *fragrance* of the violet, of new-mown hay, of the breath of an infant. *Aroma* should be restricted to a somewhat spicy smell: as, the *aroma* of roasted coffee, or of the musk-rose. *Stench* and *stink* are historically the same word, in different degrees of strength, representing a strong, penetrating, and disgusting odor; *stink* is not for polite use.

smellable (smel′a-bl), *a.* [< *smell* + *-able.*] Capable of being smelled. [Rare.]

An apple is a complex of visible, tangible, *smellable,* tastable qualities. *Science,* VIII. 377.

smeller (smel′ėr), *n.* [< *smell* + *-er*[1].] 1. One who or that which smells or perceives the smell of anything; also, one who tests anything by smelling.—2. One who or that which smells of anything, is scented, or has odor.

Such nasty *smellers*
That, if they'd been unfurnished of club-truncheons,
They might have cudgell'd me with their very stink,
It was so strong and sturdy.
Fletcher (*and another*?), Nice Valour, v. 1.

3. The nose; in the plural, the nostrils. [Slang.]

For he on *smellers,* you must know,
Receiv'd a sad unlucky blow.
Cotton, Scarronides, p. 64. (*Davies.*)

4. Familiarly, a feeler; a tactile hair or process; especially, a rictal vibrissa, as one of a cat's whiskers.—5. A prying fellow; one who tries to smell out something; a sneaking spy. [Slang.]

smell-feast (smel′fēst), *n.* [< *smell, v.,* + obj., *feast.* In def. 2 < *smell, n.,* + *feast.*] 1. One who finds and frequents good tables; an epicure. [Low.]

No more *smell-feast* Vitellio
Smiles on his master for a meal or two.
Bp. Hall, Satires, VI. i. 47.

2. A feast at which the guests are supposed to feed upon the odors of the viands. *Imp. Dict.*

smelling (smel′ing), *n.* [< ME. *smellinge, smellynge;* verbal n. of *smell, v.*] The sense of smell; olfaction.

If the whole body were an eye, where were the hearing? If the whole were hearing, where were the *smelling?*
1 Cor. xii. 17.

smelling-bottle (smel′ing-bot′l), *n.* A small portable bottle or flask, usually of fanciful form or decorated, (*a*) for containing smelling-salts, or (*b*) for containing an agreeable perfume.

Handkerchiefs were pulled out, *smelling bottles* were handed round; hysterical sobs and screams were heard.
Macaulay, Warren Hastings.

smelling-salts (smel′ing-sâlts), *n. pl.* A preparation of ammonium carbonate with some agreeable scent, as lavender or bergamot, used as a stimulant and restorative in faintness and for the relief of headache.

At this point she was so entirely overcome that a squadron of cousins and aunts had to come to the rescue, with perfumes and *smelling-salts* and fans, before she was sufficiently restored. *Harper's Mag.,* LXXIX. 547.

smell-less (smel′les), *a.* [< *smell* + *-less.*] 1. Having no sense of smell; not olfactive.—2. Having no smell or odor; scentless.

smell-smock† (smel′smok), *n.* [< *smell* + obj. *smock.*] 1. One who runs after women; a licentious man. [Low.]

If thou dost not prove as arrant a *smell-smock* as any the town affords in a term-time, I'll lose my judgment.
Middleton, More Dissemblers Besides Women, i. 4.

2. The lady's-smock, *Cardamine pratensis;* rarely, the wind-flower, *Anemone nemorosa. Britten and Holland,* Eng. Plant Names. [Prov. Eng.]

smell-trap (smel′trap), *n.* A drain-trap (which see); a stink-trap.

"Where have you been staying?" "With young Lord Vieuxbois, among high art and painted glass, spade farms, and model *smell-traps.*" *Kingsley,* Yeast, vi.

smelly (smel′i), *a.* [< *smell* + *-y*[1].] Having an odor, especially an offensive one. [Colloq.]

Nasty, dirty, frowzy, grubby, *smelly* old monks.
Kingsley, Water-Babies, p. 186.

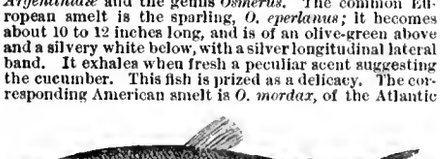
smelt[1] (smelt), *v.* [Formerly also *smilt;* not found in ME.; < MD. *smelten, smilten,* D. *smelten* = MLG. *smelten,* LG. *smulten* = OHG. *smelzen, smelzan, smalzjan,* MHG. *smelzen,* G. *schmelzen* = Icel. *smelta* = Sw. *smälta* = Dan. *smelte,* fuse, smelt; causal of G. *schmelzen* = Sw. *smälta* = Dan. *smelte,* melt, dissolve, become liquid; cf. MD. *smalt,* grease or melted butter, D. *smalt,* enamel, = OHG. MHG. *smalz,* G. *schmalz,* fat, grease, > It. *smalto,* enamel, dial. *smalzo,* butter, = F. *émail,* enamel: see *smalt, amel, enamel.* Connection with *melt* is doubtful.] **I.** *trans.* To fuse; melt; specifically, to treat (ore) in the large way, and chiefly in a furnace or by the aid of heat, for the purpose of separating the contained metal. Metallurgical operations carried on in the moist way, as the amalgamation of gold and silver ores in pans, treatment by lixiviation, etc., are not generally designated by the term *smelting.* Establishments where this is done are more commonly called mills or reduction-works, and those in which iron is smelted are usually designated as blast-furnaces or iron-furnaces. The vari-

ous smelting operations differ greatly from each other, according to the nature of the combinations operated on. Simple ores, like galena, require only a very simple series of operations, which are essentially continuous in one and the same furnace; more complicated combinations, like the mixtures of various cupriferous ores smelted at Swansea by the English method, require several successive operations, entirely disconnected from each other, and performed in different furnaces. In the most general way, the essential order of succession of the various processes by which the sulphureted ores (and most ores are sulphurets) are treated is as follows: (1) calcination or roasting, to oxidize and get rid (as far as possible) of the sulphur; (2) reduction of the metal contained in the oxidized combinations obtained; (3) refining, or getting rid of the last traces of deleterious metals associated in the ores with the useful metal, to obtain which is the essential object of the operation.

II. *intrans.* To fuse; melt; dissolve.

Having too much water, many corns will *smilt*, or have their pulp turned into a substance like thick cream.
Mortimer, Husbandry.

smelt[2] (smelt), *n.* [< ME. *smelt*, < AS. *smelt* = Norw. *smelta* = Dan. *smelt*, a smelt (applied to various small fishes); perhaps so called because it was 'smooth'; cf. AS. *smolt*, *smylt*, serene, smooth (as the sea): see *smolt*[2].] 1. Any one of various small fishes. (*a*) A small fish of the family *Argentinidæ* and the genus *Osmerus*. The common European smelt is the sparling, *O. eperlanus;* it becomes about 10 to 12 inches long, and is of an olive-green above and a silvery white below, with a silver longitudinal lateral band. It exhales when fresh a peculiar scent suggesting the cucumber. This fish is prized as a delicacy. The corresponding American smelt is *O. mordax*, of the Atlantic



Eastern American Smelt (*Osmerus mordax*).

coast from Virginia northward, anadromous to some extent, and otherwise very similar to the sparling. There are several true smelts of the Pacific coast of North America, as *O. thaleichthys*, the Californian smelt, and *O. dentex*, the Alaska smelt. Hence —(*b*) Any other species of the family *Argentinidæ* related to the smelt, such as the *Hypomesus pretiosus* or *olidus*, also called *surf-smelt*, which is distinguished from the true smelts by having the dorsal mostly advanced beyond the ventrals and by the much smaller mouth and weak teeth. It inhabits the Pacific coast of the United States from California northward, reaches a length of about 12 inches, and is highly esteemed as a food-fish. (*c*) In California, any species of the family *Atherinidæ*, resembling the true smelt in general appearance, but provided with an anterior spinous and a posterior branched dorsal fin, and having the ventrals not far behind the pectorals. The common Californian smelt, *Atherinopsis californiensis*, reaches a length of about 18 inches, and its flesh is fine, firm, and of excellent flavor, though a little dry. It is one of the most important food-fishes of California, never absent from the markets. Other species are *Atherinops affinis*, the little smelt, and *Leuresthes tenuis*. (*d*) A freshwater cyprinoid, *Hybognathus regius*, which somewhat resembles the true smelt in form, translucency, and color; also, one of other cyprinoids, as the spawn-eater and the silversides. [Eastern U. S.] (*e*) A gadoid fish, *Microgadus proximus*, the tom-cod of the Pacific slope. [San Francisco.] (*f*) The smolt, a young salmon before its visit to the sea. [Eng.] (*g*) The lance or lant. See *sand-eel*, and cut under *Ammodytidæ*.

2†. A gull; a simpleton.

These direct men, they are no men of fashion;
Talk what you will, this is a very *smelt*.
Fletcher (and another), Love's Pilgrimage, v. 2.

Cup. What 's he, Mercury?
Mer. A notable *smelt*. *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, ii. 1.

Mullet-smelt, *Atherinopsis californiensis*. See def. 1 (*c*). —**New Zealand smelt.** See *Retropinna*.

smelter (smel'tėr), *n.* [< *smelt*[1] + *-er*[1].] 1. One who is engaged in smelting, or who works in an establishment where ores are smelted.—2. In the Cordilleran region, smelting-works. [Recent.]

At Denver is made much of the machinery used at the various camps, and to its furnaces and *smelters* is shipped a large proportion of the precious ores.
Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 950.

smeltery (smel'tėr-i), *n.*; pl. *smelteries* (-iz). [< *smelt*[1] + *-ery*.] An establishment or place for smelting ores.

The product of the *smeltery* in 1886 had a money value of $1,105,190.76. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVII. 592.

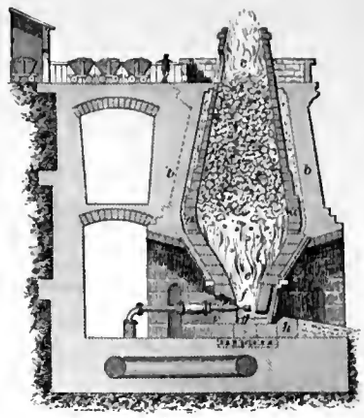
smeltie (smel'ti), *n.* [Dim. of *smelt*[2].] A kind of codfish, the bib. [Scotch.]

smelting-furnace (smel'ting-fėr″nās), *n.* A furnace in which metals are separated from their ores. See *blast-furnace*, *reverberatory furnace* (under *reverberatory*, 2), and cut in next column.

smelting-house (smel'ting-hous), *n.* In *metal.*, a building erected over a smelting-furnace; smelting-works.

smelting-works (smel'ting-wėrks), *n. pl.* and *sing.* A building or set of buildings in which the business of smelting ore is carried on. Compare *smelter*, 2.

smerch†, *v.* An obsolete spelling of *smirch*.



Smelting-furnace.

a, fire-brick lining; *b*, masonry; *c*, opening in the side of the upper part of the furnace through which it is charged; *e*, bushes; *f*, throat; *g*, hearth or crucible; *h*, dam-stone; *i*, twyer. That part lying below the widest diameter, above the bushes, is called the *shaft*.

smeret, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete spelling of *smear*.

smere-gavel, *n.* Same as *smear-gavel*.

Smerinthus (smē-rin'thus), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1802), < Gr. *σμίρινθος*, *μίρινθος*, a cord, line.] 1. A genus of sphinx-moths, of the family *Sphingidæ*, having the antennæ serrate. *S. ocellatus* is the eyed sphinx; *S. populi*, the poplar-sphinx; and *S. tiliæ*, the lime-sphinx or hawk-moth.—2. [*l. c.*] A moth of this genus: as, the lime-*smerinthus*, whose larva feeds on the lime-tree or linden.

smerk†. An old spelling of *smirk*[1], *smirk*[2].

smerky†, *a.* An obsolete form of *smirky*.

smert†, *n.*, *v.*, and *a.* An old spelling of *smart*[1].

smethe[1]†, *a.* A Middle English form of *smooth*.

smethe[2], *n.* 1. Same as *smew*.—2. Same as *smee*, 4.

smew (smū), *n.* [Prob. a var. (simulating *mew*[1] ?) of *smee*, ult. of *smeuth:* see *smee*, *smeath*. The conjecture that *smew* is a contraction of **icemew* is untenable, even if such a name as *icemew* existed.] A small merganser or fishing-duck, *Mergellus albellus*, the white nun, or smee, of the family *Anatidæ* and subfamily *Merginæ*,

Smew (*Mergellus albellus*), adult male.

inhabiting northerly parts of the eastern hemisphere. The male in adult plumage is a very beautiful bird, of a pure white, varied with black and gray, and tinged with green on the crested head; the length is about 17 inches. The female is smaller, with reddish-brown and gray plumage, and is called the *red-headed smew*. Also *smeath*.—**Hooded smew**, the hooded merganser, *Lophodytes cucullatus*, resembling and related to the above, but of another genus. See cut under *merganser*.

smicker† (smik'ėr), *a.* [< ME. *smiker*, < AS. **smicor*, **smicer*, *smicere*, *smicre* = OHG. *smehhar*, *smechar*, MHG. *smecker*, neat, elegant; perhaps related to MHG. *smicke*, *sminke*, G. *schminke*, paint, rouge; but the Sw. *smickra* = Dan. *smigre*, flatter, Sw. *smicker* = Dan. *smiger*, flattery, belong to a prob. different root, MHG. *smeicheln*, G. *schmeicheln*, flatter, freq. of MHG. *smeichen*, flatter, MLG. *smeken*, *smeiken* = D. *smeeken*, supplicate; OHG. *smeih*, *smeich*, MHG. *smeich*, flattery. Cf. *smug*.] 1. Elegant; fine; gay.

He fell off heffne dun . . .
And warrth till atell defell thær
Off shene and *smikerr* enngell.
Ormulum, l. 13679.

Herdgroom, what gars thy pipe to go so loud?
Why bin thy looks so *smicker* and so proud?
Peele, An Eclogue.

2. Amorous.

smicker† (smik'ėr), *v. i.* [< *smicker*, *a.*] To look amorously. *Kersey*.

smickering† (smik'ėr-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *smicker*, *v.*] An amorous inclination.

We had a young Doctour, who rode by our coach, and seem'd to have a *smickering* to our young lady of Pilton.
Dryden, Letters, p. 88 (To Mrs. Steward, Sept. 28, 1699).

smicket (smik'et), *n.* [< *smock* (with usual variation of the vowel) + *-et*.] A smock. [Prov. Eng.]

Wide antlers, which had whilom grac'd
A stag's bold brow, on pitchforks plac'd,
The roaring, dancing bumpkins show,
And the white *smickets* wave below.
Combe, Dr. Syntax's Tours, ii. 5. (*Davies.*)

smickly† (smik'li), *adv.* [< **smick*, var. of *smug* (or apparent base of *smicker*), + *-ly*[2].] Neatly; trimly; amorously.

Ra. What 's hee that looks so *smickly?*
Fol. A Flounder in a frying-pan, still skipping; . . . hee 's an Italian dancer. *Dekker and Ford*, Sun's Darling, ii.

Smicra (smik'rą), *n.* [NL. (Spinola, 1811), < Gr. *σμικρός*, var. of *μικρός*, small: see *micron*.] A genus of parasitic hymenopterous insects, of the family *Chalcididæ*, having enlarged hind femora, armed with one or two large teeth followed by numerous smaller ones. Most of the American species which have been placed in this genus belong to the allied genus *Spilochalcis*.

smiddum-tails (smid'um-tālz), *n. pl.* [< *smiddum*, var. of *smeddum*, + *tail*[1] (pl. *tails*, ends, 'foots').] In *mining*, the sludge or slimy part deposited in washing ore. *Simmonds*.

smiddy (smid'i), *n.*; pl. *smiddies* (-iz). A dialectal variant of *smithy*.

smidgen (smij'en), *n.* [Origin obscure; perhaps for orig. **smitching*, < *smitch* + *-ing*[3].] A small piece; a small quantity.

Smidgen, "a small bit, a grain," as "a *smidgen* of meal," is common in East Tennessee.
Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass., XVII. 43.

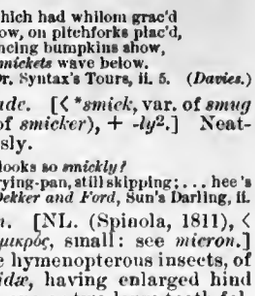
smift (smift), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A bit of touchwood, touch-paper, greased candle-wick, or paper or cotton dipped in melted sulphur, used to ignite the train or squib in blasting. This old method of setting off a blast has been almost entirely done away with by the introduction of the safety-fuse. Also called *snuff*.

smight†, *r.* An obsolete erroneous spelling of *smite*.

Smilaceæ (smī-lā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (R. Brown, 1810), for **Smilacaceæ*, < *Smilax* (*Smilac-*) + *-aceæ*.] A group of monocotyledonous plants, by many regarded as a distinct order, but now classed as a tribe of the order *Liliaceæ*. It is characterized by a sarmentose or climbing stem, three- to five-nerved leaves, anthers apparently of a single cell, the inner cell being very narrow, and ovules solitary or twin. It includes the typical genus *Smilax*, and 2 small genera of about 5 species each, *Heterosmilax* of eastern Asia, and *Rhipogonum* of Australia and New Zealand.

Smilacina (smī-lą-sī'nä), *n.* [NL. (Desfontaines, 1807), < *Smilax* (*-ac-*) + *-ina*[1].] A genus of liliaceous plants, of the tribe *Polygonateæ*. It is characterized by flowers in a terminal panicle or raceme with a spreading six-parted perianth, six stamens, and a three-celled ovary which becomes in fruit a globose pulpy berry, often with but a single seed. There are about 20 species, all natives of the northern hemisphere; 3 occur in the eastern and 3 in the Pacific United States—only one, *S. stellata*, being common to both; 7 species are natives of Mexico and Central America, and others are found in Asia. They are somewhat delicate plants, producing an erect unbranched leafy stem from a creeping rootstock, and bearing alternate short-petioled leaves and small usually white or cream-colored flowers. They are known by the name of *false Solomon's-seal*, especially *S. racemosa*, the larger Eastern species, the rhizome of which is said to be diuretic, diaphoretic, and a mild alterative.

Smilax (smī'laks), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), < L. *smilax*, < Gr. *σμίλαξ*, the yew (also *μίλαξ*), also a kind of evergreen oak; *σμίλαξ κηπαία*, 'garden smilax,' a leguminous plant, the fruit of which was dressed and eaten like kidney-beans; *σμίλαξ ἑλεία*, 'smooth smilax,' a kind of bindweed or convolvulus.] 1. A genus of liliaceous plants, type of the tribe *Smilaceæ*. It is characterized by dioecious flowers in umbels, with a perianth of six distinct curving segments, the fertile containing several, sometimes six, thread-shaped staminodes, three broad recurved stigmas, and a three-celled ovary which becomes in fruit a globose berry usually containing but one or two seeds. There are about 200 species, widely scattered through most tropical and temperate regions; 11 occur in the northeastern United States. They are usually woody vines from a stout rootstock, bearing alternate two-ranked evergreen leaves with reticulated veins, and small greenish flowers in umbels or umbellate racemes. The fruit is a black or red berry. The species are known as *greenbrier*, *bamboo-brier*, *catbrier*, *China-root*, *rough bindweed*, etc. See cut under *Liliaceæ*.



Flowering Branch of *Smilax rotundifolia*. *a*, the fruit.

ulated veins between the three or more prominent nerves. The petioles are persistent at the base, and are often furnished with two tendrils, by which some species climb to great heights, and others mat into densely tangled thickets. Various tropical American species yield sarsaparilla. (See *sarsaparilla* and *china-root.*) *S. aspera* of the south of Europe, called *rough bindweed* or *prickly ivy*, is the source of Italian sarsaparilla. Other species are used medicinally in India, Australia, Mauritius, and the Philippines. One of these, *S. glycyphylla*, an evergreen shrubby climber of Australia, is there known as *sweet tea*, from the use of its leaves. The rootstocks of many species are large and tuberiferous; those of *S. Pseudo-China* are used in the southern United States to fatten hogs, and as the source of a domestic beer; those of *S. China* yield a dye. The stems of some pliant species, as *S. Pseudo-China*, are used in basket-making, and the young shoots of a Persian species are there used as asparagus. *S. Pseudo-China* and *S. bona-nox* are known as *bullbrier*, and several others with prickly stems as *catbrier* and *greenbrier*. See also *carrion-flower*.

2. [*l. c.*] (*a*) A plant of the genus *Smilax*. (*b*) A delicate greenhouse vine from the Cape of Good Hope, best known as *Myrsiphyllum asparagoides*, now classed under *Asparagus*. Its apparent leaves (really expanded branches) are bright-green on both sides, with the aspect of those of *Smilax*, but finer. The plant grows to a length of several feet, festooning beautifully. It is much used in decoration, and forms the leading green constituent in bouquets. It is sometimes called *Boston smilax*.

3. In *entom.*, a genus of coleopterous insects. *Laporte*, 1835.

smile (smīl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *smiled*, ppr. *smiling*. [< ME. *smilen*, *smylen*, < Sw. *smila*, smile, smirk, simper, fawn, = Dan. *smile* = MHG. *smielen*, *smieren*, G. dial. *schmieren*, *schmielen*, smile; cf. L. *mirari* (for **smirari*?), wonder at (*mirus*, wonderful) (see *miracle*, *admire*); Gr. *μειδιᾶν* (for **σμειδιᾶν*?), smile, *μείδος*, a smile; Skt. √*smi*, smile. Cf. *smirk*. The MD. *smuylen*, *smollen* = MHG. *smollen*, G. dial. *schmollen*, smile, appar. belong to a diff. root.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To show a change of the features such as characterizes the beginning of a laugh; give such an expression to the face: generally as indicative of pleasure or of slight amusement, but sometimes of depreciation, contempt, pity, or hypocritical complaisance.

> Seldom he *smiles*; and *smiles* in such a sort
> As if he mock'd himself, and scorn'd his spirit,
> That could be moved to *smile* at anything.
> *Shak.*, J. C., i. 2. 205.

> All this while the guide, Mr. Great-heart, was very much pleased, and *smiled* upon his companions.
> *Bunyan*, Pilgrim's Progress, ii.

> *Smile* as sae sweet, my bonnie babe, . . .
> And ye *smile* sae sweet, ye'll smile me dead.
> *Fine Flowers in the Valley* (Child's Ballads, II. 265).

> 'Twas what I said to Craggs and Child,
> Who prais'd my modesty, and *smiled*.
> *Pope*, Imit. of Horace, I. vii. 68.

> From you blue heavens above us bent
> The gardener Adam and his wife
> *Smile* at the claims of long descent.
> *Tennyson*, Lady Clara Vere de Vere.

2. To look gay or joyous, or have an appearance such as tends to excite joy; appear propitious or favorable: as, the *smiling* spring.

> Then, let me not let pass
> Occasion which now *smiles*. *Milton*, P. L., ix. 480.

> The desert *smiled*,
> And Paradise was open'd in the wild.
> *Pope*, Eloisa to Abelard, l. 133.

> What I desire of you is, that you, who are courted by all, would *smile* upon me, who am shunned by all.
> *Steele*, Spectator, No. 456.

3. To drink in company. [Slang, U. S.]

> There are many more fast boys about — some devoted to "the sex," some to horses, some to *smiling*, and some to "the tiger." *Baltimore Sun*, Aug. 23, 1858. (*Bartlett.*)

4. To ferment, as beer, etc. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

II. *trans.* **1.** To express by a smile: as, to *smile* a welcome; to *smile* content. — **2.** To change or affect (in a specified way) by smiling: with a modifying word or clause added.

> He does *smile* his face into more lines than is in the new map. *Shak.*, T. N., iii. 2. 84.

> What author shall we find . . .
> The courtly Roman's smiling path to tread,
> And sharply *smile* prevailing folly dead.
> *Young*, Love of Fame, l. 46.

3†. To smile at; receive with a smile. [Rare.]

> *Smile* you my speeches, as I were a fool?
> *Shak.*, Lear, ii. 2. 88.

smile (smīl), *n.* [< ME. *smil* = Sw. *smil* = Dan. *smil* = MHG. *smiel;* from the verb.] **1.** An expression of the face like that with which a laugh begins, indicating naturally pleasure, moderate joy, approbation, amusement, or kindliness, but also sometimes amused or supercilious contempt, pity, disdain, hypocritical complaisance, or the like. Compare *smirk*, *simper*, and *grin*.

> Loose now and then
> A scatter'd *smile*, and that I'll live upon.
> *Shak.*, As you Like it, iii. 5. 103.

> The treach'rous *smile*, a mask for secret hate.
> *Cowper*, Expostulation, l. 42.

> Though little Conion instructed me in a *smile*, it was a cursed forced one, that looked like the grin of a person in extreme agony.
> *Thackeray*, Fitz-Boodle's Confessions, Dorothea.

> A *smile* . . . may be said to be the first stage in the development of a laugh.
> *Darwin*, Express. of Emotions, p. 210.

> Silent *smiles* of slow disparagement.
> *Tennyson*, Guinevere.

2. Gay or joyous appearance; an appearance that would naturally be productive of joy: as, the *smiles* of spring.

> Life of the earth, ornament of the heauens, beautie and *smile* of the world. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 9.

> Every night come out these envoys of beauty, and light the universe with their admonishing *smile*.
> *Emerson*, Nature.

3. Favor; countenance; propitiousness: as, the *smiles* of Providence. — **4.** A drink, as of spirit, taken in company and when one person treats another; also, the giving of the treat: as, it is my *smile*. See *smile, v. i.*, 3. [Slang, U. S.] — **Sardonic smile.** Same as *canine laugh* (which see, under *canine*).

smileful (smīl'fûl), *a.* [< *smile* + *-ful*.] Full of smiles; smiling. [Rare.]

smileless (smīl'les), *a.* [< *smile* + *-less*.] Not having a smile; cheerless.

> Preparing themselves for that *smileless* eternity to which they look forward. *O. W. Holmes*, Autocrat, iv.

smiler (smī'lèr), *n.* [< ME. *smiler*, *smyler*, *smilere* (= Sw. *smilare*, *smilare*); < *smile*, *v.*, + *-er*[1].] One who smiles; one who looks smilingly, as from pleasure, derision, or real or affected complaisance.

> The *smyler*, with the knyf under his cloke.
> *Chaucer*, Knight's Tale, l. 1141.

> Men would smile . . . and say, "A poor Jew!" and the chief *smilers* would be of my own people.
> *George Eliot*, Daniel Deronda, xl.

smilet (smī'let), *n.* [< *smile* + *-et*.] A little smile; a half-smile; a look of pleasure. [Rare.]

> Those happy *smilets*
> That play'd on her ripe lip.
> *Shak.*, Lear, iv. 3. 21.

smilingly (smī'ling-li), *adv.* In a smiling manner; with a smile or look of pleasure.

> Comparing him to that unhappy guest
> Whose deed hath made herself herself detest;
> At last she *smilingly* with this gives o'er.
> *Shak.*, Lucrece, l. 1567.

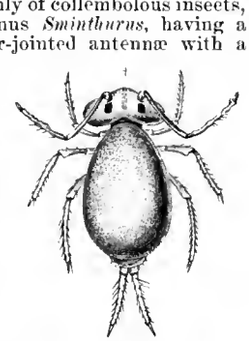
smiling-muscle (smī'ling-mus*″*l), *n.* Same as *laughing-muscle*. See *risorius*.

smilingness (smī'ling-nes), *n.* The state of being smiling.

> The very knowledge that he lived in vain,
> That all was over on this side the tomb,
> Had made Despair a *smilingness* assume.
> *Byron*, Childe Harold, iii. 16.

smilt†, *v.* An obsolete form of *smelt*[1].

Sminthuridæ (smin-thū'ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Lubbock, 1873, as *Smynthuridæ*), < *Sminthurus* + *-idæ*.] A family of collembolous insects, typified by the genus *Sminthurus*, having a globular body, four-jointed antennæ with a long terminal joint, saltatory appendage composed of a basal part and two arms, and tracheæ well developed. They are found commonly among grass and fungi; many species have been described. Also *Smynthuridæ* and *Sminthurides*.



Sminthurus roseus.
(Cross shows natural size.)

Sminthurus (smin-thū'rus), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1802), < Gr. *σμίνθος*, mouse, + *οὐρά*, tail.] The typical genus of the family *Sminthuridæ*. About 20 species are recognized by Lubbock. Also *Smynthurus*.

sminuendo (smē-nō-en'dō). [It., ppr. of *sminuire*, diminish, < L. *ex*, out, + *minuere*, diminish: see *minuend*.] In *music*, same as *diminuendo*.

smirch (smėrch), *v. t.* [Formerly also *smurch*, *smerch;* assibilated form of **smerk* (with formative *-k*, as in *smirk*), < ME. *smeren*, *smurien*, smear: see *smear*. Cf. *besmirch*.] **1.** To stain; smear; soil; smutch; besmirch.

> I'll . . . with a kind of umber *smirch* my face.
> *Shak.*, As you Like it, i. 3. 114.

> Hercules' . . . dog had seized on one [of these shellfish] thrown up by the sea, and *smerched* his lips with the tincture. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 168.

2. Figuratively, to degrade; reduce in honor, dignity, fame, repute, or the like: as, to *smirch* one's own or another's reputation.

smirch (smėrch), *n.* [< *smirch*, *v.*] A soiling mark or smear; a darkening stain; a smutch.

> My love must come on silken wings, . . .
> Not foul with kitchen *smirch*,
> With tallow dip for torch.
> *Whittier*, Maids of Attitash.

smirk[1] (smėrk), *v. i.* [Formerly also *smerk;* < ME. *smirken*, < AS. *smercian*, smirk; with formative *-c* (*-k*), from the simple form seen in MHG. *smieren*, same as *smielen*, smile: see *smile*.] To smile affectedly or wantonly; look affectedly soft or kind.

> The hostess, smiling and *smirking* as each new guest was presented, was the centre of attraction to a host of young dandies. *T. Hook*, Gilbert Gurney. (*Latham.*)

> The trivial and *smirking* artificialities of social intercourse. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVII. 960.

=**Syn.** *Simper*, *Smirk*. See *simper*[2].

smirk[1] (smėrk), *n.* [< *smirk*[1], *v.*] An affected smile; a soft look.

> A constant *smirk* upon the face. *Chesterfield.*

smirk[2] (smėrk), *a.* [Also *smerk;* prob. a var. (simulating *smirk*[1] ?) of *smert*, older form of *smart:* see *smart*.] Smart; spruce. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

> Seest howe brag yond Bulloeke beares,
> So *smirke*, so smoothe, his pricked eares?
> *Spenser*, Shep. Cal., February.

smirkling† (smėrk'ling), *a.* [< *smirk*[1].] Smirking.

> He gave a *smirkling* smile.
> *Lord Derwentwater* (Child's Ballads, VII. 165).

smirkly† (smėrk'li), *adv.* [< *smirk*[1] + *-ly*[2].] With a smirk. [Rare.]

> Venus was glad to hear
> Such proffer made, which she well shewed with smiling chear, . . .
> And *smirkly* thus gan say. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia.

smirky (smėr'ki), *a.* [Also *smerky;* < *smirk*[1] + *-y*[1].] Same as *smirk*[2]. [Provincial.]

> I overtook a swarthy, bright-eyed, *smerky* little fellow, riding a small pony, and bearing on his shoulder a long, heavy rifle. *A. B. Longstreet*, Georgia Scenes, p. 197.

smit[1] (smit), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *smitted*, ppr. *smitting*. [< ME. *smitten*, < AS. *smittian*, spot, = MD. D. *smetten* = MLG. *smitten* = OHG. *smizjan*, *smizzan*, MHG. *smitzen*, infect, contaminate, = Sw. *smitta* = Dan. *smitte*, infect (cf. Sw. *smitta*, Dan. *smitte*, contagion); intensive of AS. *smītan*, smite, = OHG. *smīzan*, MHG. *smīzen*, strike, stroke, smear; cf. AS. *besmītan*, besmear, defile, = Goth. *bi-smeitan*, smear: see *smite*. Hence freq. *smittle*.] **1.** To infect. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.] — **2.** To mar; destroy. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

smit[1] (smit), *n.* [Also *smitt;* < ME. **smitte*, < AS. *smitta*, a spot, stain, smut, = D. *smet*, a spot, = OHG. MHG. *smiz*, a spot, etc.: see *smit*[1], *v.*, and cf. *smut*, *smutch*, *smudge*[1].] **1.** A spot: a stain. — **2.** The finest of clayey ore, made up into balls used for marking sheep. — **3.** Infection. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

> He provoeith al to the *smit* of falling.
> *Apology for the Lollards*, p. 70. (*Halliwell.*)

4†. The smut in corn.

> The *smit*, blasting, or burned blacknes of the eares of corne. *Nomenclator*, 1585. (*Nares.*)

smit[2]† (smit), *n.* [< ME. *smytt*, *smite*, *smete* (with short vowel) (= MD. *smete*), a blow; < *smite*, *v.* Cf. *smite*, *n.*; and cf. also *bit*, *n.*, and *bite*, *n.*, < *bite*, *v.*] **1.** A blow; a cut.

> Tryamowre on the hedd he hytt,
> He had gevyn hym an evylle *smytt*.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 81. (*Halliwell.*)

2. A clashing noise.

> She heard a *smit* o' bridle reins,
> She wish'd might be for good.
> *Lord William* (Child's Ballads, III. 18).

smit[3]†, *v.* An obsolete dialectal form of *smite*.

smit[4] (smit). A past participle of *smite*.

smit[5] (smit), *v.* A contracted form of *smiteth*, third person singular present indicative of *smite*.

smitch[1] (smich), *n.* [Appar. an extension of *smit*[1], a spot, *smite*, a bit. Cf. also *smutch*, and see *smidgen*.] **1.** Dust; smoke; dirt. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.] — **2.** A particle; a bit: as, I had not a *smitch* of silk left. [Colloq.]

smitch[2] (smich), *n.* Same as *smatch*[2].

smitchel (smich'el), *n.* [Appar. a dim. of *smitch*[1].] Same as *smitch*[1], 2.

A bowl of stewed oysters.
4 slices of buttered toast.
A bowl of tea.
And there wasn't a *smitchel* left.
S. Bowles, in Merriam, I. 331.

smite (smīt), *v.*; pret. *smote*, pp. *smitten*, *smit*, ppr. *smiting*. [< ME. *smiten*, *smyten* (pret. *smot*, *smat*, also *smette*, *smatte*, pp. *smiten*, *smyten*, *smeten*), < AS. *smītan* (pret. *smāt*, pp. *smiten*) = OFries. *smīta* = D. *smijten* = MLG. *smīten*, LG. *smiten* = OHG. *smīzan*, throw, stroke, smear, MHG. *smīzen*, G. *schmeissen*, smite, fling, east, = OSw. *smita* = Dan. *smide*, fling. = Goth. **smeitan* (in comp.); orig. 'smear' or 'rub over,' as in AS. *bcsmītan* = Goth. *bi-smeitan* (also *ga-smeitan*), smear; cf. Icel. *smita*, steam from being fat; Sw. *smeta*, smear, *smet*, grease; Skt. *medas*, fat, < √ *med* or *mid*, be fat. Hence *smit*[2]. Cf. *smear*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To strike; give a hard blow, as with the hand or something held in the hand, or, archaically, with something thrown; hit heavily.

Ich haue yseyne it ofte,
There *smit* no thinge so smerte, ne smelleth so soure,
As Shame, there he sheweth him for enery man hym shonyeth! *Piers Plowman* (B), xi. 426.

She . . . *smot* togyder her hondes two.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 338.

Merlin . . . drongh that wey that he were not knowen with a grete staffe in his nekke *smytinge* grete strokes from oke to oke. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 424.

In the castel was a belle,
As hit had *smiten* houres twelve.
Chaucer, Minor Poems (ed. Skeat), iii. 1323.

Whosoever shall *smite* thee on thy right cheek, turn to him the other also. Mat. v. 39.

The storm-wind *smites* the wall of the mountain cliff.
Longfellow, Hyperion, ii. 6.

Love took up the harp of Life, and *smote* on all the chords with might;
Smote the chord of Self, that, trembling, pass'd in music out of sight. *Tennyson*, Locksley Hall.

2. To destroy the life of by beating or by weapons of any kind; slay; kill. [Archaic.]

And the men of Ai *smote* of them about thirty and six men. Josh. vii. 5.

The Lord shall *smite* the proud, and lay
His hand upon the strong.
Whittier, Cassandra Southwick.

3. To visit disastrously; seize suddenly or severely; attack in a way that threatens or destroys life or vigor: as, a person or a city *smitten* with pestilence.

And the flax and the barley was *smitten*. Ex. ix. 31.

If we look not wisely on the Sun it self, it *smites* us into darknes. *Milton*, Areopagitica, p. 43.

Smit by nameless horror and affright,
He fled away into the moonless night.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 370.

4. To afflict; chasten; punish.

Let us not mistake God's goodness, nor imagine, because he *smites* us, that we are forsaken by him. *Abp. Wake.*

5. To strike or affect with emotion or passion, especially love; catch the affection or fancy of.

'Twas I that cast a dark face over heaven,
And *smote* ye all with terror.
Fletcher (*and another* ?), Prophetess, iii. 1.

He was himself no less *smitten* with Constantia.
Addison, Spectator, No. 164.

In the fortieth year of her age, she was again *smitten*.
Steele, Tatler, No. 151.

See what the charms that *smite* the simple heart.
Pope, Dunciad, iii. 229.

In handling the coin he is *smit* with the fascination of its yellow radiance. *S. Lanier*, The English Novel, p. 250.

6. To trouble, as by reproaches; distress.

Her heart *smote* her sore. Why couldn't she love him?
Whyte Melville, White Rose, I. xxvii.

7†. To cast; bend.

With that he *smot* his hed adoun anon,
And gan to motre, I not what trewely.
Chaucer, Troilus, ii. 540.

8. To come upon; affect suddenly as if with a blow; strike.

Above, the sky is literally purple with heat; and the pitiless light *smites* the gazer's weary eye as it comes back from the white shore.
Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers, xxxviii.

A sudden thought *smote* her.
W. M. Baker, New Timothy, p. 104.

To smite off, to cut off with a strong swift blow.

He that leet *smyte of* seynt James hed was Heronde Agrippa. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 90.

II. *intrans.* 1. To strike; collide; knock.

Ye shull *smyte* vpon hem of that other partye with-oute rennynge of youre bateile. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 624.

The heart melteth, and the knees *smite* together.
Nahum ii. 10.

2. To produce an effect as by a stroke; come, enter, or penetrate with quickness and force.

Arthur, looking downward as he past,
Felt the light of her eyes into his life
Smite on the sudden.
Tennyson, Coming of Arthur.

Iron clang and hammer's ringing
Smote upon his ear. *Whittier*, The Fountain.

That loving tender voice
. . . *smote* on his heart.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 168.

smite (smīt), *n.* [< *smite*, *v.* Cf. *smit*[2].] 1. A blow. [Prov. Eng.]—2. A small portion. [Prov. Eng.]

smiter (smī'tėr), *n.* [< ME. *smitare* = D. *smijter*; as *smite* + *-er*[1].] 1. One who or that which smites or strikes.

I gave my back to the *smiters*. Isa. l. 6.

2†. A sword; simitar. [In this use also *smeeter*, and really an accommodated form of *simitar*.]

Put thy *smiter* up, and hear;
I dare not tell the truth to a drawn sword.
B. Jonson, Tale of a Tub, iv. 3.

smith (smith), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *smith*; < ME. *smyth*, < AS. *smith* = OFries. *smeth*, *smid*, = MD. D. *smid* = MLG. *smit*, *smet*, LG. *smid* = OHG. *smid*, MHG. *smit*, G. *schmied* = Icel. *smidhr* = Sw. Dan. *smed* = Goth. **smiths* (found only in comp. in weak form **smitha*, namely *aiza-smitha*, 'ore-smith'): (*a*) Prop. a 'worker in metal or wood'; with formative *-th* (cf. OHG. *smeidar*, an artisan, artist, with formative *-dar* = E. *-ther*), < √ *smi*, work in metal, forge, prob. seen also in Gr. σμίλη, a knife for cutting and carving, σμιλεύειν, cut or carve freely, σμινύη, a two-pronged hoe or mattock, and the source of the words mentioned under *smicker* (AS. *smicere*, etc., neat, elegant), as well as of those connected with *smooth*: see *smooth*. (*b*) The word was formerly derived, as 'he that smiteth' (sc. with the hammer), from *smite*, *v.*; but this is etymologically untenable. (*c*) It has also been explained as 'the smoother' (sc. of metals, etc.); but the connection with *smooth* is remote (see above). The word occurs in many specific compounds, as *blacksmith*, *whitesmith*, *coppersmith*, *goldsmith*, etc. Hence the surname *Smith*, also spelled archaically *Smyth*, *Smythe*, and even *Smijth* (where *ij* represents the old dotted *y*); with *Goldsmith*, *Spearsmith*, etc., from the compounds.] 1. An artificer; especially, a worker with the hammer and in metal: as, a gold*smith*, a silver*smith*; specifically (and now generally), a worker in iron. See *blacksmith*, 1.

The *smyth*
That forgeth scharpe swerdes on his stith.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale (ed. Morris), l. 1168.

"The *smyth* that the made," seid Robyn,
"I pray God wyrke hym woo."
Robin Hood and the Monk (Child's Ballads, V. 6).

The *smith* with the tongs both worketh in the coals and fashioneth it with hammers. Isa. xliv. 12.

2†. One who makes or effects anything.

'Tis said the Doves repented, though too late,
Become the *smiths* of their own foolish fate.
Dryden, Hind and Panther, iii. 1268.

Smith's saw. See *saw*[1].

smith (smith), *v. t.* [< ME. *smithen*, *smythen*, *smythien*, < AS. *smithian* (= D. *smeden* = MLG. *smeden* = OHG. *smidōn*, MHG. *smiden*, G. *schmieden* (the Icel. *smīdha*, work in metal or wood, depends on *smīdh*, smiths' work: see *smooth*) = Sw. *smida* = Dan. *smede* = Goth. *ga-smithōn*, etc.), work as a smith, < *smith*, smith: see *smith*, *n.*] To fashion, as metal; especially, to fashion with the hammer: at the present time most commonly applied to ironwork.

If he do it *smythye*
In-to sikul or to sithe, to schare or to kulter.
Piers Plowman (B), iii. 306.

A smyth men cleped daun Gerveys,
That in his forge *smythed* plough harneys.
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 576.

smitham (smith'am), *n.* A variant of *smeddum*.

smithcraft† (smith'kraft), *n.* The art of the smith; mechanical work; the making of useful and ornamental metal objects by hand. [Rare.]

Inventors of pastorage, *smithcraft*, and musick.
Sir W. Raleigh, Hist. World, I. vi. § 4.

smither (smiтн'ėr), *a.* [< ME. *smyther*; origin obscure.] Light; active. [Prov. Eng.]

Gavan was *smyther* and smerte,
Owte of his steroppus he sterte.
Anturs of Arther, xlii. 10. (*Halliwell.*)

smithereens (smiтн-ėr-ēnz'), *n. pl.* [< *smither-s* + dim. *-een*, usually of Ir. origin.] Small fragments. [Colloq.]

He raised a pretty quarrel there, I can tell you—kicked the hostler half across the yard—knocked heaps of things to *smithereens*. *W. Black*, Phaeton, iii.

smithers (smiтн'ėrz), *n. pl.* [Origin obscure.] Same as *smithereens*. [Colloq.]

"Smash the bottle to *smithers*, the Divil 's in 'im," said I. *Tennyson*, Northern Cobbler, xviii.

smithery (smith'ėr-i), *n.*; pl. *smitheries* (-iz). [< *smith* + *-ery*.] 1. The workshop of a smith; a smithy; especially, a shop where wrought-iron work is made.

The *smithery* is as popular with the boys as any department of the school. *The Century*, XXXVIII. 923.

2. The practice of mechanical work, especially in iron: usually applied to hammer-work, as distinguished from more delicate manual operations. Also *smithing*.

The din of all this *smithery* may some time or other possibly wake this noble duke. *Burke*, To a Noble Lord.

Smithian (smith'i-an), *a.* [< *Smith* (see def., and *smith*, *n.*) + *-ian*.] Of or pertaining to Adam Smith, a Scottish political economist (1723–90), or his economic doctrines.

In fact the theological assumptions and inferences of the *Smithian* economy greatly aided in giving it currency.
New Princeton Rev., V. 339.

smithing (smith'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *smith*, *v.*] Same as *smithery*, 2.

Smithsonian (smith-sō'ni-an), *a.* [< *Smithson* (see def.) + *-ian*.] Of or pertaining to James Smithson, an English scientific man and philanthropist (died 1829), who left a legacy to the United States government to found at Washington an institution for the increase and diffusion of knowledge; specifically, noting this institution or its operations: as, *Smithsonian* Reports.—**Smithsonian gull**, *Larus smithsonianus*, the American herring-gull. *Coues*, 1862.

smithsonite (smith'sen-īt), *n.* [< *Smithson* (see *Smithsonian*) + *-ite*[2].] Native anhydrous zinc carbonate, an important ore of zinc: one of the group of rhombohedral carbonates. It occurs in rhombohedral or scalenohedral crystals, also, more commonly, massive, stalactitic, incrusting, and earthy; the color varies from white to gray-green and brown, less often bright green or blue. Also called *calamin*, which name, however, properly belongs to the hydrous silicate.

smithum (smith'um), *n.* A variant of *smeddum*.

smithwork (smith'wėrk), *n.* The work of a smith; work in metals. *The Engineer.*

smithy (smith'i), *n.*; pl. *smithies* (-iz). [< ME. *smithy*, *smythy*, *smythe*, *smethi*, *smiththe*, < AS. *smiththe* = OFries. *smithe* = D. *smidse*, *smids* = OHG. *smitta*, *smidda*, MHG. *smitte*, G. *schmiede* = Icel. *smidhja* = Sw. *smedja* = Dan. *smedje*, a smithy: see *smith*.] The workshop of a smith, especially of a worker in iron; a forge.

Al thes world is Goddes *smiththe*. *Ancren Riwle*, p. 284.

Under a spreading chestnut-tree
The village *smithy* stands.
Longfellow, Village Blacksmith.

smithy-coal (smith'i-kōl), *n.* A grade of small coal habitually used by blacksmiths. [Eng.]

smiting-line (smī'ting-līn), *n.* A rope by which a yarn-stoppered sail is loosened without its being necessary to send men aloft. [Eng.]

smitt (smit), *n.* Same as *smit*[1].

smitted† (smit'ed). An obsolete past participle of *smite*. *Imp. Diet.*

smitten (smit'n), *p. a.* [Pp. of *smite*, *v.*] Struck hard; afflicted; visited with some great disaster; suddenly or powerfully affected in body or mind: sometimes used in compounds, as fever-*smitten*, drought-*smitten*, love-*smitten*.

smittle (smit'l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *smittled*, ppr. *smittling*. [Freq. of *smit*[1].] To infect. *Ray.* [Prov. Eng.]

smittle (smit'l), *n.* [< *smittle*, *v.*] Infection. *Grose.* [Prov. Eng.]

smittle (smit'l), *a.* [< *smittle*, *v.*] Infectious. [Prov. Eng.]

Canst thou stay here? . . . In course thou canst. . . . Get thy saddles off, lad, and come in; 'tis a *smittle* night for rheumatics. *H. Kingsley*, Geoffry Hamlyn, xxxvi.

smittlish (smit'lish), *a.* [< *smittle* + *-ish*[1].] Same as *smittle*. [Local, Eng.]

smoakt, *v.* and *n.* An obsolete spelling of *smoke*.

smock (smok), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *smok*, *smoc*, *smokk*, < AS. *smoc* = Icel. *smokkr*, a smock, = OHG. *smoccho*, a smock; cf. OSw. *smog*, a round hole for the head; Icel. *smeygja* = Dan. *smöge*, slip off one's neck; from the verb, AS. *smēogan*, *smūgan* (pp. *smogen*), creep into (cf. E. dial. *smook*, draw on, as a glove or stocking). = Icel. *smjūga*, creep through a hole, put on a garment, = MHG. *smiegen*, cling or creep into, G. *schmiegen*, cling to, bend, etc. Cf. *smug*[1], *smuggle*[1]. Hence *smicket*.] **I.** *n.* 1. A garment worn by women corresponding to the shirt worn by men; a chemise; a shift.

Oh ill starr'd wench!
Pale as thy *smock!* *Shak.*, Othello, v. 2. 273.

Many of their women and children goe onely in their *smocks* and shirts. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 103.

Thy *smock* of silke, both faire and white.
Greensleeves (Child's Ballads, IV. 241).

2. A smock-frock.

A happy people, that live according to nature, . . . their apparell no other than linnen breeches; over that a *smock* close girt unto them with a towell.
Sandys, Travailes, p. 14.

Already they see the field thronged with country folk, the men in clean white *smocks* or velveteen or fustian coats, with rough plush waistcoats of many colours.
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, i. 2.

II.† *a.* Belonging or relating to women; characteristic of women; female: common in old writers.

Sem. Good sir,
There are of us can be as exquisite traitors
As e'er a male conspirator of you all.
Cet. Ay, at *smock*-treason, matron, I believe you.
B. Jonson, Catiline, iv. 5.

Plague . . . on his *smock*-loyalty!
Dryden, Spanish Friar, ii. 1.

smock (smok), *v. t.* [< *smock*, *n.*] 1. To provide with or clothe in a smock or smock-frock.

Tho' *smock'd*, or furr'd and purpled, still the clown.
Tennyson, Princess, iv.

2. To shir or pucker. See *smocking*.

smock-face† (smok'fās), *n.* An effeminate face. *Chapman*, All Fools, v. 1.

smock-faced (smok'fāst), *a.* Having a feminine countenance or complexion; white-faced; pale-faced.

Young Endymion, your smooth, *smock-fac'd* boy.
Dryden, tr. of Juvenal's Satires, x. 491.

smock-frock (smok'frok), *n.* A garment of coarse linen, resembling a shirt in shape, worn by field-laborers over their other clothes: similar to the French *blouse*. The yoke of this garment at its best is elaborately shirred or puckered. See *smocking*.

A clothes-line, with some clothes on it, striped blue and red, and a *smock-frock*, is stretched between the trunks of some stunted willows. *Ruskin*, Elements of Drawing, iii.

smocking (smok'ing), *n.* [< *smock* + *-ing*.] An ornamental shirring, recently used, intended to imitate that on the smock-frocks of field-laborers. The lines, instead of being horizontal, form a honeycomb, the material being puckered diagonally.

This shirt was a curious garment, of the finest drawn hair, and exquisitely wrought in a kind of *smocking*, with each little nest caught together by tiny bows of red and blue ribbon. *The Critic*, XI. 147.

smockless (smok'les), *a.* [ME. *smokles*; < *smock* + *-less*.] Having no smock; unclothed.

I hope it be nat your entente
That I *smokles* out of your paleys wente.
Chaucer, Clerk's Tale, l. 819.

smock-linen (smok'lin″en), *n.* Strong linen from which smock-frocks are made, especially in England.

smock-mill (smok'mil), *n.* A form of windmill of which the mill-house is fixed and the cap only turns round as the wind varies. It thus differs from the post-mill, of which the whole fabric is movable round a vertical axis. It is also called the *Dutch mill*, as being that most commonly employed in the Netherlands for pumping.

smock-race (smok'rās), *n.* A race for which a smock is the prize.

Smock Races are commonly performed by the young country wenches, and so called because the prize is a holland smock, or shift, usually decorated with ribbands. *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 476.

smock-racing (smok'rā″sing), *n.* The running of a smock-race or of smock-races.

Among other amusements, *smock-racing* by women was kept up there [Pall Mall] till 1733.
Lecky, Eng. in 18th Cent., iv.

smokable (smō'ka-bl), *a.* [< *smoke* + *-able*.] Capable of being smoked.

smoke (smōk), *v.*; pret. and pp. *smoked*, ppr. *smoking*. [Formerly also *smoak*; < ME. *smoken*, *smokien* (pret. *smokede*); < AS. *smocian*, *smocigan* (= MD. *smoken*, *smooken*, D. *smoken* = MLG. *smoken*, LG. *smoken*, *smooken*, also *smöken* = G. *schmauchen*, dial. *schmochen* = Dan. *smöge*), smoke, reek; a secondary form, taking the place of the orig. strong verb *smeócan* (pret. *smeác*, pp. *smocen*), smoke; perhaps related to Gr. σμύχειν, burn slowly, smolder. Cf. Ir. *much* = W. *mwg*, smoke; cf. also *smoor*, *smother*.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To emit smoke; throw off volatile matter in the form of vapor or exhalation; reek; fume; especially, to send off visible vapor as the product of combustion.

Queen Margaret saw
Thy murderous falchion *smoking* in his blood.
Shak., Rich. III., i. 2. 94.

To him no temple stood
Or altar *smoked*. *Milton*, P. L., i. 493.

Lo there the King is with his Nobles set,
And all the crouded Table *smoaks* with meat.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, iii. 172.

2. To burn; be kindled; rage; fume.

The anger of the Lord and his jealousy shall *smoke* against that man. Deut. xxix. 20.

How Wolsey broke off the insurance is very well told. Mistress Anne was "sent home again to her father for a season; wherest she *smoked*."
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), Forewords, p. x., note.

3. To raise a dust or smoke by rapid motion.

Proud of his steeds, he *smokes* along the field.
Dryden, Æneid, vii. 909.

4. To smell or hunt something out; suspect something; perceive a hidden fact or meaning. [Now only colloq.]—5. To permit the passage of smoke outward instead of drawing it upward; send out smoke for want of sufficient draft: said of chimneys, stoves, etc.

When, in obedience to our instructions, a fire was lighted, the chimney *smoked* so badly that we had to throw open door and windows, and to sit, as it were, in the open air.
D. Christie Murray, Weaker Vessel, xxxix.

6. To draw fumes of burning tobacco, opium, or the like, into, and emit them from, the mouth; use tobacco or opium in this manner.

I hate married women! Do they not hate me, and, simply because I *smoke*, try to draw their husbands away from my society? *Thackeray*, Fitz-Boodle's Confessions.

7. To suffer as from overwork or hard treatment; be punished.

Some of you shall *smoke* for it in Rome.
Shak., Tit. And., iv. 2. 111.

8. To emit dust, as when beaten.

At every stroke their jackets did *smoke*.
Robin Hood and the Ranger (Child's Ballads, V. 209).

Smoking salts. See *salt*[1].

II. *trans.* 1. To apply smoke to; blacken with smoke; hang in smoke; medicate or dry by smoke; fumigate: as, to *smoke* infected clothing; to subject to the action of smoke, as meat; cure by means of smoke; smoke-dry; also, to incense. Smoking meat consists in exposing meat previously salted, or rubbed over with salt, to wood-smoke in an apartment so distant from the fire as not to be unduly heated by it, the smoke being admitted by flues at the bottom of the side walls. Here the meat absorbs the empyreumatic acid of the smoke, and is dried at the same time. The kind of wood used affects the quality and taste of the meat, smoke from beech and oak being preferable to that from fir and larch. Smoke from the twigs and berries of juniper, or from rosemary, peppermint, etc., imparts somewhat of the aromatic flavor of these plants. A slow smoking with a slender fire is better than a quick and hot one, as it allows the empyreumatic principles time to penetrate into the interior without over-drying the outside.

Smokyng the temple. *Chaucer*, Knight's Tale, l. 1423.

Being entertained for a perfumer, as I was *smoking* a musty room, comes me the prince.
Shak., Much Ado, i. 3. 60.

An old *smoked* wall, on which the rain
Ran down in streaks! *B. Jonson*, Volpone, i. 1.

2. To affect in some way with smoke; especially, to drive or expel by smoke: generally with *out;* also, to destroy or kill, as bees, by smoke.

Are not these flies gone yet? Pray quit my house,
I'll *smoke* you *out* else. *B. Jonson*, Staple of News, ii. 1.

The king, upon that outrage against his person, *smoked* the Jesuits *out* of his nest.
Sir E. Sandys, State of Religion (ed. 1605), G. 3 b. (*Latham.*)

So the king arose, and went
To *smoke* the scandalous hive of those wild bees
That made such honey in his realm.
Tennyson, Holy Grail.

3. To draw smoke from into the mouth and puff it out; also, to burn or use in smoking; inhale the smoke of: as, to *smoke* tobacco or opium; to *smoke* a pipe or a cigar.

Here would he *smoke* his pipe of a sultry afternoon, enjoying the soft southern breeze.
Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 160.

4. To smell out; find out; scent; perceive; perceive the meaning of; suspect. [Archaic.]

I'll hang you both, you rascals!
. . . you for the purse you cut
In Paul's at a sermon; I have *smoaked* you, ha!
Massinger, City Madam, iii. 1.

It must be a very plausive invention that carries it; they begin to *smoke* me. *Shak.*, All's Well, iv. 1. 30.

5†. To sneer at; quiz; ridicule to one's face.

This is a vile dog; I see that already. No offence! Ha, ha, ha! to him; to him, Petulant; *smoke* him.
Congreve, Way of the World, iii. 15.

Pray, madam, *smoke* miss yonder biting her lips, and playing with her fan. *Swift*, Polite Conversation, i.

Why, you know you never laugh at the old folks, and never fly at your servants, nor *smoke* people before their faces. *Miss Burney*, Cecilia, vi. 11.

6. To raise dust from by beating; "dust": as, I'll *smoke* his jacket for him. [Colloq.]

I'll *smoke* your skin-coat, an I catch you right.
Shak., K. John, ii. 1. 139.

Smoked pearl. See *pearl*.

smoke (smōk), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *smoak;* < ME. *smoke*, < AS. *smoca* (rare), < *smeócan* (pret. *smeác*, pp. *smocen*), smoke, reek: see *smoke*, *v.* This form has taken the place of the more orig. noun, E. dial. *smeech*, < ME. *smeech*, *smeke*, < AS. *smēc*, *smȳc*, umlaut forms of *smeác* (= D. *smook* = MLG. *smōk*, LG. *smook* = MHG. *smouch*, G. *schmauch*, G. dial. *schmoch* = Dan. *smög*), smoke, < *smeócan* (pp. *smocen*), smoke: see *smoke*, *v.*] 1. The exhalation, visible vapor, or material that escapes or is expelled from a burning substance during combustion: applied especially to the volatile matter expelled from wood, coal, peat, etc., together with the solid matter which is carried off in suspension with it, that expelled from metallic substances being more generally called *fume* or *fumes*.

The hill obouen bigan to quake,
And tharof rase a ful grete reke,
Bot that was ful wele smell and *smeke*.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 94.

Laud we the gods;
And let our crooked *smokes* climb to their nostrils
From our blest altars. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, v. 5. 477.

The *smoak* of juniper . . . is in great request with us at Oxford, to sweeten our chambers.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 263.

Usually the name *smoke* is applied to this vaporous mixture discharged from a chimney only when it contains a sufficient amount of finely divided carbon to render it dark-coloured and distinctly visible. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 180.

2. Anything that resembles smoke; steam; vapor; watery exhalations; dust.

In vayne, mine eyes, in vaine you wast your teares,
In vayne my sighs, the *smokes* of my despaires.
Sir W. Raleigh, quoted in Puttenham's Arte of Eng. Poesie, [p. 165.

Hence—3. Something unsubstantial; something ephemeral or transient: as, the affair ended in *smoke*.

This helpless *smoke* of words doth me no right.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 1027.

4. The act or process of drawing in and puffing out the fumes of burning tobacco, opium, or the like. [Colloq.]

Soldiers . . . lounging about, taking an early morning *smoke*. *W. H. Russell*, Diary in India, xxvii.

5. A chimney. [Obsolete or provincial.]

Dublin hath Houses of more than one *Smoak*.
Petty, Polit. Survey of Ireland, p. 9.

A dry smoke, the holding of an unlighted cigar or pipe between the lips. [Colloq.]—**Like smoke**, very rapidly. [Slang.]

Taking money *like smoke*.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, III. 105.

London smoke, a dull-gray color.

smoke-arch (smōk'ärch), *n.* The smoke-box of a locomotive.

smoke-ball (smōk'bâl), *n.* 1. *Milit.*, a spherical case filled with a composition which, while burning, emits a great quantity of smoke: used chiefly for purposes of concealment or for annoying an enemy's workmen in siege operations.—2. A ball, used in trap-shooting, which on being struck emits a cloud of dark smoke. *W. W. Greener*, The Gun, p. 504.

smoke-bell (smōk'bel), *n.* A glass bell or dish suspended over a flame, as of a lamp or gas-light, to keep the smoke from blackening the ceiling.

smoke-black (smōk'blak), *n.* Lampblack.

smoke-board (smōk'bōrd), *n.* A sliding or suspended board or plate placed before the upper part of a fireplace to increase the draft.

smoke-box (smōk'boks), *n.* A chamber in a steam-boiler, at the ends of the tubes or flues and opposite to the fire-box, into which all the gases of combustion enter on their way to the smoke-stack.

smoke-brown (smōk'broun), *n.* In *entom.*, an obscure grayish brown, resembling the hue of thick smoke.

smoke-bush (smōk'bùsh), *n.* Same as *smoke-tree*.

smoke-condenser (smōk'kon-den″sèr), *n.* Same as *smoke-washer*.

smoke-consumer (smōk'kon-sū″mèr), *n.* An apparatus for consuming or burning all the smoke from a fire.

smoke-consuming (smōk'kon-sū″ming), *a.* Serving to consume or burn smoke: as, a *smoke-consuming* furnace.

smoke-dry (smōk'drī), *v. t.* To dry or cure by smoke: as, *smoke-dried* meat. See *smoke*, *v. t.*, 1.

smoke-farthings† (smōk'fär″ᵺingz), *n. pl.* 1. Same as *pentecostals*.

> As for your *smoke-farthings* and Peter-pence, I make no reckoning. *Jewel*, Works, lv. 1079.

2. Same as *hearth-tax*.

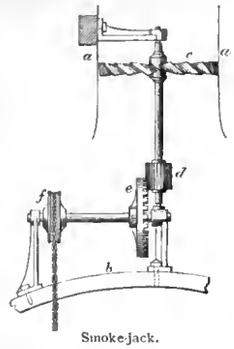
smoke-gray (smōk'grā), *n.* An orange-gray color of moderate luminosity.

smoke-house (smōk'hous), *n.* 1. A building in which meats or fish are cured by smoking; also, one in which smoked meats are stored. The former is provided with hooks for suspending the pieces to be smoked, which are hung over a smoldering fire kindled at the bottom of the apartment.

> I recollected the *smoke-house*, an out-building appended to all Virginian establishments for the smoking of hams and other kinds of meat. *Irving*, Crayon Papers, Ralph Ringwood.

2. In *leather-manuf.*, a close room heated by means of a fire of spent tan, which smolders, but produces no flame. It is used for unhairing hides, which are hung up in the smoky atmosphere until incipient fermentation has softened the epidermis and the roots of the hair.

smoke-jack (smōk'-jak), *n.* 1. A machine for turning a roasting-spit by means of a fly-wheel or -wheels, set in motion by the current of ascending air in a chimney.



Smoke-jack.

a, *a*, the chimney, contracted in a circular form; *b*, strong bar placed over the fireplace, to support the jack; *c*, wheel with vanes radiating from its center, set in motion by the ascent of the heated air, and communicating, by the pinion *d* and the crown-wheel *e*, with the pulley *f*, from which motion is transmitted to the spit by the chain passing over it.

> The *smoke-jack* clanked, and the tall clock ticked with official importance. *J. W. Palmer*, After his Kind, p. 112.

2. On railways, a hood or covering for the end of a stove-pipe, on the outside of a car. Also called *stove-jack*.

smokeless (smōk'les), *a.* [< *smoke* + *-less*.] Having, emitting, or causing little or no smoke: as, *smokeless* powder.

> No noontide bell invites the country round;
> Tenants with sighs the *smokeless* towers survey.
> *Pope*, Moral Essays, iii. 191.
>
> I saw
> On my left, through the beeches,
> Thy palace, Goddess,
> *Smokeless*, empty!
> *M. Arnold*, The Strayed Reveller.

smokelessly (smōk'les-li), *adv.* Without smoke.

> The appliances for, or methods of, consuming coal *smokelessly* are already at work. *The Engineer*, LXIX. 357.

smokelessness (smōk'les-nes), *n.* The character or state of being smokeless.

smoke-money (smōk'mun″i), *n.* Same as *smoke-silver*.

smoke-painted (smōk'pān″ted), *a.* Produced by the process of smoke-painting.

smoke-painting (smōk'pān″ting), *n.* The art or process of producing drawings in lampblack, or carbon deposited from smoke. Compare *kapnography*.

smoke-penny (smōk'pen″i), *n.* Same as *smoke-silver*.

smoke-pipe (smōk'pīp), *n.* Same as *smoke-stack*.

smoke-plant (smōk'plant), *n.* 1. Same as *smoke-tree*.—2. A hydroid polyp, often seen in aquariums.

smoke-quartz (smōk'kwârts), *n.* Smoky quartz. See *smoky*.

smoker (smō'kėr), *n.* [= D. *smoker* = G. *schmaucher*; as *smoke* + *-er*¹.] 1. One who or that which smokes, in any sense of the verb. (*a*) One who habitually smokes tobacco or opium. (*b*) One who smoke-dries meat. (*c*) One who quizzes or makes sport of another.

> These wooden Wits, these Quizzers, Queerers, *Smokers*,
> These practical, nothing-so-easy Jokers.
> *Colman the Younger*, Poetical Vagaries, p. 150. (*Davies.*)

2. See the quotation.

> At Preston, before the passing of the Reform Bill in 1832, every person who had a cottage with a chimney, and used the latter, had a vote, and was called a *smoker*. *Halliwell.*

3. A smoking-car. [Colloq., U. S.]

> The engine, baggage car and *smoker* passed over all right. *The Engineer*, LXX. 56.

4. The long-billed curlew, *Numenius longirostris*: so called from the shape of the bill, which looks as if the bird had a pipe in its mouth. *G. Trumbull.* [New Jersey.]—**Smoker's cancer**, an epithelioma of the lips or mouth which is considered to be due to the mechanical irritation of the pipe.—**Smoker's heart.** See *heart*.—**Smoker's patches**, a form of leucoplacia buccalis, causing white patches on the mucous membrane of the mouth and lips.

smoke-rocket (smōk'rok″ĕt), *n.* In *plumbing*, a device for testing the tightness of house-drains by generating smoke within them.

smoke-sail (smōk'sāl), *n.* A small sail hoisted against the foremast forward of the galley-funnel when a ship rides head to wind, to give the smoke of the galley an opportunity to rise, and to prevent it from being blown aft to the quarter-deck.


Smoke-sail.

smoke-shade (smōk'shād), *n.* A scale sometimes adopted in estimating by their color the amount of unburnt carbon in the gases yielded by coal burned in grates or stoves: it ranges from 0 to 10, the latter number applying when the color is very black and dense.

smoke-silver (smōk'sil″vėr), *n.* Money formerly paid annually to the minister of a parish as a modus in lieu of tithe-wood.

smoke-stack (smōk'stak), *n.* A pipe, usually of sheet-iron, through which the smoke and gases of combustion from a steam-boiler are discharged into the open air. See cut under *passenger-engine*.

smoke-stone (smōk'stōn), *n.* Same as *smoky quartz*, or *cairngorm*.

smoke-tight (smōk'tīt), *a.* Impervious to smoke; not permitting smoke to enter or escape.

smoke-tree (smōk'trē), *n.* A tree-like shrub, *Rhus Cotinus*, native in southern Europe, cultivated elsewhere for ornament. Most of the flowers are usually abortive, and the panicle develops into a tight

1, Branch with Fruit and Sterile Pedicels of Smoke-tree (*Rhus Cotinus*); 2, the inflorescence. *a*, a flower; *b*, a fruit, with sterile pedicels.

feathery or cloud-like bunch of a green or reddish color (whence the above name, also that of *fringe-tree*). The wood yields a valuable dye, the young fustic (which see, under *fustic*); the leaves are used for tanning (see *scotino*). Also called *smoke-bush*, *smoke-plant*, *Venetian sumac*, and *Venus's-sumac*.

smoke-washer (smōk'wosh″ėr), *n.* A device for purifying smoke by washing as it passes through a chimney-flue. A simple form drives a spray of water upward into the flue. The water falls back after passing through the smoke, is collected below, and furnishes a black pigment, used for paint. A more complicated apparatus consists of a vertical cylinder of boiler-plates having several perforated diaphragms of sheet-iron. Water is made to enter at the top while the smoke enters below and is forced upward by a powerful exhaust.

smokewood (smōk'wůd), *n.* The virgin's-bower, *t'lematis Vitalba*: so called because boys smoke its porous stems. [Prov. Eng.]

smokily (smō'ki-li), *adv.* In a smoky manner.

smokiness (smō'ki-nes), *n.* The state of being smoky.

smoking (smō'king), *n.* [Verbal n. of *smoke*, *v.*] 1. The act of emitting smoke.—2. The act of holding a lighted cigar, cigarette, or pipe in the mouth and drawing in and emitting the smoke: also used in composition with reference to things connected with this practice: as, a *smoking*-car; a *smoking*-saloon.—3. A quizzing; bantering.

> "Oh!" cried Mrs. Thrale, "what a *smoking* did Miss Burney give Mr. Crutchley!" *Mme. D'Arblay*, Diary, II. 60. (*Davies.*)

4†. The act of spying, suspecting, or ferreting out. *Dekker.*

smoking (smō'king), *p. a.* Emitting smoke or steam; hence, brisk or fierce.

> Look how it begins to rain, and by the clouds, if I mistake not, we shall presently have a *smoking* shower, and therefore sit close. *I. Walton*, Complete Angler, p. 104.

smoking-cap (smō'king-kap), *n.* A light cap without vizor and often ornamental, usually worn by smokers.

smoking-car (smō'king-kär), *n.* A railroad-car in which smoking is permitted. [U. S.]

smoking-carriage (smō'king-kar″āj), *n.* A smoking-car. [Eng.]

smoking-duck (smō'king-duk), *n.* The American widgeon, *Mareca americana*: said to be so called from some fancied resemblance of its note to the puffing sound of a person smoking. See cut under *widgeon*. *R. Kennicott.* [British America.]

smoking-jacket (smō'king-jak″et), *n.* A jacket for wear while smoking.

smoking-lamp (smō'king-lamp), *n.* A lamp hung up on board of a man-of-war during hours when smoking is permitted, for the men to light their pipes by.

smokingly (smō'king-li), *adv.* Like or as smoke.

> The sudden dis-sppesring of the Lord
> Seem'd like to Powder fired on a boord,
> When *smokingly* it mounts in sudden flash.
> *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Vocation.

smoking-room (smō'king-röm), *n.* A room, as in a private dwelling or a hotel, set apart for the use of smokers.

smoky (smō'ki), *a.* [Formerly also *smoaky*; < ME. *smoky*; < *smoke*, *n.*, + *-y*¹.] 1. Emitting smoke, especially much smoke; smoldering: as, *smoky* fires.

> Then rise, O fleecy Fog! and raise
> The glory of her coming days;
> Be as the cloud that flecks the seas
> Above her *smoky* argosies.
> *Bret Harte*, San Francisco.

2. Having the appearance or nature of smoke.

> London appears in a morning drowned in a black cloud, and all the day after smothered with *smoky* fog. *Harvey.*

3. Filled with smoke, or with a vapor resembling it; filled with a haze; hazy: as, a *smoky* atmosphere.

> Swich a reyne from hevene gan avale
> That every maner woman that was there
> Hadde of that *smoky* reyn a verray fere.
> *Chaucer*, Troilus, ii. 628.

4. Subject to be filled with smoke from the chimneys or fireplaces.

> He is as tedious
> As a tired horse, a railing wife;
> Worse than a *smoky* house.
> *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., iii. 1. 161.

5. Emitting smoke in an objectionable or troublesome way: said of chimneys, stoves, etc., sending out smoke, at fireplaces and pipe-holes, into the house, because of poor draft.—6. Stained or tarnished with smoke.

> Lowly sheds
> With *smoky* rafters. *Milton*, Comus, l. 324.

7†. Quick to smoke an idea; keen to smell out a secret; suspicious.

> Besides, Sir, people in this town are more *smoaky* and suspicious. Oxford, you know, is the seat of the Muses, and a man is naturally permitted more ornament and garniture to his conversation than they will allow in this latitude. *Foote*, The Liar, i. 1.
>
> I-gad, I don't like his Looks—he seems a little *smoky*. *Cibber*, Provoked Husband, ii.

8. Of the color of smoke; of a grayish-brown color.—**Smoky bat**, *Molossus nasutus*, the South American monk-bat.—**Smoky pies**, the large dark-brown jays of the genus *Psilorhinus*.—**Smoky quartz**, the smoky or brownish-yellow variety of quartz found on Pike's Peak (Colorado), in Scotland, and in Brazil: same as *cairngorm*.—**Smoky topaz**, a name frequently applied by jewelers to smoky quartz.—**Smoky urine**, urine of a darkish color, occurring in some cases of nephritis. The color is due to the presence of a small quantity of blood.—**Smoky wainscot**, *Leucania impura*, a British moth.—**Smoky wave**, *Acidalia fumata*, a British geometrid moth.

smolder, smoulder (smōl'dėr), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *smoolder*; < ME. *smolderen*, *smoldren*, < *smolder*, a stifling smoke: see *smolder*, *n.*, *smother*, *n.* Cf. LG. *smölen*, *smelen*, smolder, = D. *smeulen*, smoke hiddenly, smolder, = G. dial. *schmolen*, stifle, burn slowly: see *smell*. The

form may have been influenced by Dan. *smuldre*, crumble, molder, < *smul*, dust.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To burn and smoke without flame; be smothery.

In *smolderande* smoke.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 955.

The *smouldering* weed-heap by the garden burned.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 242.

Hence—2. To exist in a suppressed state; burn inwardly, without outward demonstration, as a thought, passion, and the like.

A doubt that ever *smoulder'd* in the hearts
Of those great Lords and Barons of his realm
Flash'd forth and into war.
Tennyson, Coming of Arthur.

We frequently find in the writings of the Inquisitors language which implies that a certain amount of scepticism was, even in their time, *smouldering* in some minds.
Lecky, Rationalism, I. 103.

II. *trans.* 1†. To suffocate; smother.

They pressed forward vnder their ensignes, bearing downe such as stood in their way, and with their owne fire *smoldered* and burnt them to ashes.
Holinshed, Hist. Eng., iv. 9.

This wind and dust, see how it *smolders* me;
Some drink, good Glocester, or I die for drink.
Peele, Edward I.

2. To discolor by the action of fire.

Aside the beacon, up whose *smouldered* stones
The tender ivy-trails creep thinly.
Coleridge, The Destiny of Nations.

smolder, smoulder (smōl'dėr), *n.* [< ME. *smolder*, a var. of *smorther*, a stifling smoke: see *smother*. Cf. *smolder*, *v.*] Slow or suppressed combustion; smoke; smother.

Ac the smoke and the *smolder* [var. *smorthre*] that smyt in owre eyghen,
That is coueityse and vnkyndenesse that quencheth goddes mercy.
Piers Plowman (B), xvii. 341.

The *smoulder* stops our nose with stench, the fume offends our eies.
Gascoigne, Deuise of a Mask for Viscount Mountacute.

smolderingness, smoulderingness (smōl'dėring-nes), *n.* Disposition to smolder. [Rare.]

Whether any of our national peculiarities may be traced to our use of stoves, as a certain closeness of the lips in pronunciation, and a smothered *smoulderingness* of disposition, seldom roused to open flame?
Lowell, Biglow Papers, 1st ser., Int.

smoldery†, smouldery†, *a.* [Also *smouldry*; < *smolder* + *-y*[1].] Smothery; suffocating.

None can breath, nor see, nor heare at will,
Through *smouldry* clond of duskish stincking smoke.
Spenser, F. Q., I. vii. 13.

smolt[1] (smōlt), *n.* [Prob. a var. of *smelt*[2]. Cf. *smolt*[2].] A salmon in its second year, when it has lost its parr-marks and assumed its silvery scales; the stage of salmon-growth between the parr and the grilse. The smolt proceeds at once to the sea, and reappears in fresh water as the grilse.

When they [salmon] remove to the sea, they assume a more brilliant dress, and there become the *smolt*, varying from four to six inches in length. *Baird.*

smolt[2] (smōlt), *a.* [< ME. *smolt*, *smylt*, AS. *smcolt*, *smylt*, clear, bright, serene.] Smooth and shining. *Halliwell.* [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

smooch, *v. t.* Same as *smutch*.

smoolder†, *v.* An obsolete form of *smolder*.

smoor (smör), *r.* See *smore*[1].

smooth (smōᵺ), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *smoothe*, *smothe*, also *smethe* (> E. dial. *smeeth*), < AS. *smōthe*, in earliest form *smōthi* (only in neg. *unsmōthe*, *unsmōthi*), usually with umlaut *smēthe*, ONorth. *smōthe*, usually with umlaut *smoethe*, smooth, = MLG. *smōde*, LG. *smode*, *smoede*, also *smoe*, also MLG. *smödich*, LG. *smödig*, smooth, malleable, ductile; related to MD. *smedigh*, *smijdigh*, D. *smijdig* = MLG. *smidich*, LG. *smidig*, malleable, = MHG. *gesmīdie*, G. *geschmeidig*, malleable, ductile, smooth, = Sw. Dan. *smidig*, pliable; to OHG. *gesmidi*, *gesmīda*, metal, MHG. *gesmīde*, metal, metal weapons or ornaments, G. *geschmeide*, ornaments; and ult. to E. *smith*: see *smith*. The related forms *smooth* and *smith*, and the other forms above cited, with Icel. *smīdh* = Sw. *smide*, smiths' work, etc., point to an orig. strong verb, Goth. **smeithan* (pret. **smaith*, pp. **smithans*) = AS. **smīthan* (pret. **smāth*, pp. **smithen*), forge (metals); cf. Sw. dial. *smida* (pret. *smed*, pp. *smiden*), smooth. *Smooth* would then mean orig. 'forged,' 'flattened with the hammer' (cf. Sw. *smidesjern* = Dan. *smedejern*, 'wrought-iron'); ult. √ *smi*, work in metals, forge: see *smith*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Having a surface so uniform that the eye and the touch do not readily detect any projections or irregularities in it; not rough; of water, not ruffled, or not undulating.

The erthe sal be than even and hale,
And *smethe* and clere als crystale.
Hampole, Pricke of Conscience, l. 6349.

My *smooth* moist hand, were it with thy hand felt,
Would in thy palm dissolve, or seem to melt.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 143.

While *smooth* Adonis from his native rock
Ran purple to the sea. *Milton*, P. L., i. 450.

Try the rough water as well as the *smooth*.
O. W. Holmes, Emerson, ix.

2. Free from hair: as, a *smooth* face.

Behold Esau my brother is a hairy man, and I am a *smooth* man. Gen. xxvii. 11.

3. Free from lumps: especially noting flour, starch, and the like.

Put the flour and salt in a bowl, and add a little at a time of the water or milk, working it very *smooth* as you go on.
M. Harland, Common Sense in the Household, p. 183.

4. Not harsh; not rugged; even; harmonious.

Our speech is made melodious or harmonicall, not onely by strayned tunes, as those of Musick, but also by choise of *smoothe* words. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 164.

He writt not a *smooth* verse, but a great deal of sense.
Aubrey, Lives (Lucius Carey).

Smooth verse, inspired by no unlettered Muse.
Wordsworth, Excursion, vi.

5. Using pleasing or euphonious language.

The only *smooth* poet of those times. *Milton.*

6. In *Gr. gram.*, free from aspiration; not rough: as, a *smooth* mute; the *smooth* breathing.—7. Bland; mild; soothing; insinuating; wheedling: noting persons or speech, etc.

I have been politic with my friend, *smooth* with mine enemy. *Shak.*, As you Like It, v. 4. 46.

They know howe *smooth* soeuer his lookes were, there was a dinelt in his bosome.
Dekker, Seven Deadly Sins, p. 36.

Smooth words he had to wheedle simple souls.
Wordsworth, Excursion, ii.

8. Free from anything disagreeable or unpleasant.

Prophesy not unto us right things, speak unto us *smooth* things, prophesy deceits. Isa. xxx. 10.

From Rumour's tongues
They bring *smooth* comforts false.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., Ind., l. 40.

9. Unruffled; calm; even; complaisant: as, a *smooth* temper.

His grace looks cheerfully and *smooth* to-day.
Shak., Rich. III., iii. 4. 50.

10. Without jolt, jar, or shock; even: as, *smooth* sailing; *smooth* driving.—11. Gentle; mild; placid.

As where *smooth* Zephyrus plays on the fleet
Face of the curled streams.
Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess, i. 1.

12. Free from astringency, tartness, or any stinging or titillating character; soft to the nerves of taste: used especially of spirit.—13. In *zoöl.*, not rough, as an unsculptured surface, or one without visible elevations (as granules, points, papillæ, and nodes) or impressions (as striæ, punctures, and foveæ), though it may be thinly clothed with hairs or minute scales.—14. In *bot.*, either opposed to *scabrous* (that is, not rough), or equivalent to *glabrous* (that is, not pubescent): the former is the more correct sense. *Gray.*—**Smooth alder.** See *alder*, 1.—**Smooth blenny**, the shanny.—**Smooth calf, fiber, file.** See the nouns.—**Smooth full.** Same as *rap-full*.—**Smooth holly.** See *Hedycarya*.—**Smooth hound**, a kind of shark, *Mustelus hinnulus*, with the skin less sharp-greened than usual.—**Smooth lungwort.** See *lungwort*.—**Smooth muscle** a non-striated muscle.—**Smooth painting**, in *stained-glass work*, painting in which the color is brought to a uniform surface, as distinguished from *stippling* and *smeared work*.—**Smooth scales**, in *herpet.*, specifically, flat, keelless or ecarinate scales, as of a snake, whatever their other characters. It is characteristic of many genera of serpents to have keeled scales on most of the body, from which the smooth scales of other ophidians are distinguished.—**Smooth snake, sole, sumac, tare, winterberry**, etc. See the nouns. [*Smooth* is often used in the formation of self-explaining compounds, as *smooth*-haired, *smooth*-leafed, *smooth*-skinned, *smooth*-swarded.]=**Syn. 1.** Plain, level, polished.—5. Voluble, fluent.—7. Oily.

II. *n.* 1. The act of smoothing. [Colloq.]

In that instant she put a rouge-pot, a brandy bottle, and a plate of broken meat into the bed, gave one *smooth* to her hair, and finally let in her visitor.
Thackeray, Vanity Fair, lxv.

2. That which is smooth; the smooth part of anything; a smooth place. [Chiefly colloq.]

And she [Rebekah] put the skins of the kids of the goats upon his hands, and upon the *smooth* of his neck.
Gen. xxvii. 16.

A raft of this description will break the force of the sea, and form a *smooth* for the boat.
Quattrough, Boat Sailer's Manual, p. 125.

3. Specifically, a field or plat of grass. [U. S.]

Get some plantain and dandelion on the *smooth* for greens. *S. Judd*, Margaret, i. 2.

smooth (smōᵺ), *v.* [Also *smoothe*; < ME. *smoothen*, *smothen*, *smothien*, *smethien*, < AS. *smēthian* (= LG. *smœden*), < *smēthe*, smooth: see *smooth*, *a.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To make smooth; make even on the surface by any means: as, to *smooth* a board with a plane; to *smooth* cloth with an iron.

Her eith're ende *ysmoothed* is to have,
And cubital let make her longitude.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 119.

To *smooth* the ice, or add another hue
Unto the rainbow. *Shak.*, K. John, iv. 2. 13.

They [nurses] *smooth* pillows, and make arrowroot; they get up at nights; they bear complaints and querulousness.
Thackeray, Vanity Fair, xl.

2. To free from obstruction; make easy; remove, as an obstruction or difficulty.

Hee counts it not profanenesse to bee polisht with humane reading, or to *smooth* his way by Aristotle to Schooledluinitie.
Bp. Earle, Micro-cosmographie, A Graue Diuine.

Thou, Abelard! the last sad office pay,
And *smooth* my passage to the realms of day.
Pope, Eloisa to Abelard, i. 322.

3. To free from harshness; make flowing.

In their motions harmony divine
So *smoothes* her charming tones.
Milton, P. L., v. 629.

4. To palliate; soften.

To *smooth* his fault I should have been more mild.
Shak., Rich. II., i. 3. 240.

5. To calm; mollify; allay.

Each perturbation *smooth'd* with outward calm.
Milton, P. L., iv. 120.

6. To make agreeable; make flattering.

I am against the prophets, saith the Lord, that *smooth* their tongues. Jer. xxiii. 31 (margin).

7†. To utter agreeably; hence, to free from blame; exonerate. [Poetical.]

What tongue shall *smooth* thy name?
Shak., R. and J., iii. 2. 97.

8. To modify (a given series of values) so as to remove irregularities.

II. *intrans.* 1. To become smooth.

The falls were *smoothing* down.
The Field, Dec. 6, 1884. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

2†. To repeat flattering or wheedling words.

Learn to flatter and *smooth*.
Stubbes, Anatomie of Abuses, an. 1583.

Because I cannot flatter and speak fair,
Smile in men's faces, *smooth*, deceive, and cog.
Shak., Rich. III., i. 3. 48.

smooth-bore (smōᵺ'bōr), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Smooth-bored; not rifled: as, a *smooth-bore* gun. Compare *choke-bore*.

Fort Sumter, on its part, was a scarcely completed work, dating back to the period of *smooth-bore* guns of small caliber. *The Century*, XXXV. 711.

II. *n.* A firearm with a smooth-bored barrel: in contradistinction to *rifle*, or *rifled gun*.

smooth-bored (smōᵺ'bōrd), *a.* Having a smooth bore; not rifled: noting the barrel of a gun or the gun itself.

smooth-browed (smōᵺ'broud), *a.* Having a smooth or unwrinkled brow.

smooth-chinned (smōᵺ'chind), *a.* Having a smooth or shaven chin; beardless.

Look to your wives too;
The *smooth-chinn'd* courtiers are abroad.
Massinger, Duke of Milan, ii. 1.

smooth-dab (smōᵺ'dab), *n.* The smear-dab. [Prov. Eng.]

smooth-dittied (smōᵺ'dit″id), *a.* Smoothly or sweetly sung or played; having a flowing melody. [Rare.]

With his soft pipe, and *smooth-dittied* song,
Well knows to still the wild winds when they roar.
Milton, Comus, i. 86.

smoothe, *v.* See *smooth*.

smoothen (smōᵺ'ᵺn), *v. t.* [< *smooth* + *-en*[1].] To make smooth; smooth.

With edged grooving tools they cut down and *smoothen* the extuberances left. *Moxon*, Mechanical Exercises.

Language that goes as easy as a glove
O'er good and evil *smoothens* both to one.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 43.

smoother[1] (smōᵺ'ᵺėr), *n.* [< *smooth* + *-er*[1].] 1. One who or that which smooths.

Scalds, a word which denotes "*smoothers* and polishers of language." *Bp. Percy*, On Ancient Minstrels.

2. A flatterer; a wheedler.

These are my flatterers, my soothers, my claw-backs, my *smoothers*, my parasites.
Urquhart, tr. of Rabelais, iii. 3. (*Davies.*)

3. In *printing*, a tape used in a cylinder-press to hold the sheets in position against the cylinder.—4. (*a*) A wheel used in glass-cutting to polish the faces of the grooves or cuts already made by another wheel: the smoother is usu-

ally of stone. (*b*) The workman who operates such a smoother for polishing grooves or cuts.

smoother[2]†, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *smother*.

smooth-faced (smöᵺ′fāst), *a.* **1.** Having a smooth surface in general: as, a *smooth-faced* file.—**2.** Having a smooth face; beardless.—**3.** Having a mild, bland, or winning look; having a fawning, insinuating, or hypocritical expression.

A twelvemonth and a day
I'll mark no words that *smooth-faced* wooers say.
Shak., L. L. L., v. 2. 838.

Smooth-faced, drawling, hypocritical fellows, who pretend ginger isn't hot in their mouths, and cry down all innocent pleasures. *George Eliot*, Janet's Repentance, i.

smooth-grained (smöᵺ′grānd), *a.* Smooth in the grain, as wood or stone.

Nor box, nor limes, without their use are made,
Smooth-grained, and proper for the turner's trade.
Dryden, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, ii. 630.

smoothing-box (smö′ᵺing-boks), *n.* A box-iron. *Encye. Dict.*

Smoothing-boxes, Buckles, Steels, and Awls.
Money Masters All Things (1698), p. 76.

smoothing-iron (smö′ᵺing-ī″ėrn), *n.* A heavy iron utensil with a flat polished face, used for smoothing clothes, bed-linen, etc.: it is usually heated. Solid smoothing-irons are called *flat-irons;* hollow ones, heated with burning charcoal, a lamp, a piece of red-hot iron inserted, or the like, are called by different names. See *box-iron*, *sad-iron*, and *goose*, *n.*, 3.

The *smoothing-irons* . . . hung before the fire, ready for Mary when she should want them.
Mrs. Gaskell, Mary Barton, viii.

smoothing-mill (smö′ᵺing-mil), *n.* In *gem-* and *glass-cutting*, a wheel made of sandstone, on which a continuous stream of water is allowed to flow during the cutting and beveling of glass, gems, and small glass ornaments.

smoothing-plane (smö′ᵺing-plān), *n.* In *carp.*, a small fine plane used for finishing. See *plane*[2], 1.

smoothing-stone (smö′ᵺing-stōn), *n.* A substitute for a smoothing-iron, made of steatite, with a plate and handle of metal. *E. H. Knight.*

smoothly (smöᵺ′li), *adv.* [< ME. *smetheliche;* < *smooth* + *-ly*[2].] In a smooth manner or form, in any sense of the word *smooth*.

smoothness (smöᵺ′nes), *n.* [< ME. *smethnes*, < AS. *smēthnys*, < *smēthe*, smooth: see *smooth*, *a.*] The state or character of being smooth, in any sense.

The *smoothnesse* of your words and sillables running vpon feete of sundrie quantities.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 65.

I want *smoothness*
To thank a man for pardoning of a crime
I never knew.
Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, iv. 2.

Hee distinguishes not betwixt faire and double-dealing, and suspects all *smoothnesse* for the dresse of knauerie.
Bp. Earle, Miero-cosmographie, A Blunt Man.

The torrent's *smoothness* ere it dash below. *Campbell.*

smooth-paced (smöᵺ′pāst), *a.* Having a smooth pace or movement; of a regular, easy flow.

In *smooth-pac'd* Verse, or hobling Prose.
Prior, Alma, iii.

smooth-sayer (smöᵺ′sā″ėr), *n.* One who is smooth-tongued. [Rare.]

I should rather, ten times over, dispense with the flatterers and the *smooth-sayers* than the grumblers.
C. D. Warner, Backlog Studies, p. 141.

smooth-scaled (smöᵺ′skāld), *a.* Having flat, smooth, or eearinate scales, as a reptile or a fish.

smooth-shod (smöᵺ′shed), *a.* Having shoes not specially provided with eegs, ealks, or spikes to prevent slipping: chiefly noting animals: opposed to *rough-shod* or *sharp-shod*.

smoothsides (smöᵺ′sīdz), *n.* The sapphirine gurnard, *Trigla hirundo*. [Prov. Eng.]

smooth-spoken (smöᵺ′spō″kn), *a.* Speaking smoothly or pleasantly; plausible; insinuating.

smooth-tongued (smöᵺ′tungd), *a.* Using smooth words; smeeth-spoken; plausible.

Your dancing-masters and barbers are such finical, *smooth-tongued*, tattling fellows; and if you set 'em once a-talking they'll ne'er a-done, no more than when you set 'em a-fiddling.
Wycherley, Gentleman Dancing-Master, iii. 1.

smooth-winged (smöᵺ′wingd), *a.* In *ornith.*, not rough-winged: speeifieally noting swallows which have not the peeuliar serration of the outer primary of sueh genera as *Psalidoprocne* and *Stelgidopteryx*.

smore[1] (smōr), *v.* [Also *smoor;* < ME. *smoren*, < AS. *smorian*, smother, stifle, suffoeate (= MD. MLG. *smoren*, smother, stifle, stew, > G. *schmoren*, stew, swelter); prob. < **smor* (= MD. *smoor*), a suffoeating vapor: see *smother*, *smolder*.] **I.** *trans.* To smother; suffoeate. [Old Eng. and Scoteh.]

Ali suld be *smored* with-outen dout,
Warne tha hevens ay moved about.
Hampole, Pricke of Conscience, l. 7601.

So bewrapped them and entangled them, kepyng doune by force the fetherbed and pilowes harde unto their mouthes, that within a while they *smored* and styfled them. *Hall*, Richard III., f. 3. (*Halliwell.*)

Manie gentilman did with him byd,
Whes prais sould not be *smored*.
Battle of Balrinnes (Child's Ballads, VII. 226).

Itt suld nocht be hid, nor obscurit;
It suld nocht be throung down, nor *smurit*.
Lauder, Dewtie of Kyngis (E. E. T. S.), l. 220.

II. *intrans.* To smother; be suffoeated. [Seoteh.]

By this time he was cross the ford,
Whare in the snaw the chapman *smoor'd*.
Burns, Tam o' Shanter.

smore[2] (smōr), *v. t.* A dialeetal form of *smear*. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

smorendo (smō-ren′dō). [It., ppr. of *smorire*, die away, grow pale, < L. *ex*, out, + *mori*, die: see *mort*[1]. Cf. *morendo*.] Same as *morendo*.

smorzando (smōr-tzän′dō). [< It. *smorzando*, ppr. of *smorzare*, extinguish, put out, die out.] In *music*, same as *morendo*.

smot†. An obsolete preterit of *smite*.

smote (smōt). Preterit of *smite*.

smoterlich†, *a.* [ME., < *smoteren* (in comp. *bismotered*, pp., smutted, dirtied) (ef. MD. *smodderen*, D. *smodderen*, smut, soil: see *smut*) + *-lich*, E. *-ly*[1].] Smutty; dirty.

And eek for she was somdel *smoterlich*,
She was as digne as water in a dich.
Chaucer, Reeve's Tale, l. 43.

smother (smuᵺ′ėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *smoother;* < ME. *smother*, a contr. of the earlier *smorther*, *smorthur*, a suffoeating vapor; with formative *-ther*, < AS. *smorian*, smother, stifle, suffoeate: see *smore*[1].] **1.** That which smothers or appears to smother, in any sense. (*a*) Smoke, fog, thick dust, foul air, or the like.

Thus must I from the smoke into the *smother;*
From tyrant duke unto a tyrant brother.
Shak., As you Like it, I. 2. 299.

For hundreds of acres nothing is to be seen but *smother* and desolation, the whole eircuit round looking like the einders of a volcano.
Gilbert White, Nat. Hist. of Selborne, vii.

A couple of yachts, with the tacks of their mainsails triced up, were passing us in a *smother* of foam.
W. C. Russell, Jack's Courtship, xx.

(*b*) Smoldering; slow combustion. (*c*) Confusion; excess with disorder: as, a perfect *smother* of letters and papers. **2.** The state of being stifled; suppression.

There is nothing makes a man suspect much, more than to know little; and therefore men should remedy suspicion by procuring to know more, and not to keep their suspicions in *smother*. *Bacon*, Suspicion (ed. 1887).

smother (smuᵺ′ėr), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *smoother;* < ME. *smotheren*, *smortheren*, *smorthren*, *smeorthren*, *smorther*, suffoeating vapor; see *smother*, *n.* In the sense 'daub or smear,' regarded by some as due to ME. *bismotered*, bedaubed: see *smoterlich*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To suffoeate; stifle; obstruct, more or less completely, the respiration of.

The beholders of this tragic play, . . .
Untimely *smother'd* in their dusky graves.
Shak., Rich. III., iv. 4. 70.

Some who had the holy fire, being surrounded and almost *smothered* by the crowd that pressed about them, were forced to brand the candles in the faces of the people in their own defence.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 27.

The helpless traveller . . . *smothered* in the dusty whirlwind dies. *Addison*, Cato, ii. 6.

2. To extinguish or deaden, as fire, by eevering, overlaying, or otherwise exeluding the air: as, to *smother* a fire with ashes.—**3.** Henee, figuratively and generally, to reduee to a low degree of vigor or aetivity; suppress or do away with; extinguish; stifle; eover up; eoneeal; hide: as, the eommittee's report was *smothered*.

Sextus Tarquinius, . . . *smothering* his passions for the present, departed with the rest back to the camp.
Shak., Lucrece, Arg.

I am afraid, Son, there 's something I don't see yet, something that 's *smother'd* under all this Raillery.
Steele, Conscious Lovers, i. 2.

4. In *cookery*, to eook in a elose dish: as, beefsteak *smothered* with onions.—**5.** To daub or smear. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—**Smothered mate.** See *mate*[3].—**To smother up**, to wrap up so as to produce the appearance or sensation of being smothered.

The sun,
Who doth permit the base contagious clouds
To *smother up* his beauty. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., i. 2. 223.

=**Syn. 1.** *Smother, Choke, Strangle, Throttle, Stifle, Suffocate.* To *smother*, in the stricter sense, is to put to death by preventing air from entering the nose or mouth. To *choke* is to imperil or destroy life by stoppage, external or internal, in the windpipe. To *strangle* is to put to death by compression of the windpipe. *Throttle* is the same as *strangle*, except that it is often used for partial or attempted strangling, and that it suggests its derivation. *Suffocate* and *stifle* are essentially the same, except that *stifle* is the stronger: they mean to kill by impeding respiration.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To be suffoeated.—**2.** To breathe with great difficulty by reason of smoke, dust, close eovering or wrapping, or the like.—**3.** Of a fire, to burn very slowly for want of air; smolder.

The smoky fume *smortherting* so was,
The Abbay it toke, sore gan it enbras.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 3303.

What fenny trash maintains the *smoth'ring* firea
Of his desires! *Quarles*, Emblems, ii. 14.

4. Figuratively, to perish, grow feeble, or deeline, by suppression or eoncealment; be stifled; be suppressed or eoncealed.

Which [zeal] may lie *smothering* for a time till it meets with suitable matter and a freer vent, and then it breaks out into a dreadfull flame. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, II. vi.

smotheration (smuᵺ-ėr-ā′shọn), *n.* [< *smother* + *-ation*.] **1.** The aet of smothering, or the state of being smothered; suffocation.—**2.** A sailors' dish of beef and pork smothered with potatoes. [New Eng. in both senses.]

smother-fly (smuᵺ′ėr-flī), *n.* Any aphid.

The people of this village were surprised by a shower of aphides, or *smother-flies*, which fell in these parts.
Gilbert White, Nat. Hist. of Selborne, liii.

smotheriness (smuᵺ′ėr-i-nes). *n.* The state of being smothery.

smotheringly (smuᵺ′ėr-ing-li), *adv.* Suffocatingly; so as to suppress.

smother-kiln (smuᵺ′ėr-kil), *n.* A kiln into which smoke is admitted for the purpose of blaekening pettery in firing.

smothery (smuᵺ′ėr-i), *a.* [< *smother* + *-y*[1].] Tending to smother; full of smoke, fog, dust, or the like; stifling: as, a *smothery* atmosphere.

What, dullard? we and you in *smothery* chafe,
Babes, baldheads, stumbled thus far into Zin
The Herrid, getting neither out nor in.
Browning, Sordello, iii.

smouch[1] (smöch or smouch), *r.* and *n.* [A var. of *smutch*.] Same as *smutch*.

smouch[2] (smouch), *r.* [Perhaps a dial. var. of *smack*[2].] To kiss; buss. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

What kissing and bussing, what *smouching* & slabbering one of another! *Stubbes*, Anat. of Abuses, i. 16.

I had rather than a bend of leather
Shee and I might *smouch* together.
Heywood, 1 Edw. IV. (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, I. 40).

smouch[2] (smouch), *n.* [< *smouch*[2], *r.*] A loud kiss; a smack; a buss.

Come smack me; I long for a *smouch*.
Pronos and Cassandra, p. 47. (*Halliwell.*)

smouch[3] (smouch), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A low-crowned hat. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

smouch[4] (smouch), *r. t.* [Prob. ult. < AS. *smeógan*, creep, etc.: see *smock*.] To take unfairly; also, to take unfair advantage of; ehouse; gouge. [Colloq., U. S.]

The rest of it was *smouched* from House's Atlantic paper. *New Princeton Rev.*, V. 49.

Smouch[5] (smouch), *n.* [< D. "*Smous, Smousje*, a German Jew, so called because many of them being named *Moses*, they pronounce this name *Mousyce*, or according to the Duteh spelling, *Mousje*" (Sewel).] A Jew. [Cant.]

I saw them roast some poor *Smouches* at Lisbon because they would not eat pork.
Johnston, Chrysal, i. 228. (*Davies.*)

smouched (smöcht or smouchd), *a.* [< *smouch*[1] + *-ed*[2]. Cf. *smutch*.] Blotted, stained, or discolored; grimed; dirty; smutched.

smoulder, smoulderingness, etc. See *smolder*, etc.

Smouse (smous), *n.* Same as *Smouch*[5].

Ha, ha, ha! Admirable! admirable! I honour the *Smouse!* *C. Macklin*, Man of the World, ii. 1.

smout (smout), *r. i.* [Origin obscure.] To perform occasional work, when out of constant employment. *Halliwell.*

smout (smout), *n.* [< *smout*, *r.*] A compositor who has occasional employment in various printing-offiees. [Printers' slang, Eng.]

smuckle (smuk′l), *r. t.* An obsolete or dialeetal form of *smuggle*[1].

smuckler†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *smuggler*. *Sewel.*

smudge[1] (smuj), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *smudged*, ppr. *smudging*. [Early mod. E. also *smoodge;*

< ME. *smogen*, soil; a var. of *smutch*.] **1.** To smear or stain with dirt or filth; blacken with smoke. [Prov. Eng.]

Presuming no more wound belongs vnto 't
Than only to be *smudg'd* and grim'd with soot.
Heywood, Dialogues (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, VI. 157).

2†. To smoke or cure, as herring.

In the craft of catching or taking it, and *smudging* it [the herring] (marchant- and chapman-able as it should be), it sets a-worke thousands.
Nashe, Lenten Stuffe (Harl. Misc., VI. 159).

smudge[1] (smuj), *n.* [Also *smutch:* see *smudge*[1], *v.*] **1.** A spot; stain; smear.

Every one, however, feels the magic of the shapely strokes and vague *smudges*, which . . . reveal not only an object, but an artist's conception of it.
Art Jour., March, 1888, p. 67.

Sometimes a page bearing a special *smudge*, or one showing an unusual amount of interlineation, seemed to require particular treatment. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXX. 448.

2. The scrapings and cleanings of paint-pots, collected and used to cover the outer sides of roof-boards as a bed for roofing-canvas. *Car-Builder's Dict.* [Eng.]

smudge[2] (smuj), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *smudged*, ppr. *smudging*. [Appar. another use of *smudge*[1], confused with *smother*.] **1.** To stifle; smother. [Prov. Eng.]—**2.** To make a smudge in; fumigate with a smudge: as, to *smudge* a tent so as to drive away insects. [U. S.]

smudge[2] (smuj), *n.* [See *smudge*[2], *v.*] **1.** A suffocating smoke.

I will sacrifice the first stanza on your critical altar, and let it consume either in flame or *smudge* as it choose.
W. Mason, To Gray. (Correspondence of Gray and [Mason, cxv.)

2. A heap of combustibles partially ignited and emitting a dense smoke; especially, such a fire made in or near a house, tent, or the like, so as to raise a dense smoke to repel insects.

I have had a *smudge* made in a chafing-dish at my bedside.
Mrs. Clavers [Mrs. C. M. Kirkland], Forest Life.

smudger (smuj'ėr), *n.* One who or that which smudges, in any sense. [Rare.]

And the man called the name of his wife Charah (*smudger*), for she was the stainer of life.
H. Pratt, quoted in The Academy, Oct. 27, 1888, p. 269.

smudgy[1] (smuj'i), *a.* [< *smudge*[1] + *-y*[1].] Stained or blackened with smudge; smeared: as, a *smudgy* shop.

I do not suppose that the book is at all rare, or in any way remarkable, save, perhaps, for its wretched woodcuts and its villainously *smudgy* letterpress.
N. and Q., 7th ser., X. 91.

smudgy[2] (smuj'i), *a.* [< *smudge*[2] + *-y*[1].] **1.** Making a smudge or dense smoke: as, a *smudgy* fire.

For them [the artists of Magna Græcia] the most perfect lamp was the one that was the most ornamental. If more light was needed, other *smudgy* lamps were added.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XIII. 267.

2. Stifling; close. [Prov. Eng.]

Hot or close, e. g. the fire is so large that it makes the room feel quite hot and *smudgy*. The same perhaps as smothery. *Halliwell.*

smug[1] (smug), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *smoog;* for **smuck*, < MLG. LG. *smuk* = NFries. *smok* = G. *schmuck* = Dan. *smuk* = Sw. dial. *smuck*, *smöck* (G. and Scand. forms recent and prob. < LG., but appar. ult. of MHG. origin), neat, trim, spruce, elegant, fair; from the noun, MHG. *gesmue*, G. *schmuck*, ornament, < MHG. *smücken*, G. *schmücken* = MLG. *smucken*, ornament, adorn, orig. dress, a secondary form of MHG. *smiegen* = AS. *smeógan*, creep into, hence put on (a garment); see *smock*, *n.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Smooth; sleek; neat; trim; spruce; fine; also, affectedly proper; unctuous; especially, affectedly nice in dress; satisfied with one's own appearance; hence, self-satisfied in any respect.

A beggar, that was used to come so *smug* upon the mart.
Shak., M. of V., iii. 1. 49.

Oh, that *smug* old Woman! there's no enduring her Affectation of Youth.
Steele, Grief A-la-Mode, iii. 1.

Smug Sydney, too, thy bitter page shall seek.
Byron, Eng. Bards and Scotch Reviewers.

Stinking and savoury, *smug* and gruff.
Browning, Holy-Cross Day.

2. Affectedly or conceitedly smart.

That trim and *smug* saying.
Annotations on Glanville (1682), p. 184. (*Latham.*)

II. *n.* One who is affectedly proper and nice; a self-satisfied person. [Slang.]

Students . . . who, almost continually at study, allow themselves no time for relaxation, . . . are absent-minded, and seem often offended at the trivialities of a joke. They become labelled *smugs*, and are avoided by their class-mates.
The Lancet, 1889, II. 471.

smug[1] (smug), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *smugged*, ppr. *smugging*. [< *smug*[1], *a.*] To make smug or spruce: often with *up*.

Smug up your heetle-brows, none look grimly.
Middleton and Rowley, Spanish Gypsy, iv. 1.

No sooner doth a young man see his sweetheart coming but he *smugs* himself *up*.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 518.

smug[2] (smug), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *smugged*, ppr. *smugging*. [Prob. abbr. of *smuggle*, or from the same source.] **1.** To confiscate summarily, as boys used to confiscate tops, marbles, etc., when the game was played out of season. [Prov. Eng.]

I shouldn't mind his licking me; I'd *smug* his money and get his halfpence or somethink.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, II. 568.

2. To hush up. [Slang.]

She wanted a guarantee that the case should be *smugged*, or, in other words, compromised.
Morning Chronicle, Oct. 3, 1857. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

smug[3]**†** (smug), *n.* [Perhaps so called as being blackened with soot or smoke (see *smudge*[1]), or else as being "a neat, handy fellow" (Halliwell).] A smith.

A *smug* of Vulcan's forging trade,
Besmoaked with sea-cole fire.
Rowland, Knave of Clubs (1611). (*Halliwell.*)

I must now
A golden handle make for my wife's fann.
Worke, my fine *Smugges*. *Dekker*, Londons Tempe.

smug-boat (smug'bōt), *n.* A contraband boat on the coast of China; an opium-boat.

smug-faced (smug'fāst), *a.* Having a smug or precise face; prim-faced.

I once procured for a *smug-faced* client of mine a good douse o' the chops, which put a couple of hundred pounds into his pocket.
J. Baillie.

smuggle[1] (smug'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *smuggled*, ppr. *smuggling*. [Also formerly or dial. *smuckle* (< D.); = G. *schmuggeln* = Sw. *smuggla* = Dan. *smugle*, < LG. *smuggeln* = D. *smokkelen*, smuggle (cf. D. *smuigen*, cat secretly, *ter smuig*, secretly, in hugger-mugger, Dan. *ismug*, adv., secretly, privately, *smughandel*, contraband trade, *smöge*, a narrow (secret) passage, Sw. *smyg*, a lurking-hole, Icel. *smuga*, a hole to creep through, *smugall*, penetrating, *smugligr*, penetrating): all from a strong verb found in Icel. *smjūga* (pret. *smō*, mod. *smaug*, pl. *smugu*, pp. *smoginn*), creep, creep through a hole, put on a garment, = Norw. *smjuga*, creep (cf. Sw. *smyga*, sneak, smuggle), = AS. *smeógan*, *smūgan*, creep, = MHG. *smiegen*, G. *schmiegen*, cling to, bend, ply, get into: see *smoek*, *smug*[1].] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To import or export secretly, and contrary to law; import or export secretly without paying the duties imposed by law; also, to introduce into trade or consumption in violation of excise laws; in Scotland, to manufacture (spirits, malt, etc.) illicitly.

Where, tippling punch, grave Cato's self you'll see,
And Amor Patriæ vending *smuggled* tea.
Crabbe.

2. To convey, introduce, or handle clandestinely: as, to *smuggle* something out of the way.

II. *intrans.* To practise secret illegal exportation or importation of goods; export or import goods without payment of duties; also, to violate excise laws. See I., 1, and *smuggling*.

Now there are plainly but two ways of checking this practice—either the temptation to *smuggle* must be diminished by lowering the duties, or the difficulties in the way of *smuggling* must be increased.
Cyc. of Commerce.

smuggle[2] (smug'l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *smuggled*, ppr. *smuggling*. [Appar. another use of *smuggle*[1].] To cuddle or fondle.

Oh, the little lips! and 'tis the best-natured little dear. [*Smuggles* and kisses it.]
Farquhar, Love and a Bottle, i. 1.

smuggler (smug'lėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. *smuggler;* also *smuckler;* = G. *schmuggler* = Dan. *smugler* = Sw. *smugglare* (cf. F. *smuggler*, < E.), < LG. *smuggeler* = D. *smokkelaar;* as *smuggle*[1] + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who smuggles; one who imports or exports secretly and contrary to law either contraband goods or dutiable goods without paying the customs; also, in Scotland, an illicit distiller.—**2.** A vessel employed in smuggling goods.

smuggling (smug'ling), *n.* The offense of carrying, or causing to be carried, across the boundary of a nation or district, goods which are dutiable, without either paying the duties or allowing the goods to be subjected to the revenue laws; or the like carrying of goods the transit of which is prohibited. In a more general sense it is applied to the violation of legal restrictions on transit, whether by revenue laws or blockades, and the violation of excise laws, by introducing into trade or consumption prohibited articles, or articles evading taxation. In either use it implies clandestine evasion of law.

smugly (smug'li), *adv.* In a smug manner; neatly; sprucely.

A Sunday face,
Too *smugly* proper for a world of sin.
Lowell, Fitz Adam's Story.

smugness (smug'nes), *n.* The state or character of being smug; neatness; spruceness; self-satisfaction; conceited smartness.

She looks like an old Coach new painted, affecting an unseemly *Smugness* whilst she is ready to drop in pieces.
Wycherley, Plain Dealer, ii. 1.

smuly (smū'li), *a.* [Perhaps for **smooly*, a contracted form of **smoothly*, adj.] Looking smoothly demure. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

smur (smur), *n.* [Also *smurr;* prob. a contr. of *smother;* or < *smoor*, *smorc*, stifle: see *smore*[1].] Fine rain. [Scotch.]

Our hopes for fine weather were for the moment dashed; a *smurr* came over, and the thin veil of the shower toned down the colors of the red houses.
W. Black, House-boat, vi.

smur (smur), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *smurred*, ppr. *smurring*. [Also *smurr;* < *smur*, *n.*] To rain slightly; drizzle. *Jamieson.* [Scotch.]

smurcht, *v.* An obsolete spelling of *smirch*.

smurry (smur'i), *a.* [< *smur* + *-y*[1].] Having smur; characterized by smur. [Scotch.]

The cold hues of green through which we had been sailing on this *smurry* afternoon.
W. Black, House-boat, x.

smut (smut), *n.* [Prob. a var. of *smit*[1], < AS. *smitta*, a spot, stain, smut, = D. *smet*, a blot, stain. The variation is appar. due to the influence of the related words, ME. *bismotered*, smeared, etc., and to the words cited under *smutch*, *smudge*[1]: see *smudge*[1].] **1.** A spot made with soot, coal, or the like; also, the fouling matter itself.

With white apron and cap she ventured into the drawing-room, and was straightway saluted by a joyous dance of those monads called vulgarly *smuts*.
Bulwer, Caxtons, xiv. 2.

2. Obscene or filthy language.

He does not stand upon decency in conversation, but will talk *smut*, though a priest and his mother be in the room.
Addison, The Lover, No. 29.

3. A fungous disease of plants, affecting especially the cereal plants, to many of which it is exceedingly destructive. It is caused by fungi of the family *Ustilagineæ*. There are in the United States two well-defined kinds of smut in cereals: (*a*) the *black smut*, produced by *Ustilago segetum*, in which the head is mostly changed to a black dust; (*b*) the *stinking smut* (called *bunt* in England), which shows only when the kernel is broken open, the usual contents being found to be replaced by a black unctuous powder. The stinking smut is caused by two species of fungus, which differ only in microscopic characters—*Tilletia tritici*, with rough spores, and *T. fœtens*, with smooth spores. It is the most destructive disease of wheat known, not infrequently causing the loss of half of the crop or more. It occurs to some extent throughout all the wheat-growing regions, but is especially common in Indiana, Iowa, and adjacent States, as well as in California and Europe. The disease does not spread from plant to plant or from field to field, but the infection takes place at the time the seed sprouts. No remedy can be applied after the grain is sown, but the disease can be prevented by sowing clean seed in clean soil and covering well. Smutty seed can be purified by wetting thoroughly with a solution of blue vitriol, using one pound or more to a gallon of water. Black smut may be similarly treated. *U. Maydis* is the smut of Indian corn; *U. destruens*, of *Setaria glauca;* *U. urseolum*, of many species of *Carex*, etc. See *Ustilago*, *Tilletia*, *maize-smut*, *bunt*[4], *bunt-ear*, *burnt-ear*, *brand*, 6.

4. Earthy, worthless coal, such as is often found at the outcrop of a seam. In Pennsylvania also called *black-dirt*, *blossom*, and *crop*.

smut (smut), *v.*; pret. and pp. *smutted*, ppr. *smutting*. [< *smut*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To stain or mark with smut; blacken with coal, soot, or other dirty substance.

'Tis the opinion of these poor People that, if they can but have the happiness to be buried in a shroud *smutted* with this Celestial Fire, it will certainly secure them from the Flames of Hell.
Maundrell, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 97.

2. To affect with the disease called smut; mildew.

Mildew falleth upon corn, and *smutteth* it.
Bacon.

3. Figuratively, to tarnish; defile; make impure; blacken.

He is far from being *smutted* with the soil of atheism.
Dr. H. More.

4. To make obscene.

Here one gay shew and costly habit tries, . . .
Another *smuts* his scene.
Steele, Conscious Lovers, Prol.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To gather smut; be converted into smut.

White red-eared wheat . . . seldom *smuts*.
Mortimer, Husbandry.

2. To give off smut; crock.

smut-ball (smut'bâl), *n.* **1.** A fungus of the genus *Tilletia*.—**2.** A fungus of the genus *Lycoperdon;* a puffball.

smutch (smuch), *v. t.* [Also dial. *smouch*, *smooch* (also *smudge*, q. v.); < Sw. *smutsa* = Dan. *smudse* = G. *schmutzen*, soil, sully, = D. *smotsen*, soil, revile, insult, = MHG. *smotzen*, *schmutzen*, soil; cf. Sw. *smuts* = Dan. *smuds* = MHG. *smuz*, G. *schmutz*, dirt, filth; connected with *smit*[1], *smite*, *smut*.] To blacken with smoke, soot, or the like; smudge.

What, hast *smutch'd* thy nose? *Shak.*, W. T., i. 2. 121.

Have you mark'd but the fall of the snow,
Before the soil hath *smutch'd* it?
B. Jonson, Devil is an Ass, ii. 2.

smutch (smuch), *n.* [Also dial. *smouch*, *smooch* (also *smudge*, q. v.): see *smutch*, *v.*] A black spot; a black stain; a smudge.

That my mantle take no *smutch*
From thy coarser garments touch.
Fletcher, Poems, p. 101. (*Halliwell.*)

A broad gray *smouch* on each side.
W. H. Dall, in Scammon's Marine Mammals, p. 293.

smutchin† (smuch'in), *n.* [Prob. a var. of **smitchin* (found also as *smidgen*), < *smitch*[1], dust, etc.: see *smitch*[1], *smidgen*.] Snuff.

The Spanish and Irish take it most in Powder, or *Smutchin*, and it mightily refreshes the Brain, and I believe there is as much taken this way in Ireland as there is in Pipes in England. *Howell*, Letters, iii. 7.

smutchy (smuch'i), *a.* [< *smutch* + *-y*[1].] Marked, or appearing as if marked, with a smutch or smutches.

The illustrations . . . have that heavy and *smutchy* effect in the closely shaded parts which is a constant defect in mechanical engraving. *The Nation*, Dec. 20, 1883.

smut-fungus (smut'fung″gus), *n.* See *fungus*, *smut-ball*, and *smut*, 3.

smuth (smuth), *n.* [Cf. *smut*.] A miners' name for waste, poor, or small coal. See *smut*, 4.

smut-machine (smut'ma-shēn″), *n.* A smut-mill.

smut-mill (smut'mil), *n.* In *milling*, a machine for removing smut from wheat. It consisted originally of a cylindrical screen in which was a revolving brush that swept off the smut and forced it through the screen. Improved forms now consist of shaking tables and screens, revolving screens, perforated cylinders, and the like, combined with an air-blast; and machines of this type, besides removing the smut, point and clean the grain. Compare *separator*, 2 (*a*).

Smutsia (smut'si-ä), *n.* [NL. (J. E. Gray): named from *Smuts*, a Dutch naturalist.] A genus of pangolins or scaly ant-eaters, of the family *Manididæ*, containing the East African *S. temminckii*, about three feet long, with comparatively short broad obtuse tail, short broad scales, and feet scaly to the toes.

smuttied (smut'id), *a.* [< *smutty* + *-ed*[2].] In *bot.*, made smutty; covered with or bearing smut.

smuttily (smut'i-li), *adv.* In a smutty manner. (*a*) Blackly; smokily; foully. (*b*) With obscene language.

smuttiness (smut'i-nes), *n.* The state or property of being smutty. (*a*) The state or property of being soiled or smutted; dirt from smoke, soot, coal, or smut. (*b*) Obsceneness of language.

smutty (smut'i), *a.* [< *smut* + *-y*[1]. Cf. D. *smoddig*, *smodsig* = G. *schmutzig* = Sw. *smutsig* = Dan. *smudsig*, smutty.] 1. Soiled with smut, coal, soot, or the like.

I pray leave the *smutty* Air of London, and come hither to breathe sweeter. *Howell*, Letters, i. iv. 5.

The "Still," or Distillery, was a *smutty*, clouted, suspicious-looking building, down in a hollow by Mill Brook. *S. Judd*, Margaret, i. 15.

2. Affected with smut or mildew.

Smutty corn will sell dearer at one time than the clean at another. *Locke.*

3. Obscene; immodest; impure: as, *smutty* language.

Let the grave sneer, sarcastic speak thee shrewd,
The *smutty* joke ridiculously lewd. *Smollett*, Advice.

Smutty coot, the black scoter, *Œdemia americana*. See cut under *Œdemia*. [Salem, Massachusetts.]

smutty-nosed (smut'i-nōzd), *a.* In *ornith.*, having black or blackish nostrils. The term is applied specifically to (*a*) the black-tailed shearwater, *Puffinus cinereus* or *Priofinus melanurus*, which has black nasal tubes on a yellow bill; and (*b*) a dark-colored variety of the Canada jay found in Alaska, *Perisoreus canadensis fumifrons*, having brownish nasal plumules.

Smyrniot, Smyrniote (smėr'ni-ot, -ōt), *n.* and *a.* [< NGr. Σμυρνιώτης, < Gr. Σμύρνα, Σμύρνη, L. *Smyrna*, Smyrna (see def.).] I. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Smyrna, a city in Asia Minor.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to Smyrna.

Smyrnium (smėr'ni-um), *n.* [NL., < L. *smyrnion*, *zmyrnium*, < Gr. σμυρνίον, a plant having seeds smelling like myrrh, < σμύρνα, Ionic σμύρνη, var. of μύρρα, myrrh.] A genus of umbelliferous plants of the tribe *Ammineæ*, type of the subtribe *Smyrnieæ*. It is characterized by polygamous flowers, seldom with any bracts or bractlets, and by fruit with a two-cleft carpophore, numerous oil-tubes, inconspicuous or slightly prominent ridges without corky thickening, and ovoid or roundish seeds with the face deeply and broadly excavated. The 6 or 7 former species are all now included in one, *S. Olusatrum*, a native of Europe, northern Africa, and western Asia, extending along the shores northward to the English Channel. It is a smooth erect biennial, with dissected radical leaves, commonly sessile broad and undivided or three-parted stem-leaves, and yellow flowers borne in many-rayed compound umbels. See *alexanders*, *horse-parsley*, and *black pot-herb* (under *pot-herb*).

smytet, *v.* An obsolete spelling of *smite*.

smyterie, smytrie (smit'ri), *n.* [Sc., more prop. **smitery*, < *smite*, *smyte*, a bit, particle: see *smit*[1], *smitch*[1].] A numerous collection of small individuals.

A *smytrie* o' wee duddie weans. *Burns*, The Twa Dogs.

smytht, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *smith*.

Sn. In *chem.*, the symbol for tin (Latin *stannum*).

snabble (snab'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *snabbled*, ppr. *snabbling*. [Var. of **snapple*, freq. of *snap*.] I. *trans.* To rifle; plunder; kill. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

II. *intrans.* 1. To eat greedily. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—2. To shovel with the bill, as a water-fowl seeking for food.

You see, sir, I was a cruising down the flats about sun-up, the tide just at the nip, as it is now; I see a whole pile of shoveler ducks *snabbling* in the mud, and busy as dog-fish in herring-time. *Fisheries of U. S.*, V. ii. 612.

snabby (snab'i), *n.*; pl. *snabbies* (-iz). [Perhaps ult. connected with MD. *snabbe*, *snebbe*, bill, beak: see *snaffle* and *neb*.] The chaffinch, *Fringilla cœlebs*. [Scotch.]

snack (snak), *v.* [< ME. *snakken* (also assibilated *snaccchen*, *snecchen*, > E. *snatch*), snatch, = MD. *snacken*, snatch, snap, also as D. *snakken*, gasp, sob, desire, long for; prob. the same as MD. *snacken*, chatter, cackle, bark, MLG. LG. *snacken* = G. dial. *schnakken*, chatter; prob. ult., like *snap*, imitative of quick motion. Hence *snatch*.] I. *trans.* 1. To snatch. *Halliwell.* [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]—2. To bite. *Levins.*—3. To go snacks in; share.

He and his comrades coming to an inn to *snack* their booty. *Smith*, Lives of Highwaymen (1719), i. 85. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

II. *intrans.* To go snacks or shares; share.

Who is that that is to be bubbled? Faith, let me *snack*; I hsn't met with a bubble since Christmas.
Wycherley, Country Wife, iii. 2.

snack (snak), *n.* [< *snack*, *v.* Cf. *snatch*.] 1. A snatch or snap, as of a dog's jaws.—2. A bite, as of a dog. *Levins.*—3. A portion of food that can be eaten hastily; a slight, hasty repast; a bite; a luncheon.

And so, as the cloth is laid in the little parlour above stairs, and it is past three o'clock, for I have been waiting this hour for you, and I have had a *snack* myself.
Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xxxviii.

4. A portion or share of food or of other things: used especially in the phrase *to go snacks*—that is, to share; divide and distribute in shares.

If the master gets the better on 't, they come in for their *snack*. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

And last he whispers, "Do; and we *go snacks*."
Pope, Prol. to Satires, l. 66.

snacket† (snak'et), *n.* Same as *snecket*.

snacot (snak'ot), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A syngnathid, pipe-fish, or sea-needle, as *Syngnathus acus* or *S. peckianus*. See cuts under *pipe-fish*.

snaffle (snaf'l), *n.* [Appar. < D. *snavel*, MD. *snabel*, *snavel*, the nose or snout of a beast or a fish (OFries. *snavel*, mouth); dim. of MD. *snabbe*, *snebbe*, MLG. *snabbe*, the bill or neb of a bird: see *neb*.] A bridle consisting of a slender bit-mouth with a single rein and without a curb; a snaffle-bit.

Your Monkish prohibitions, and expurgatorious indexes, your gags and *snaffles*. *Milton*, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

snaffle (snaf'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *snaffled*, ppr. *snaffling*. [< *snaffle*, *n.*] I. *trans.* 1. To bridle; hold or manage with a bridle.

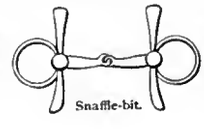
For hitherto slie writers wilie wits,
Which haue engrossed princes chiefe affaires,
Haue been like horses *snaffled* with the bits
Of fancie, feare, or doubts. *Mir. for Mags.*, p. 395.

2. To clutch or seize by the snaffle.—**Snaffling lay**, the "lay" or special occupation of a thief who stops horsemen by clutching the horse's snaffle.

I thought by your look you had been a clever fellow, and upon the *snaffling lay* at least; but . . . I find you are some sneaking budge rascal. *Fielding*, Amelia, I. 3.

II. *intrans.* To speak through the nose. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

snaffle-bit (snaf'l-bit), *n.* A plain slender jointed bit for a horse.


Snaffle-bit.

In hir right hand (which to and fro did shake)
She bare a skourge, with many a knottie string,
And in hir left a *snaffle Bit* or brake,
Bebost with gold, and many a gingling ring.
Gascoigne, Philomene (Steele Glas, etc., ed. Arber), p. 90.

snag[1] (snag), *n.* [Prob. < Norw. *snag*, *snage*, projecting point, a point of land, = Icel. *snagi*, a peg. Cf. *snag*[2], *v.*] 1. A sharp protuberance; a projecting point; a jag.

A staffe, all full of litle *snags*.
Spenser, F. Q., II. xi. 23.

Specifically—2. A short projecting stump, stub, or branch; the stubby base of a broken or cut-off branch or twig; a jagged branch separate from the tree.

Snag is no new word, though perhaps the Western application of it is so; but I find in Gill the proverb "A bird in the bag is worth two on the *snag*."
Lowell, Biglow Papers, 2d ser., Int.

3. A tree, or part of a tree, lying in the water with its branches at or near the surface, so as to be dangerous to navigation.

Unfortunately for the navigation of the Mississippi, some of the largest [trees], after being cast down from the position in which they grew, get their roots entangled with the bottom of the river. . . . These fixtures, called *snags* or planters, are extremely dangerous to the steam-vessels proceeding up the stream.
Capt. B. Hall, Travels in North America, II. 302.

Hence—4. A hidden danger or obstacle; an unsuspected source or occasion of error or mistake; a stumbling-block.—5. A snag-tooth.

In China none hold Women sweet
Except their *Snaggs* are black as Jett.
Prior, Alma, ii.

6. The fang or root of a tooth.—7. A branch or tine on the antler of a deer; a point. See cut under *antler*.

The antler . . . often . . . sends off one or more branches called "tynes" or "*snags*."
W. H. Flower, Encyc. Brit., XV. 431.

8. *pl.* The fruit of the snag-bush.

snag[1] (snag), *v. t.* [< *snag*[1], *n.*] 1. To catch or run upon a snag: as, to *snag* a fish-hook; to *snag* a steamboat. [U. S.]—2. Figuratively, to entangle; embarrass; bring to a standstill. [U. S.]

Stagnant times have been when a great mind, anchored in error, might *snag* the slow-moving current of society.
W. Phillips, Speeches, etc., p. 38.

3. To fill with snags; act as a snag to. [Rare.]—4. To clear of snags. [U. S. and Australia.]

Both of these parties, composed of about fifty men, are engaged in *snagging* the waterways, which will be dredged out to form the canal. *New York Times*, July 21, 1889.

snag[2] (snag), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *snagged*, ppr. *snagging*. [Prob. < Gael. *snagair*, carve, whittle, *snaigh*, *snaidh*, hew, cut down; Ir. *snaigh*, a hewing, cutting; cf. also Gael. *snag*, a knock; Ir. *snag*, a woodpecker. Cf. *snag*[1].] To trim by lopping branches; cut the branches, knots, or protuberances from, as the stem of a tree.

You are one of his "lively stones"; be content therefore to be hewn and *snagged* at, that you might be made the more meet to be joined to your fellows, which suffer with you Satan's snatches.
J. Bradford, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 112.

snag[3] (snag), *n.* [< ME. *snegge* = MLG. *sniggе*, LG. *snigge*, *sniche* = OHG. *sneggo*, *snecco*, MHG. *snegge*, *snecke*, G. *schnecke* = Sw. *snäcka* = Dan. *snekke*, a snail; from the same root as AS. *snaca*, a snake: see *snail*, *snake*.] A snail. [Eng.]

snag-boat (snag'bōt), *n.* A steamboat fitted with an apparatus for removing snags or other obstacles to navigation from river-beds. *Simmonds.* [U. S.]

snag-bush (snag'bůsh), *n.* The blackthorn or sloe, *Prunus spinosa*: so called from its snaggy branches. See cut under *sloe*.

snag-chamber (snag'chām″bėr), *n.* A watertight compartment made in the bow of a steamer plying in snaggy waters, as a safeguard in case a snag is struck. *Capt. B. Hall*, Travels in North America, II. 302.

snagged (snag'ed), *a.* [< *snag*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Full of snags or knots; snaggy; knotty.

Belabouring one another with *snagged* sticks.
Dr. H. More. (*Imp. Dict.*)

snagger (snag'ėr), *n.* The tool with which snagging is done: a bill-hook without the usual edge on the back. *Halliwell.*

snaggle (snag'l), *v. t.* and *i.*; pret. and pp. *snaggled*, ppr. *snaggling*. [Freq. of *snag*[2]; perhaps in this sense partly due to *nag*[1].] To nibble.

snaggle-tooth (snag'l-tōth), *n.* A tooth growing out irregularly from the others. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

snaggle-toothed (snag'l-tōtht), *a.* Having a snaggle-tooth or snaggle-teeth.

snaggy (anag'i), *a.* [< *snag*[1] + *-y*[1].] 1. Full of snags. (*a*) Knotty; having jags or sharp protuberances; full of short stumps or sharp points; abounding with knots: as, a *snaggy* tree; a *snaggy* stick.

His stalking steps are stayde
Upon a *snaggy* oke. *Spenser*, F. Q., I. vii. 10.

(*b*) Abounding in fallen trees which send up strong stubby branches from the bottom of the water so as to make navigation unsafe.

We passed into *snaggy* lakes at last.
J. K. Hosmer, Color-Guard, xii.

2. Being or resembling a snag; snag-like.

Just where the waves curl beyond such a point you may discern a multitude of blackened *snaggy* shapes protruding above the water. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 735.

3. Ill-tempered. [Prov. Eng.]

An' I wur down i' tha mouth, couldn't do naw work an' all, Nasty an' *snaggy*, an' shaäky, an' poonch'd my 'and wi' the hawl. *Tennyson*, Northern Cobbler, xiv.

snag-tooth (snag'tōth), *n.* A long, ugly, irregular tooth; a broken-down tooth; a snaggle-tooth.

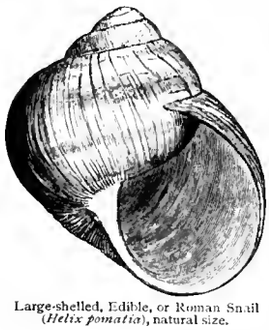
How thy *snag-teeth* stand orderly,
Like stakes which strut by the water side.
Cotgrave, Wits Interpreter (1671), p. 253. (*Nares.*)

Projecting canines or *snag teeth* are so common in low faces as to be universally remarked, and would be oftener seen did not dentists interfere and remove them.
Amer. Anthrop., III. 316.

snail (snāl), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *snayle;* dial. *snile;* < ME. *snaile, snayle, snile, snyle, snele,* < AS. **snægel, snægl, snegel, snegl* = MLG. *sneil*, LG. *snagel* = MHG. *snegel, sneggel, snäggel*, G. dial. *schnegel* = Ieel. *snigill* = Dan. *snegl* = Sw. *snigel*, a snail, lit. 'a small ereeping thing,' a little reptile, dim. of a simpler form represented by *snag*[3], from the same root as AS. *snaca*, a snake: see *snag*[3], *snake.*] 1. One of many small gastropods.

Tak the rede *snyle* that crepis houscles and sethe it in water, and gedir the tatt that comes of thame.
MS. Linc. Med., f. 284. (*Halliwell.*)

Specifically—(*a*) A member of the family *Helicidæ* in a broad sense; a terrestrial air-breathing mollusk with stalks on which the eyes are situated, and with a spiral or helicoid shell which has no lid or operculum, as the common garden-snail, *Helix hortensis*, or edible snail, *H. pomatia*. There are many hundred species, of numerous genera and several subfamilies. In the phrases below are noted some of the common British species which have vernacular names. See *Helicidæ*, and cuts under *Gasteropoda* and *Pulmonata*. (*b*) A mollusk like the above, but shell-less or nearly so; a slug. (*c*) An aquatic pulmonate gastropod with an operculate spiral shell, living in fresh water; a pond-snail or river-snail; a limneid. See *Limnæidæ*. (*d*) A littoral or marine, not pulmonate, gastropod with a spiral shell like a snail's; a sea-snail, as a periwinkle or any member of the *Littorinidæ;* a salt-water snail.


Large-shelled, Edible, or Roman Snail (*Helix pomatia*), natural size.

Henee—2. A slow, lazy, stupid person.

Thou drone, thou *snail*, thou slug, thou sot!
Shak., C. of E., ii. 2. 196.

3†. A tortoise.

There ben also in that Contree a kynde of *Snayles*, that ben so grete that many persones may loggen hem in here Schelles, as men wolde done in a litylle Hous.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 193.

4†. *Milit.*, a proteetive shed, usually called *tortoise* or *testudo*.—5. A spiral piece of machinery somewhat resembling a snail; speeifieally, the pieee of metal forming part of the striking work of a elock. See cut under *snail-wheel*.—6. In *anat.*, the eoehlea of the ear.—7. *pl.* Same as *snail-clover*.—**Aquatic snails**, pulmonate gastropods of the old group *Limnophila*.—**Bristly snail**, *Helix hispida* and its varieties, abounding in wnste places in the British Isles.—**Brown snail.** (*a*) The garden or girdled snail. (*b*) *Helix fusca*, a delicate species peculiar to the British Isles, found in bushy places.—**Carnivorous snails**, the *Testacellidæ*.—**Common snail**, *Helix aspersa*. It is edible, and in some places annual snail-feasts are held to eat it; it is also gathered in large quantities and sold as a remedy for disenses of the chest, being prepared by boiling in milk. [Eng.]—**Edible snail**, *Helix pomatia*, the Roman snail. See cut above.—**Fresh-water snails**, the *Limnæidæ*.—**Garden-snail**, the brown or girdled snail, *Helix nemoralis* (including the varieties described as *H. hortensis* and *H. hybridus*), common in England.—**Gibbs's snail**, *Helix carthusiana*, found in Kent and Surrey, England: discovered by Mr. Gibbs in 1814.—**Girdled snail**, the garden-snail.—**Gulfweed-snails**, the *Litiopidæ*.—**Heath snail.** See *heath-snail*.—**Kentish snail**, *Helix cantiana*.—**Large-shelled snail**, the edible Roman snail.—**Marine snails**, pulmonate gastropods of the old group *Thalassophila*.—**Ocean snails**, the violet-snails or *Ianthinidæ*.—**Open snail**, *Helix* (*Zonites*) *umbilicata*, abundant in rockyplaces in England.—**Periwinkle-snail**, a pulmonate gsstropod of the family *Amphibolidæ*, resembling a periwinkle. See cut nnder *Amphibola*.—**Pheasant-snail**, a pheasant-shell.—**Pygmy snail**, *Punctum minutum*, a minute species found in England in wet places.—**Roman snail**, the edible snail.—**Salt-water snail**, one of numerous marine gastropoda whose shells are shaped like those of snails, as species of *Natica* (or *Lunatia*), or *Neverita*, or *Littorina*, etc.; a sea-snail.—**Shell-less snail.** Same as *slug*[a], 1.—**Silky snail**, *Helix sericea*, common on wet mossy rocks, especially in the west and south of England.—**Snail's gallop**, a snail's pace; very slow or almost imperceptible movement.

I see what haste you make; you are never the forwarder, you go a *snail's gallop*.
Bailey, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, I. 68.

Snail's pace, a very slow pace.—**Snakeskin-snail**, a tropical American snail of the genus *Solariopsis*.—**Toothed snails**, those *Heliciдæ* whose aperture has a tooth or teeth, as of the genus *Tridopsis*.—**White snail.** (*a*) *Valonia pulchella*, of which a ribbed variety has been described as *V. costata*. [Eng.] (*b*) A snail-bore: an oystermen's name for various shells injurious to the beds, as the drills or borers, particularly of the genera *Urosalpinx* and *Natica*. See *snail-bore*.—**Zoned snail**, *Helix virgata*, prodigiously numerous in many of the chalk and limestone districts of England. (See also *apple-snail, ear-snail, glass-snail, pond-snail, river-snail, sea-snail, shrub-snail, stone-snail, violet-snail.*)

snail (snāl), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *snayle;* = Dan. *snegle;* from the noun.] **I.** *intrans.* To move slowly or lazily, like a snail. [Rare.]

This sayd, shee trots on *snayling*, lyk a tooth-shaken old hagge. *Stanihurst*, Æneid, iv. 689.

II. *trans.* To give the form of a snail-shell to; make spirally winding. [Rare.]

God plac't the Ears (where they might best attend)
As in two Turrets, on the buildings top,
Snailing their hollow entries so a-sloap
That, while the voyce about those windings wanders,
The sound might lengthen in those bow'd Meanders.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 6.

snail-bore (snāl'bōr), *n.* A gastropod, as a whelk, etc., which bores oysters or injures oyster-beds; a borer; a drill. They are of numerous different genera. *Urosalpinx cinerea* is probably the most destructive. [Local, U. S.]

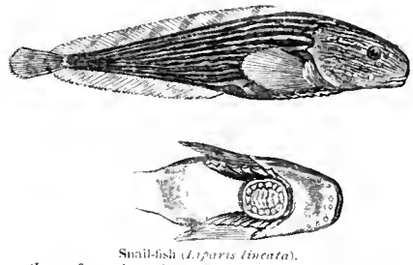
snail-borer (snāl'bōr″ėr), *n.* A snail-bore.

snail-clover (snāl'klō″vėr), *n.* A species of medic, *Medicago scutellata*, so ealled from its spirally coiled pods. The name is also applied to the lucern, *M. sativa*, and sometimes extended to the whole genus. Also *snails, snail-plant*, and *snail-trefoil*.

snailery (snāl'ėr-i), *n.*; pl. *snaileries* (-iz). [< *snail* + *-ery.*] A plaee where edible snails are kept, reared, and fattened to be used for food.

The numerous continental *snaileries* where the apple-snail is cultivated for home consumption or for the market. *St. James's Gazette*, May 28, 1886. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

snail-fish (snāl'fish), *n.* A fish of the genus *Liparis:* so called from their soft unctuous feel, and their habit of adhering to rocks by means of a ventral sucker. Several species which


Snail-fish (*Liparis lineata*).
(Lower figure shows the sucker between the pectoral fins.)

commonly receive the name are found in Great Britain, as *L. lineata* and *L. montagui*. They are also called *sea-snail* and *sucker*. See *Liparidide*.

snail-flower (snāl'flou″ėr), *n.* A twining bean, *Phaseolus Caracalla*, often cultivated in tropieal gardens and in greenhouses for its showy white and purple fragrant flowers. The standard and the long-beaked keel are spirally coiled, suggesting the name.

snail-like (snāl'līk), *a.* Like a snail in moving slowly; snail-paeed.

snail-pace (snāl'pās), *n.* A very slow movement. Compare *snail's gallop, snail's pace*, under *snail*.

snail-paced (snāl'pāst), *a.* Snail-like in paee or gait; creeping or moving slowly.

Delay leads impotent and *snail-paced* beggary.
Shak., Rich. III., iv. 3. 53.

snail-park (snāl'pärk), *n.* A plaee for raising edible snails; a snailery. *Good Housekeeping*, III. 223.

snail-plant (snāl'plant), *n.* Snail-elover, partieularly *Medicago scutellata* and *M. Helix*.

'snails† (snālz), *interj.* An old mineed oath, an abbreviation of *his* (Christ's) *nails* (with whieh he was nailed to the eross).

'Snails, I'm almost starved with love.
Beau. and Fl., Wit at Several Weapons, v. 1.

snail-shell (snāl'shel), *n.* A shell secreted by any snail or terrestrial pulmoniferous gastropod.

snail-slow (snāl'slō), *a.* As slow as a snail; extremely slow. *Shak.*, M. of V., ii. 5. 47.

snail-trefoil (snāl'trē″foil), *n.* Same as *snail-clover*.

snail-water (snāl'wâ″tėr), *n.* An old remedy. See the second quotation.

And to learn the top of your akill in Syrrup, Sweetmeats, Aqua mirabilis, and *Snayl water*. *Shadwell*, The Scowrers.

Snail-water . . . was a drink made by infusing in water the calcined and pulverized shells of snails.
N. and Q., 7th ser., II. 234.

snail-wheel (snāl'hwēl), *n.* In *horol.*, a wheel having its edge eut into twelve irregular steps arranged spirally in sueh a manner that their positions determine the number of strokes whieh the hammer makes on the bell; a snail. The snail is plaeed on the arbor of the twelve-hour wheel. *E. H. Knight.*


Snail-wheel.

snaily (snā'li), *a.* [< *snail* + *-y*[1].] Resembling a snail or its motion; snail-like.

O how I do ban
Him that these dials against walls began,
Whose *snaily* motion of the moving hand,
Although it go, yet seem to me to stand.
Drayton, Of His Lady's Not Coming to London.

snake (snāk), *n.* [< ME. *snake*, < AS. *snaca* (perhaps orig. *snāca*) (L. *scarpio*) = Ieel. *snākr, snōkr* = Sw. *snok* = Dan. *snog* = MD. MLG. *snake*, a snake; lit. 'ereeper,' derived, like the related *snag*[3] and *snail*, from tho verb seen in AS. *snican* (pret. **snāc*, pp. **snicen*), ereep, erawl: see *sneak*. Cf. Skt. *nāga*, a serpent. Cf. *reptile* and *serpent*, also from verbs meaning 'ereep.'] 1. A serpent; an ophidian; any member of the order *Ophidia*. See *serpent* and *Ophidia*.

So, roll'd up in his den, the swelling *snake*
Beholds the traveller approach the brake.
Pope, Iliad, xxii. 130.

2. Specifieally, the eommon British serpent *Coluber* or *Tropidonotus natrix*, or *Natrix torquata*, a harmless ophidian of the family *Colubridæ:* distinguished from the *adder* or *viper*, a poisonous serpent of the same country. This snake is widely distributed in Europe, and attains a length of 3 feet or more. It is now sometimes specified as the *common* or *ringed snake*, in distinction from the *smooth snake* (*Coronella lævis*).


Head of Snake (*Natrix torquata*), showing forked tongue.

3. A lizard with rudimentary limbs or none, mistaken for a true snake: as, the Aberdeen *snake* (the blindworm or slow-worm); a glass-*snake*. See *snake-lizard*, and euts under *amphisbæna, blindworm, dart-snake, glass-snake, scheltopusik*, and *serpentiform*.—4. A snake-like amphibian: as, the Congo *snake*, the North American *Amphiuma means*, a urodele amphibian. See *Amphiuma*.—5. A person having the eharacter attributed to a snake; a treacherous person.

If thou seest
They look like men of worth and state, and carry
Ballast of both sides, like tall gentlemen,
Admit 'em; but no *snakes* to poison us
With poverty. *Beau. and Fl.*, Captain, i. 3.

6†. In the seventeenth eentury, a long eurl attached to the wig behind.—7. The stem of a nargbile.—8. See *snake-box*.—9. A form of receiving-instrument used in Wheatstone's automatie telegraph. [Colloq.]—**Aberdeen snake.** See def. 3.—**Austrian snake**, a harmless colubrine of Europe, *Coronella lævis*, also called *smooth snake*.—**Black and white ringed snake.** See *Vermicella*.—**Black snake.** See *black-snake* and *Scotophis*.—**Brown snake**, *Haldea striatula* of the southern United States.—**Cleopatra's snake**, the Egyptian asp, *Naja haje*, or, more properly, the cerastes. See cuts under *asp* and *cerastes*.—**Coach-whip-snake** *Baxanion* (or *Masticophis*) *flagelliformis*. See *Masticophis*, and cut under *black-snake*.—**Common snake.** See def. 2. [British.]—**Congo snakes**, the family *Amphiumidæ*. See def. 4.—**Dwarf snake.** See *dwarf*.—**Egg-snake**, one of the king-snakes, *Ophibolus sayi*.—**Gopher-snake.** Same as *gopher*, 4.—**Grass-snake.** (*a*) Same as *ringed snake*. (*b*) Same as *green-snake*. (*c*) Same as *garter-snake*.—**Green snake.** See *green-snake*.—**Harlequin snake.** See *harlequin*.—**Hog-nosed snake.** See *hognose-snake* and *Heterodon*.—**Hooded snake.** See *hooded*.—**House-snake.** Same as *chain-snake*.—**Indigo snake**, the gopher-snake.—**Innocuous snakes**, all snakes which are not poisonous, of whatever other character; *Innocua*.—**King snake.** (*a*) See *king-snake*. (*b*) The harlequin snake.—**Large-scaled snake**, *Hoplo-*

cephalus superbus.—**Lightning snake,** the thunder-and-lightning snake.—**Lizard-snake,** an occasional name of the common garter-snake, *Eutænia sirtalis.* See cut under *Eutænia.* [U. S.]—**Noxious snakes,** venomous snakes; *Nocua.*—**Orange-bellied snake,** *Pseudechis australis.*—**Prairie-snake,** one of the whip-snakes, *Masticophis flavigularis.*—**Red-bellied snake,** the horn-snake, *Farancia abacura.* See *Farancia.* Also called *wampum-snake.*—**Riband-snake.** Same as *ribbon-snake.*—**Ringed snake,** the common snake of Europe, *Tropidonotus natrix.* Also called *grass-snake.* See cut under *Tropidonotus.*—**Ring-necked snake,** *Diadophis punctatus.* See *ring-necked.*—**Russelian snake,** *Daboia russelli.* See cut under *daboya.*—**Scarlet snake.** (*a*) *Rhinostoma coccinea,* of the southern United States, ringed with red, black, and yellow like the harlequin or a coral-snake, but harmless. (*b*) See *scarlet.*—**Scarlet-spotted snake,** *Brachysoma diadema.*—**Sea-snake.** See *sea-serpent,* 2, and *Hydrophidæ.*—**Short-tailed snakes,** the *Tortricidæ.*—**Smooth snake,** *Coronella lævis,* the Anatrian snake.—**Snake in the grass,** an underhand, plotting, deceitful person.—**Snake pipe-fish,** the straight-nosed pipe-fish, *Nerophis ophidion,* of British waters. *Couch.*—**Spectacled snake,** the true cobra, *Naja tripudians,* and some similarly marked cobras. See cut under *cobra-de-capello.*—**Spotted-neck snake,** the North American *Storeria dekayi,* a harmless colubrine serpent.—**Striped snake,** a garter-snake. See *Eutænia.* [U. S.]—**Swift garter-snake,** *Eutænia saurita,* the ribbon-snake.—**Thunder-snake, thunder-and-lightning snake,** one of different species of *Ophibolus,* especially *O. getulus,* the king- or chain-snake, and *O. eximius,* the house- or milk-snake. The name probably means no more than that these, like a good many other snakes, crawl out of their holes when it rains hard.—**Tortoise-headed snake,** a book-name of the ringed sea-snake, *Emydocephalus annulatus.*—**To see snakes, to have snakes in one's boots,** to have delirium tremens. [Slang.]—**Venomous snakes,** any poisonous or noxious serpents. See the explanation under *serpent.*—**Wampum-snake.** Same as *red-bellied snake.* (See also *blind-snake, blowing-snake, bull-snake, carpet-snake, chain-snake, chicken-snake, coral-snake, corn-snake, dart-snake, desert-snake, fetish-snake, garter-snake, glass-snake, ground-snake, hog-snake, hoop-snake, horn-snake, milk-snake, pilot-snake, pine-snake, rat-snake, ribbon-snake, rock-snake, sand-snake, siva-snake, tree-snake, water-snake, whip-snake, worm-snake.*)

snake (snāk), *v.*; pret. and pp. *snaked,* ppr. *snaking.* [< *snake, n.*] **I.** *intrans.* To move or wind like a snake; serpentine; move spirally.

> Anon vpon the flowry Plains he looks,
> Laced about with *snaking* siluer brooks.
> *Sylvester,* tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 7.

> An arrow *snakes* when it slips under the grass.
> *M. and W. Thompson,* Archery, p. 54.

> Projectiles subject to this influence [spiral motion of rotation round their original direction] are technically said to *snake.* *Farrow,* Mil. Encyc., III. 130.

II. *trans.* 1. To drag or haul, especially by a chain or rope fastened around one end of the object, as a log; hence, to pull forcibly; jerk: used generally with *out* or *along.* [U. S.]

> Unless some legal loophole can be found through which an evasion or extension can be successfully *snaked.*
> *Philadelphia Press,* No. 2810, p. 4 (1883).

> After mining, the log is easily *snaked out* of the swamp, and is ready for the mill or factory.
> *Sci. Amer.,* N. S., LIX. 265.

2. *Naut.*: (*a*) To pass small stuff across the outer turns of (a seizing) by way of finish. (*b*) To wind small stuff, as marline or spun-yarn, spirally round (a large rope) so that the spaces between the strands will be filled up; worm. (*c*) To fasten (backstays) together by small ropes stretched from one to the other, so that if one backstay is shot away in action it may not fall on deck.

snake-bird (snāk'bėrd), *n.* 1. A totipalmate natatorial bird of the family *Plotidæ* and genus *Plotus:* so called from the long, slender, snaky neck; a snake-neck; an anhinga or water-turkey; a darter. See cut under *anhinga.*—2. The wryneck, *Iynx torquilla:* so named from the serpentine movement of the neck. See cut under *wryneck.* [Eng.]

snake-boat (snāk'bōt), *n.* Same as *pambanmanche.*

snake-box (snāk'boks), *n.* A faro-box fraudulently made so that a slight projection called a snake warns the dealer of the approach of a particular card.

snake-buzzard (snāk'buz″ärd), *n.* The short-toed eagle, *Circaëtus gallicus.* See *Circaëtus,* and description under *short-toed.* See also cut in next column.

Snake-buzzard (*Circaëtus gallicus*).

snake-cane (snāk'kān), *n.* A palm, *Kunthia montana,* of the United States of Colombia and Brazil, having a reed-like ringed stem. From the resemblance of the latter to a snake, its juice is fancied by the natives to be a cure for snake-bites. The stem is used for blowpipes to propel poisoned arrows.

snake-charmer (snāk'chär″mėr), *n.* Same as *serpent-charmer.*

snake-charming (snāk'chär″ming), *n.* Same as *serpent-charming.*

snake-coralline (snāk'kor″a-lin), *n.* A chilostomatous polyzoan, *Actea anguina.*

snake-crane (snāk'krān), *n.* The Brazilian crested screamer, or seriema, *Cariama cristata.* See cut under *seriema.*

snake-cucumber (snāk'kū″kum-bėr), *n.* See *cucumber.*

snake-doctor (snāk'dok″tor), *n.* 1. The dobson or hellgrammite. [Pennsylvania.]—2. A dragon-fly, horse-stinger, or mosquito-hawk. [Local, U. S.]

Also *snake-feeder.*

snake-eater (snāk'ē″tėr), *n.* Same as *serpent-eater.*

snake-eel (snāk'ēl), *n.* An eel of the family *Ophichthyidæ* or *Ophisuridæ;* especially, *Ophichthys serpens* of the Mediterranean, reaching a length of 6 feet: so called because the tail has no tail-fin, and thus resembles a snake's.

snake-feeder (snāk'fē″dėr), *n.* 1. Same as *snake-doctor,* 1. [Ohio.]—2. Same as *snake-doctor,* 2.

snake-fence (snāk'fens), *n.* See *snake fence,* under *fence.*

snake-fern (snāk'fėrn), *n.* The hart's-tongue fern, *Scolopendrium vulgare.* Also *snake-leaves.*

snake-fish (snāk'fish), *n.* 1. A kind of lizard-fish, as *Synodus fœtens* or *S. myops.*—2. The red band-fish, *Cepola rubescens:* more fully called *red snake-fish.* See *Cepolidæ.*—3. The oar-fish. See cut under *Regalecus.*

snake-fly (snāk'flī), *n.* A neuropterous insect of the genus *Raphidia* or family *Raphidiidæ;* a camel-fly: so called from the elongated form of the head and neck, and the facility with which it moves the front of the body in different directions. They are mostly to be found in the neighborhood of woods and streams. The common European species is *Raphidia ophiopsis.*

snake-gourd (snāk'gōrd), *n.* See *gourd.*

snakehead (snāk'hed), *n.* 1. Same as *snake's-head,* 1.—2. A plant, the turtle-head, *Chelone glabra,* used in medicine as a tonic and aperient. See *Chelone.*—3. A fish of the family *Ophiocephalidæ.*—4. A snake-headed turtle, *Chelys matamata,* having a large flat carapace and long pointed head, found in South America. See cut under *Chelydidæ.*—5. The end of a flat railroad-rail when curling upward. In the beginning of railroad-building in America the track was sometimes made by screwing or spiking straps of iron along the upper side of timbers; an end of such a rail often became bent upward, and sometimes so far as to be caught by a wheel and driven up through the car, to the danger or injury of the passengers. Such a loose end was called a *snakehead* from its moving up and down when the wheels passed over it. Also *snake's-head.* [U. S.]

snake-headed (snāk'hed″ed), *a.* Having a head like a snake's, as a turtle. See *snake-head,* 4.

snake-killer (snāk'kil″ėr), *n.* 1. The ground-cuckoo or chaparral-cock, *Geococcyx californianus.* See cut under *chaparral-cock.* [Western U. S.]—2. The secretary-bird. See cut under *secretary-bird.*

snake-leaves (snāk'lēvz), *n.* Same as *snake-fern.* See *Scolopendrium.*

snakelet (snāk'let), *n.* [< *snake* + *-let.*] A small snake. *Pop. Sci. Mo.,* XXX. 167.

snake-line (snāk'līn), *n.* Small stuff passed in a zigzag manner or spirally between two larger ropes.

snake-lizard (snāk'liz″ärd), *n.* A lizard which resembles a snake in having rudimentary limbs or none; especially, *Chamæsaura anguina,* of South Africa. There are a good many such lizards, belonging to different genera and families of *Lacertilia,* popularly mistaken for and called *snakes.* The blindworm or slow-worm of Europe (*Anguis*), the scheltopusik (*Pseudopus*), and the American glass-snake (*Ophiosaurus*) are of this character, as are all the amphisbænians. See *snake, n.,* 3, and cuts under *blindworm, glass-snake,* and *scheltopusik.*

snake-locked (snāk'lokt), *a.* Having snaky locks or something like them: as, *snake-locked* Medusa; the *snake-locked* anemone, a kind of sea-anemone, *Sagartia viduata.*

snake-moss (snāk'môs), *n.* The common club-moss, *Lycopodium clavatum. Imp. Dict.*

snakemouth (snāk'mouth), *n.* The snake's-mouth orchis, *Pogonia ophioglossoides.*

snakeneck (snāk'nek), *n.* A snaky-necked bird; the snake-bird.

> There was nothing to vary the uniform prospect [in the White Nile region], except perhaps here and there a solitary *snake-neck* [*Plotus levaillanti*], or a cormorant perched on some tall ambach. *The Academy,* Oct. 11, 1890, p. 312.

snakenut, snakenut-tree (snāk'nut, -trē), *n.* See *Ophiocaryon.*

snake-piece (snāk'pēs), *n.* *Naut.,* same as *pointer,* 3.

snakepipe (snāk'pīp), *n.* A species of *Equisetum,* especially *E. arvense.*

snake-proof† (snāk'prōf), *a.* Proof against venom; hence, proof against envy. [Rare.]

> I am *snake-proof;* and though, with Hannibal, you bring whole hogsheads of vinegar-railings, it is impossible for you to quench or come over my Alpine resolution.
> *Dekker,* Gull's Hornbook.

snake-rat (snāk'rat), *n.* The common Alexandrine or black rat, *Mus rattus* or *alexandrinus.* A variety of it is known as the *white-bellied rat,* or *roof-rat, Mus tectorum.* It is one of the two longest and best-known of all rats (the other being the gray, brown, Hanoverian, or Norway rat, *M. decumanus*), runs into many varieties, and has a host of synonyms. It is called *snake-rat* by Darwin. See cuts under *Muridæ.*

snakeroot (snāk'rōt), *n.* [< *snake* + *root*[1].] A name of numerous plants of different genera, whose root either has a snake-like appearance, or has sometimes been regarded as a remedy for snakes' bites, or both. Several have a medicinal value. Compare *rattlesnake-master* and *rattlesnake-root.*—**Black snakeroot.** (*a*) See *sanicle,* 1. (*b*) The black cohosh, *Cimicifuga racemosa,* whose root is an official remedy used in chorea, and formerly for rheumatism.—**Brazilian snakeroot,** *Chiococca anguifuga;* also, *Casearia serrulata.*—**Button-snakeroot.** (*a*) See *Eryngium,* and cut under *rattlesnake-master.* (*b*) A general name for the species of *Liatris:* so called from the button-shaped corms, or from the button-like heads of some species, and from their reputed remedial property. (See cut under *Liatris.*) *L. spicata,* also called *gay-feather,* is said to have diuretic and other properties. The leaves of *L. odoratissima* are used to flavor tobacco.—**Canada snakeroot,** the wild ginger, *Asarum Canadense.* See *Asarum* and *ginger*[1].—**Ceylon snakeroot,** the tubers of *Ariæma Leschenaultii.*—**Heart-snakeroot.** Same as *Canada snakeroot.*—**Indian snakeroot,** a rubiaceous plant, *Ophiorhiza Mungos,* whose very bitter roots are used by the Cingalese and natives of India as a remedy for snake-bites. Their actual value in cases of this kind is, however, questioned.—**Red River snakeroot.** Same as *Texas snakeroot.*—**Samson's snakeroot,** a plant, *Psoralea melilotoides,* of the southern United States, whose root is said to be a gentle stimulant tonic.—**Seneca snakeroot,** *Polygala Senega* of eastern North America. It sends up several stems from hard knotty root-stocks, bearing single close racemes of white flowers. It is the source of the official senega-root, and from being much gathered is said to have become scarce in the east.—**Texas snakeroot,** *Aristolochia reticulata,* or its root-product, which has the same properties as the Virginia snakeroot.—**Virginia snakeroot,** the serpentary or birthwort, *Aristolochia Serpentaria,* of the eastern United States. Its root is a stimulant tonic, acting also as a diaphoretic or diuretic. It is officinally recognized, and is exported in considerable quantity.—**White snakeroot,** the American *Eupatorium ageratoides,* also called *Indian* or *white sanicle.* It has no medicinal standing.

1. The upper part of the stem with the flowers of Seneca snakeroot (*Polygala Senega*). 2. The root and the base of the stem. *a,* the fruit.

snake's-beard (snāks'bērd), *n.* See *Ophiopogon.*

snake's-egg (snāks'eg), *n.* Same as *Virgin Mary's nut* (which see, under *virgin*).

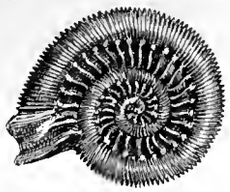
snake's-head (snāks'hed), *n.* 1. The guinea-hen flower, *Fritillaria Meleagris:* said to be so called from the checkered markings on the petals.—2. Same as *snakehead*, 5.—**Snake's-head iris**, a plant of southern Europe, *Hermodactylus* (*Iris*) *tuberosus*, the flowers of which have a fancied resemblance to the open mouth of a snake.

snake-shell (snāk'shel), *n.* One of a group of gastropods of the family *Turbinidæ*, which abound in the Pacific islands, and have a very rough outside, and a chink at the pillar. *P. P. Carpenter.*

snake's-mouth (snāks'mouth), *n.* See *Pogonia*[1]. Also called *snake's-mouth orchis.*

snakes-stang (snāks'stang), *n.* The dragon-fly. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

snake's-tail (snāks'tāl), *n.* The sea hard-grass *Lepturus incurvatus.* [Eng.]



Snakestone (*Ammonites bisulcatus*).

snakestone (snāk'stōn), *n.* 1. Same as *ammonite:* from an old popular notion that these shells were coiled snakes petrified.—2. A small rounded piece of stone, such as is often found among prehistoric and other antiquities, probably spindle-whorls or the like. Compare *adder-stone.*

In Harris and Lewis the distaff and spindle are still in common use, and yet the original intention of the stone spindle-whorls, which occur there and elsewhere, appears to be unknown. They are called clach-nathrach, adder-stones, or *snake-stones*, and have an origin assigned them much like the ovum anguinum of Pliny.
Evans, Ancient Stone Implements, p. 391. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

3. A kind of hone or whetstone found in Scotland.—4. Same as *serpent-stone*, 1.

snake's-tongue (snāks'tung), *n.* 1. The spearwort, *Ranunculus Flammula;* also, the closely related *R. ophioglossifolius:* named from the shape of the leaf.—2. More rarely, same as *adder's-tongue.*

snakeweed (snāk'wēd), *n.* 1. The bistort, *Polygonum Bistorta*, a perennial herb of the northern parts of both hemispheres. Its root is a powerful astringent, sometimes employed in medicine. Also *adder's-wort* and *snakewort.* See *bistort.*—2. The Virginia snakeroot. See *snakeroot.*—3. Vaguely, any of the weedy plants among which snakes are supposed to abound.

snakewood (snāk'wūd), *n.* 1. In India, the bitter root and wood of *Strychnos colubrina*, also that of *S. Nux-vomica*, which is esteemed a cure for snake-poison, and is also employed as a tonic remedy in dyspepsia, etc. See *nux vomica*, 2.—2. The leopard- or letter-wood, *Brosimum Aubletii:* so called from the markings on the wood. See *letter-wood.*—3. A small West Indian tree, *Colubrina ferruginosa* of the *Rhamnaceæ:* named apparently from the twisted grain of the wood.—4. The trumpet-tree, *Cecropia peltata*, or sometimes the genus.—5. Sometimes, same as *serpentwood.*—6. The red nose-gay-tree, *Plumeria rubra.*

snakeworm (snāk'wėrm), *n.* One of the masses of larvæ of certain midges of the genus *Sciara.* These larvæ, when full-grown, often migrate in armies forming a snake-like body a foot or more long, an inch or more wide, and a half-inch high. Also called *army-worm.* [U. S.]

snaking (snā'king), *n.* [Verbal n. of *snake*, *v.*] 1. The act or process of hauling a log, or of passing a line in a zigzag manner or spirally between two larger ropes.—2. A snake-like curl or spiral.

The fleecy fog of spray, . . . sometimes tumbling in thunder upon her forward decks, sometimes curling in blown *snakings* ahead of her.
W. C. Russell, Death Ship, xli.

snakish (snā'kish), *a.* Snaky. *Levins.*

snaky (snā'ki), *a.* [< *snake* + *-y*[1].] 1. Of or pertaining to snakes; resembling a snake; serpentiform; snakish; hence, cunning; insinuating; deceitful; treacherous.

So to the coast of Jordan he directs
His easy steps, girded with *snaky* wiles.
Milton, P. R., i. 120.

The long, *snaky* locks. *L. Wallace*, Ben-Hur, vi. 4.

2. Winding about; serpentine: as, a *snaky* stream.

Watch their *snaky* ways,
Through brakes and hedges, into woods of darkness,
Where they are fain to creep upon their breasts.
B. Jonson, Catiline, iii. 2.

3. Abounding in snakes: as, a *snaky* place. [U. S.]—4. Consisting of snakes; entwined with snakes, as an emblem.

He tooke Caducens, his *snakie* wand.
Spenser, Mother Hub. Tale, l. 1292.

snaky-headed (snā'ki-hed″ed), *a.* Having snakes for hair or in the hair.

That *snaky-headed* Gorgon shield
That wise Minerva wore, unconquer'd virgin.
Milton, Comus, l. 447.

snap (snap), *v.*; pret. and pp. *snapped*, ppr. *snapping.* [Early mod. E. *snappe;* < MD. D. *snappen* = MLG. LG. *snappen*, snatch, snap up, intercept, = MHG. *snappen*, snap, G. *schnappen*, snap, snort, = Sw. *snappa* = Dan. *snappe*, snatch; perhaps ult. imitative, and practically a var. of *snack:* see *snack*, *snatch.* Cf. *sneap*, *snip*, *snipe*, *snib*, *snub*[1].] **I.** *trans.* 1. To snatch; take or catch unexpectedly with or as with a snapping movement or sound; hence, to steal.

Fly, fly, Jacques!
We are taken in a toil, *snapt* in a pitfall.
Fletcher, Pilgrim, iii. 4.

Did I not see you, rascal, did I not!
When you lay snug to *snap* young Damon's goat?
Dryden, tr. of Virgil's Eclogues, iii. 24.

Idiot as she is, she is not quite goose enough to fall in love with the fox who has *snapped* her, and that in his very den. *Scott*, Quentin Durward, xxxvi.

2. To bite or seize suddenly with the teeth.

I will imitate ye dogs of Ægypt, which, coming to the banckes of Nylus too quenche their thirste, syp and away, drinke running, lest they be *snapte* short for a pray too Crocodiles. *Gosson*, Schoole of Abuse.

3. To interrupt or break in upon suddenly with sharp, angry words: often with *up.*

A surly ill-bred lord,
Who chides, and *snaps* her *up* at every word.
Granville, Cleora.

4. To shut with a sharp sound; operate (something which produces a sharp snapping sound when it acts); cause to make a sharp sound by shutting, opening, exploding, etc.: as, to *snap* a percussion-cap; to *snap* the lid of a box.

We *snapped* a pistol four feet from the ground, and it would not go off, but fired when it was held higher.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. ii. 225.

Up rose the bowsy sire,
And shook from out his pipe the seeds of fire;
Then *snapp'd* his box. *Pope*, Dunciad, iv. 495.

5. To break sharply, as some tough or brittle object; break short; break with a sharp cracking sound: as, to *snap* a string or a buckle.

Dauntless as Death away he walks,
Breaks the doors open; *snaps* the locks.
Prior, An English Padlock.

6. To make a sharp sound with; crack: as, to *snap* a whip.

But he could make you laugh and crow with his fiddle, and could make you jump up, aetat. 60, and *snap* your fingers at old age. *C. Reade*, Love me Little, iii.

7. To take an instantaneous photograph of, especially with a detective camera or hand-camera. [Colloq.]

I was reading the other day of a European painter who . . . had hit upon the plan of using a hand camera, with which he followed the babies about, *snapping* them in their best positions. *St. Nicholas*, XVII. 1034.

To snap back, in *foot-ball*, to put (the ball) in play, as is done by the snap-back or center rusher by pushing it with the foot to the quarter-back.—**To snap off.** (*a*) To break off suddenly: as, to *snap off* the handle of a cup. (*b*) To bite off suddenly: often used humorously to express a sudden attack with sharp or angry words: as, speak quietly, don't *snap* my head *off.*

We had like to have had our two noses *snapped off* with two old men without teeth. *Shak.*, Much Ado, v. 1. 116.

To snap the eye, to wink. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

II. *intrans.* 1. To make a snatch; do anything hastily; especially, to catch eagerly at a proposal, offer, or opportunity; accept gladly and promptly: with *at:* as, to *snap at* the chance.—2. To make an effort to bite; aim to seize with the teeth: usually with *at.*

We *snap at* the bait without ever dreaming of the hook that goes along with it. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

3. To utter sharp, harsh, or petulant words: usually with *at.*

To be anxious about a soul that is always *snapping at* you must be left to the saints of the earth.
George Eliot, Middlemarch, xxxiii.

4. To break short; part asunder suddenly, as a brittle or tense object.

When his tobacco-pipe *snapped* short in the middle, he had nothing to do . . . but to have taken hold of the two pieces and thrown them gently upon the back of the fire. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, i. 32.

5. To emit a sharp cracking or crackling sound.

Enormous fires were *snapping* in the chimneys of the house. *J. F. Cooper*, The Spy, xvi.

6. To appear as if flashing, as with fire; flash.

How Caroline's eyes *snapped* and flashed fire!
E. E. Hale, Ten Times One, ii.

snap (snap), *n.* and *a.* [< *snap*, *v.*] **I.** *n.* 1. A snatch; that which is caught by a snatch or grasp; a catch.

He 's a nimble fellow,
And alike skilled in every liberal science,
As having certain *snaps* of all.
B. Jonson, Staple of News, i. 2.

2. An eager bite; a sudden seizing or effort to seize, as with the teeth: as, the *snap* of a dog.—3. A slight or hurried repast; a snack.

He had sat down to two hearty meals that might have been mistaken for dinners if he had not declared them to be *snaps.* *George Eliot*, Janet's Repentance, i.

4. A sudden breaking or parting of something brittle or tense: as, the *snap* of glass.

Let us hear
The *snap* of chain-links.
Whittier, To Rouge.

5. A sharp cracking sound; a crack: as, the *snap* of a whip.

Two successive *snaps* of an electric spark, when their interval was made as small as about 1/500 of a second.
W. James, Prin. of Psychol., I. 613.

6. The spring-catch of a purse, reticule, book-clasp, bracelet, and the like; also, a snap-hook and a top-snap.—7. A snap-bug or snapping-beetle.—8. A crisp kind of gingerbread nut or small cake; a ginger-snap.

I might shut up house, . . . if it was the thing I lived by—me that has seen a' our gentlefolk bairns, and gi'en them *snaps* and sugar-biscuit maist of them wi' my ain hand: *Scott*, St. Ronan's Well, ii.

9. Crispness; pithiness; epigrammatic force: said of verbal expression. [Colloq.]

The vigorous vernacular, the pithy phrase of the Yankee farmer, gave zest and *snap* to many a paragraph.
G. S. Merriam, S. Bowles, II. 375.

10. Vigor; energy; briskness; life: as, the heat took all the *snap* out of me. [Colloq.]

When the curtain rose on the second act, the outside of "Oak Hall," there was an enormous amount of applause, and that act went with the most perfect *snap.*
Lester Wallack, Scribner's Mag., IV. 722.

11. A position, piece of work, etc., that is pleasant, easy, and remunerative. [Slang.]—12. A brief engagement. [Theatrical slang.]

Actors and actresses who have just come in from "summer *snaps*" to prepare for the work of the coming season.
Freund, Music and Drama, XIV. xvi. 3.

13. An ear-ring: so called from being snapped or clasped with a spring-catch.

A pair of diamond *snaps* in her ears.
Richardson, Clarissa Harlowe, III. 29. (*Davies.*)

14. A sharper; a cheat; a knavish fellow.

Take heed of a *snap*, sir; h' 'as a cozening countenance: I do not like his way. *Fletcher*, Spanish Curate, ii. 1.

15. In *music*, same as *Scotch snap* (which see, under *Scotch*[1]).—16. A glass-molding tool, used for shaping the feet of goblets, and similar work.—17. A riveters' tool for finishing the heads of rivets symmetrically.—18. An oyster of the most inferior quality marketable. [Maryland.]—19†. Same as *cloyer.*—20. The act of taking an instantaneous photograph with a camera. [Colloq.]

Our appearance, however, attracted shots from all quarters. Fellows took *snaps* at us from balconies, from doors, on the roofs of houses.
W. H. Russell, Diary in India, I. 346.

A cold snap, a sudden brief spell of severely cold weather. [Colloq.]—**A soft snap**, an easy, pleasant position; a good berth or situation; light duty; a sinecure: as, he has rather *a soft snap.* [Slang, U. S.]—**Not to care a snap**, to care little or nothing (about something). [Colloq.]—**Not worth a snap**, worthless or nearly so. [Colloq.]—**Scotch snap.** See *Scotch*[1].

II. *a.* Sudden or quick, like a snap; done, made, etc., hastily, on the spur of the moment, or without preparation. [Colloq.]

He is too proud and lofty to ever have recourse to the petty trickeries and *snap* judgments of the minnows of his noble profession. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVII. 890.

The previous assent of the Chair to the motion for closure would prevent *snap* divisions, by which conceivably a debate might be prematurely brought to an end.
Nineteenth Century, XXIII. 252.

A snap shot, a quick shot taken at a bird when rising or passing, or at an animal which is seen only for a moment; an offhand shot; also, a snap-shooter.

snap-action (snap'ak″shon), *n.* In a firearm, the mechanism of a hinged barrel which, when shut, is closed by a spring-catch: distinguished from *lever-action.*

snap-apple (snap'ap″l), *n.* A game the object of which is to catch in one's mouth an apple twirling on one end of a stick which is suspended at its center and has a lighted candle at the other end.

snap-back (snap'bak), *n.* In *foot-ball*, the act of a center rusher in putting the ball in play by pushing it with his foot back toward the

quarter-back; also, the center rusher. See *rusher*[2].

snap-beetle (snap'bē″tl), *n.* Same as *click-beetle*.

snap-block (snap'blok), *n.* Same as *snatch-block*.

snap-bolt (snap'bōlt), *n.* A self-acting bolt or latch; a catch which slips into its place and fastens a door or lid without the use of a key.

snap-bug (snap'bug), *n.* A click-beetle. [U. S.]

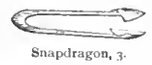
snap-cap (snap'kap), *n.* A very small leather cylinder, with a metal top, fitting closely to the nipple of a percussion-musket, for protecting the nipple from the action of the hammer.

snap-cracker (snap'krak″ėr), *n.* Same as *snap-jack*.

snapdragon (snap'drag″ọn), *n.* **1.** A plant of the genus *Antirrhinum*, especially the common garden-flower *A. majus* and its varieties. It is an herb from one to three feet high, bearing showy crimson, purple, white, or variegated flowers in spikes. The name is suggested by the mask-like corolla, whence also numerous provincial names, such as *calf-snout* or *calves'-snout, lion's-mouth, rabbit's-mouth, frog's-mouth*, etc. The plant is a native of southern Europe. (See cut B under *Didynamia*.) The small snapdragon is *A. Orontium*, an inferior plant. *A. speciosum*, a fine plant from islands off the California coast, has received some notice under the name of *Gambel's snapdragon*. *A. maurandioides* is a cultivated vine, better known as *Maurandia*. Various species of *Linaria*, especially *L. vulgaris*, the common toad-flax, have been so named; also several other plants with personate flowers.

2. A sport in which raisins or grapes are snapped from burning brandy and eaten.

The wantonness of the thing was to see each other look like a demon, as we burnt ourselves, and snatched out the fruit. This fantastical mirth was called *snap-dragon*.
Steele, Tatler, No. 85.


Snapdragon, 3.

3. A glass-makers' tongs.—**Jamaica snapdragon.** See *Ruellia*.

snape (snāp), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *snaped*, ppr. *snaping*. [Origin obscure.] In *ship-building*, to bevel the end of (a timber or plank) so that it will fit accurately upon an inclined surface.

snape (snāp), *n.* [< *snape*, *v.*] The act or process of snaping.

snap-flask (snap'flȧsk), *n.* A founders' flask, made in two parts connected by a butt-hinge and secured by a latch.

snaphance (snap'hans), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *snaphaunce*; < D. *snaphaan* (= MLG. *snaphane*, LG. *snapphaan*), a sort of flint-lock gun, lit. 'snap-cock,' < *snappen*, snap, + *haan*, cock: see *hen*[1]. The name is found earlier in an appar. transferred use: MD. *snaphaen*, an armed horseman, freebooter, highwayman, a vagabond, D. *snaphaan*, a vagabond, = MLG. *snaphane*, a highwayman (> G. *schnapphahn*, a robber, footpad, constable, = Sw. *snapphane* = Dan. *snaphane*, a highwayman, freebooter); hence also, in MD. and MLG., a coin having as its device the figure of a horseman.] **I.** *n.* **1.** A spring-lock of a gun or pistol. *Nares.*

I would that the trained bands were increased, and all reformed to harquebusiers, but whether their pieces to be with firelocks or *snaphaunces* is questionable. The firelock is more certain for giving fire, the other more easy for use.
Harl. Misc., IV. 275.

Hence—**2.** A hand-gun or a pistol made to be fired by flint and steel. In the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries snaphances were distinguished from firelocks, the latter being preferred as late as about 1620, at which time the former were greatly improved.

In the meantime, Captain Miles Standish, having a *snaphance* ready, made a shot, and after him another.
A. Young, Chron. Pil., quoted in Tyler's Amer. Lit., I. 161.

3. A snappish retort; a curt or sharp answer; a repartee. [Rare.]

Old crabb'd Scotus, on th' Organon,
Pay'th me with *snaphaunce*, quick distinction.
Marston, Scourge of Villanie, iv.

II.† *a.* Snappish; retorting sharply. [Rare.]

I, that even now lisp'd like an amorist,
Am turn'd into a *snaphaunce* Satyrist.
Marston, Satires, ii.

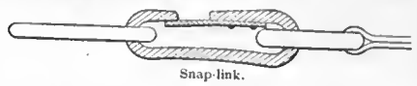
snap-head (snap'hed), *n.* **1.** A riveters' swaging-tool, used in forming the rounded head of a rivet when forged into place.—**2.** A rounded head of a rivet, bolt, or pin. *E. H. Knight.*

snap-hook (snap'hůk), *n.* **1.** A metal hook having a spring-mousing or guard for preventing an eye, strap, or line caught over it from slipping off. Such hooks are made in many forms; one of the best has a spring-bolt that meets the point of the hook, and is so arranged that the latter cannot be used unless the bolt is drawn back by means of a stud on the shank. See *snap-link*.

2. A fish-hook which springs and catches when the fish bites; a spring-hook. There are many varieties.

snap-jack (snap'jak), *n.* A species of stitchwort, *Stellaria Holostea*: so called from its brittle stem. Also called *snappers*, *snap-cracker*, and *snapwort*. *Britten and Holland*, Eng. Plant Names. [Prov. Eng.]

snap-link (snap'lingk), *n.* An open link closed


Snap-link.

by a spring, used to connect chains, parts of harness, etc.

snap-lock (snap'lok), *n.* A lock that shuts without the use of a key.

snap-machine (snap'ma-shēn″), *n.* An apparatus used by bakers for cutting a sheet of dough into small cakes called snaps; a cracker-machine.

snap-mackerel (snap'mak″e-rel), *n.* The bluefish, *Pomatomus saltatrix*.

snapper[1] (snap'ėr), *n.* [< *snap* + *-er*[1].] One who or that which snaps, in any sense. Specifically—(*a*) One who snaps up something; one who takes up stealthily and suddenly; a thief.

Who being, as I am, littered under Mercury, was likewise a *snapper*-up of unconsidered trifles. *Shak.*, W. T., iv. 3. 26.

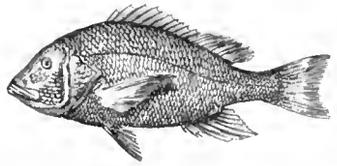
(*b*) A cracker-bonbon. *Davies.*

And nasty French lucifer *snappers* with mottoes.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 276.

(*c*) The cracker on the end of a whip-lash; figuratively, a smart or caustic saying to wind up a speech or discourse.

If I had not put that *snapper* on the end of my whip-lash, I might have got off without the ill temper which my antithesis provoked.
O. W. Holmes, The Atlantic, LXVI. 667.

(*d*) A fire-cracker or snapping-cracker. (*e*) A snapping-beetle. (*f*) A snapping-turtle. (*g*) One of various fishes: (1) The snap-mackerel or bluefish, *Pomatomus saltatrix*. See cut under *bluefish*. (2) The rose-fish, redfish, or hemdurgan, *Sebastes marinus*. See cut under *Sebastes*. [Nova Scotia.] (3) A sparoid fish of the subfamily *Lutjaninæ*. They are large, handsome fishes, of much economic value, as *Lutjanus caxis* or *griseus*, the gray, black, or Pensacola snapper; *L. blackfordi* or *vivanus*, the red snapper; *Rhomboplites*


Florida Red Snapper (*Lutjanus blackfordi*).

aurorubens, the bastard snapper or mangrove-snapper. All these occur on the Atlantic coast of the United States, chiefly southward. The red snapper, of a nearly uniform rose-red color, is the most valuable of these; it is caught in large numbers off the coast of Florida, and taken to all the principal northern markets. The gray snapper is of a greenish-olive color, with brown spots on each scale and a narrow blue stripe on the cheek. There are also Malayan and Japanese snappers of this kind, called *lutjang*, the source of the technical name of the genus. (*h*) In *ornith.*: (1) The green woodpecker, *Gecinus viridis*. See cut under *popinjay*. [Prov. Eng.] (2) One of various American flycatchers (not *Muscicapidæ*) which snap at flies, often with an audible click of the beak; a flysnapper. See cut under *flysnapper*. (*i*) *pl.* Castanets.

The instruments no other then *snappers*, gingles, and round bottom'd droms, born upon the back of one, and beaten upon by the followers. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 133.

Black snapper, a local name of a form of the cod, *Gadus morrhua*, living near the shore.

snapper-back (snap'ėr-bak), *n.* In *foot-ball*, a center rusher. See *rusher*[2].

Neither the *snapper-back* nor his opponent can take the ball out with the hand until it touches a third man.
Tribune Book of Sports, p. 126.

snappers (snap'ėrz), *n.* Same as *snap-jack*.

snapping-beetle (snap'ing-bē″tl), *n.* A snap, snapper, or snap-bug; a click-beetle; a skip-jack; an elater: so called from the way they snap, as to both the noise and the movement. See cut under *click-beetle*.

snapping-bug (snap'ing-bug), *n.* Same as *snapping-beetle*.

snapping-cracker (snap'ing-krak″ėr), *n.* A fire-cracker. [U. S.]

snapping-mackerel (snap'ing-mak″e-rel), *n.* The snap-mackerel or bluefish. See *mackerel*[1].

snapping-tongs (snap'ing-tôngz), *n.* See the quotation.

Snapping-tongs, a game at forfeits. There are seats in the room for all but one, and when the tongs are snapped all run to sit down, the one that fails paying a forfeit.
Halliwell.

snapping-tool (snap'ing-töl), *n.* A stamp used to force a metal plate into holes in a die. *E. H. Knight.*

snapping-turtle (snap'ing-tėr″tl), *n.* The alligator-terrapin or alligator-tortoise, *Chelydra serpentina*, a large and ferocious turtle of the United States: so called from the way it snaps its jaws to bite; a snapper. It is common in the rivers and streams of North America, and attains a large size, being occasionally 20 or rarely even 30 pounds in weight. Its food consists chiefly of fishes, frogs, and shells, but not unfrequently includes ducks and other waterfowl. It has great tenacity of life, is very savage, and possessed of great strength of jaw. It is often brought to market, and its flesh is esteemed by many, though it is somewhat musky. See *Chelydra*, and cut under *alligator-terrapin*.

snappish (snap'ish), *a.* [< *snap* + *-ish*[1].] **1.** Ready or apt to snap or bite: as, a *snappish* cur.—**2.** Sharp in reply; apt to speak angrily or tartly; tart; crabbed; also, proceeding from a sharp temper or from anger; also, chiding; scolding; faultfinding.

Snappishe askyng. We doo aske oftentymes because wee would knowe; we doo aske also because wee would chide, and set forth our grief with more vehemencie.
Wilson, Rhetorike.

Some silly poor souls be so afraid that at every *snappish* word their nose shall be bitten off that they stand in no less dread of every quick and sharp word than he that is bitten of a mad dog feareth water.
Sir T. More, Utopia, Ded. to Peter Giles, p. 12.

He was hungry and *snappish*; she was hurried and cross.
Whyte Melville, White Rose, I. vii.

=**Syn. 2.** Touchy, testy, crusty, petulant, pettish, splenetic.

snappishly (snap'ish-li), *adv.* In a snappish manner; peevishly; angrily; tartly.

"Sit down, I tell you," said old Featherstone, *snappishly*. "Stop where you are."
George Eliot, Middlemarch, xxxii.

snappishness (snap'ish-nes), *n.* The character of being snappish; peevishness; tartness.

snappy (snap'i), *a.* [< *snap* + *-y*[1].] **1.** Snappish. [Rare.]—**2.** Having snap or "go." [U. S.]

It [lacrosse] is a game well-suited to the American taste, being short, *snappy*, and vivacious from beginning to finish.
Tribune Book of Sports, p. 118.

snaps[1] (snaps), *n.* [Cf. *snap*.] In *coal-mining*, a haulage-clip. [Midland coal-field, Eng.]

snaps[2] (snaps), *n.* Same as *schnapps*.

snapsack (snap'sak), *n.* [< G. *schnapp-sack*, < *schnappen*, snap, + *sack*, sack: see *snap* and *sack*[1]. Cf. *knapsack*, *gripsack*.] Same as *knapsack*. [Obsolete or colloq.]

While we were landing, and fixing our *Snap-sacks* to march, our Moskito Indians struck a plentiful dish of Fish, which we immediately drest. *Dampier*, Voyages, I. 7.

snap-shooter (snap'shö″tėr), *n.* A snap-shot; one who is skilled in snap-shooting.

snap-shooting (snap'shö″ting), *n.* The practice of making snap shots. See *snap*, *a.*

snapt (snapt). A spelling of *snapped*, preterit and past participle of *snap*.

snap-tool (snap'töl), *n.* A tool used in forming rivet-points. It consists of a hollow cup of steel welded to a punch-head for striking upon.

snapweed (snap'wēd), *n.* See *Impatiens*.

snapwork† (snap'wėrk), *n.* The lock and appurtenances of a snaphance or hackbut.

Betwixt the third couple of towers were the butts and marks for shooting with a *snap-work* gun, an ordinary bow for common archery, or with a cross-bow.
Urquhart, tr. of Rabelais, I. 55.

snapwort (snap'wėrt), *n.* Same as *snap-jack*.

snarr† (snär), *v. i.* [Early mod. E. *snarre*; < MD. *snarren* = MLG. *snarren*, snarl, scold, brawl, = MHG. *snarren*, G. *schnarren*, snarl, grate; cf. D. *snorken* = MHG. *snarchen*, G. *schnarchen* = Sw. *snarka* = Dan. *snorke*, snore: see *sneer*, *snore*, *snork*, *snort*. Cf. *snarl*[1].] To snarl.

I *snarre*, as a dogge doth under a doore whan he sheweth his tethe.
Palsgrave.

And some of Tygres, that did seeme to gren
And *snar* at all that ever passed by.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. xii. 27.

snare (snãr), *n.* [< ME. *snare*, < AS. *sneare*, a string, cord, = MD. *snare*, *snaere*, D. *snaar* = MLG. *snare* = OHG. *snarahha*, *snaracha*, *snara*, MHG. *snar*, a string, noose, = Icel. Sw. *snara* = Dan. *snare*, a noose, snare, gin; from a strong verb preserved in OHG. MHG. *snerhan*, *snerhen*, bind tightly (cf. Icel. *snara* (weak verb), turn quickly, twist, wring); Teut. √*snarh*, Indo-Eur. √ *snark*, draw together, contract, in Gr. νάρκη, cramp, numbness (see *narcissus*); perhaps an extended form of √ *snar*, twist, bind, in Lith. *nerti*, thread a needle, draw into a chain, L. *nervus* = Gr. νεῦρον, a sinew, nerve: see *nerve*. Connection with D. *snoer* = MLG. *snōr* = OHG. MHG. *snuor*, G. *schnur*, a cord, band, rope, = Icel. *snæri* (for *snœri* = Sw. *snöre* = Dan. *snor*), a twisted string, = Goth. *snōrjō*, basket, woven work, and with the related AS. *snōd*, E. *snood*, and Olr. *snāthe*, *snāth*, a thread, L. *nēre*, spin, Skt. *snasā*,

snāyu, snāva, a tendon, sinew, etc., is uncertain. Hence ult. *snarl*[2].] **1.** A string; a cord; specifically, in a side-drum, one of the strings of gut or rawhide that are stretched across the lower head so as to produce a rattling reverberation on it.—**2.** A noose; a springe; a contrivance, consisting of a noose or set of nooses of cord, hair, wire, or the like, by which a bird or other animal may be entangled; a net; a gin.

The hare is not hunted in this country as in Europe, but is generally roused by a dog and shot, or is caught in various traps and *snares*.
A. A. Gould, Naturalist's Library, p. 259.

3. Figuratively, anything by which one is entangled, entrapped, or inveigled.

A fool's mouth is his destruction, and his lips are the *snare* of his soul. Prov. xviii. 7.

Comest thou smiling from
The world's great *snare* uncaught?
Shak., A. and C., iv. 8. 16.

4. In *surg.*, a light écraseur, consisting usually of a wire loop or noose, for removing tumors and the like.

snare (snãr), *v.*; pret. and pp. *snared*, ppr. *snaring*. [< ME. *snaren*; < *snare*, *n*. Cf. Icel. *snara* = Sw. *snärja* = Dan. *snære*, turn quickly, twist, wring.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To catch with a snare or noose; net.

Partridges, because they flew well and strongly, were then not shot, but *snared*, by means of a trained dog.
Ashton, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, I. 313.

2. Figuratively, to catch or take by guile; bring by cunning into unexpected evil, perplexity, or danger; entangle; entrap.

Become more humble, & cast downe thy looke,
Least prides bait *snare* thee on the devils hooke.
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 38.

The woman . . . entertained discourse, and was presently *snared*. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 25.

II. *intrans.* To use snares; catch birds or other animals in snares.

But he, triumphant spirit! all things dared,
He poached the wood and on the warren *snared*.
Crabbe, Parish Register, i.

snare-drum (snãr'drum), *n.* Same as *side-drum*.

snare-head (snãr'hed), *n.* The lower head of a snare-drum: opposed to *batter-head*.

snarer (snãr'ėr), *n.* [< *snare* + *-er*[1].] One who lays snares or entangles; one who catches animals with snares.

Snarers and smugglers here their gains divide.
Crabbe, Parish Register, i.

snarl[1] (snärl), *r.* [Freq. of *snar*, like *gnarl*[1], freq. of *gnar*[2], *snarl*[2], freq. of *snare*, etc.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To growl sharply, as an angry or surly dog; gnarl.

That I should *snarl* and bite and play the dog.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., v. 6. 77.

2. Figuratively, to speak in a sharp and quarrelsome or faultfinding way; talk rudely or churlishly; snap.

What! were you *snarling* all before I came,
Ready to catch each other by the throat,
And turn you all your hatred now on me?
Shak., Rich. III., i. 3. 188.

II. *trans.* To utter with a snarl: as, to *snarl* one's discontent; to *snarl* out an oath.

"No, you are dreadfully inspired," said Felix. "When the wicked Tempter is tired of *snarling* that word failure in a man's cell, he sends a voice like a thrush to say it for him." *George Eliot*, Felix Holt, xlv.

snarl[1] (snärl), *n.* [< *snarl*[1], *r.*] A sharp growl; also, a jealous, quarrelsome, or faultfinding utterance, like the snarling of a dog or a wolf.

The book would not be at all the worse if it contained fewer *snarls* against the Whigs of the present day.
Macaulay, Sir W. Temple.

snarl[2] (snärl), *r.* [< ME. *snarlen*; freq. of *snare*, *r.* Cf. *snarl*[1] as related to *snar*, *gnarl*[1] as related to *gnar*[2], etc.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To entangle; complicate; involve in knots: as, to *snarl* a skein of thread.

I *snarle*, I strangle in a halter, or corde, Je estrangle; My grayhound had almost *snarled* hym selfe to night in his own leesse. *Palsgrave.*

Through thousand *snarled* thickets posting, she
Darted her self, regardless of her way.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, ii. 27.

2. To embarrass; confuse; entangle.

This was the question that they would have *snarled* him with. *Latimer.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

3. To shape or ornament the exterior of (vessels of thin metal) by repercussion from within. See *snarling-iron*.

II. *intrans.* To make tangles or snarls; also, to become entangled.

The begum made bad work of her embroidery in those days; she *snarled* and knotted, and cut and raveled, without advancing an inch on her design.
E. L. Bynner, Begum's Daughter, xxxvii.

snarl[2] (snärl), *n.* [< *snarl*[2], *r.*] **1.** A snare; any knot or complication of hair, thread, etc., which it is difficult to disentangle; also, a group of things resembling, in entanglement, such a knot: as, a *snarl* of yachts. Hence—**2.** Figuratively, complication; intricacy; embarrassing condition: as, to get the negotiation into a *snarl*.

Let Hymen's easy *snarls* be quite forgot;
Time cannot quench our fires, nor death dissolve our knot.
Quarles, Emblems, iv. 12.

3. A vexatious controversy; a squabble. This sense may have been affected by *snarl*[1]. [Colloq.]

We find "boycott" used several times as a substantive, and are told that the "New York longshoremen and the Old Dominion Steamship Company had got into a *snarl*."
N. and Q., 7th ser., VII. 380.

4. A knot in wood; a gnarl.

Let Italian or Spanish yew be the wood, clear of knots, *snarls*, and cracks. *Tribune Book of Sports*, p. 12.

snarler[1] (snär'lėr), *n.* [< *snarl*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who snarls; a surly, growling animal; a grumbling, quarrelsome fellow.

Next to the peevish fellow is the *snarler*.
Steele, Spectator, No. 438.

snarler[2] (snär'lėr), *n.* [< *snarl*[2] + *-er*[1].] One who snarls metal.

snarling (snär'ling), *p. a.* Growling; grumbling angrily; peevish; waspish; snappish.

snarling-iron (snär'ling-ī"ėrn), *n.* A tool for fluting or embossing vessels of sheet-metal, consisting of a long arm which is turned at an angle, usually a right angle, at the end, and pointed or terminated in any shape desired. It is inserted into the vessel, and the long arm or bar is struck outside of the vessel with a hammer, causing the point or head to raise the metal from within, as in repoussé work. It is used especially for striking up patterns on silverware.

snarling-muscle (snär'ling-mus"l), *n.* See *muscle*[1].

snarling-tool (snär'ling-töl), *n.* Same as *snarling-iron*.

snarly (snär'li), *a.* [< *snarl*[1] + *-y*[1].] Disposed to snarl; irritable; cross. [Colloq.]

We all know that there are good-natured animals and irritable animals—that the cow is tranquil and gentle, and the hyena *snarly* and fretful.
H. B. Stowe, Oldtown, p. 262.

snarret, *r. i.* Same as *snar*.

snary (snãr'i), *a.* [< *snare* + *-y*[1].] Of the nature of a snare; entangling; insidious. [Rare.]

Spiders in the vault their *snary* webs have spread.
Dryden.

snash (snash), *r. i.* [Cf. Dan. *snaske*, gnash or champ one's food with a smacking noise, = Sw. *snaska*, smack, snub, chide (*snask*, sweetmeat); cf. *smash*, *smack*[2], and also *snack*[1] (D. *snakken*, chatter, etc.).] To talk saucily. *Jamieson.* [Scotch.]

snash (snash), *n.* [< *snash*, *v.*] Insolent, opprobrious language; impertinent abuse. [Scotch.]

Poor tenant bodies, scant o' cash,
How they maun thole the factor's *snash!*
Burns, The Twa Dogs.

snast (snast), *n.* [Appar. a var. of *gnast*[1], *knast*, in the same sense.] The snuff of a candle.

You chandler, I like not your tricks; . . . after your weeke or *snaft* [read *snast*] is stiffened, you dip it in filthy drosse, and after give him a coat of good tallowe.
Greene, Quip for an Upstart Courtier (Harl. Misc., V. 419).

The swiftest in consuming was that with sawdust, which first burned faire, till some part of the candle was consumed, and the dust gathered about the *snaste*.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 369.

snasty (snas'ti), *a.* [Cf. *snash*.] Cross; snappish. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

snatch (snach), *r.*; pret. and pp. *snatched* (formerly *snaught*), ppr. *snatching*. [< ME. *snachen*, *snaechen*, *sneechen*, an assibilated form of *snakken*, E. *snack*, snatch: see *snack*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To seize or take hastily, eagerly, abruptly, or violently.

He . . . from my finger *snatch'd* that ring.
Shak., C. of E., v. 1. 276.

I'm loth to *snatch* thy punishment
Out of the hand of justice.
B. Jonson, Volpone, iii. 6.

Him did I see *snatch* up with horrid grasp
Two sprawling Greeks, in either hand a man.
Addison, Æneid, iii.

The farmers *snatched* down their rusty firelocks from the kitchen walls, to make good the resolute words of their town debates. *Emerson*, Hist. Discourse at Concord.

Hence, figuratively—**2.** To get or save by sudden or violent effort, or by good fortune.

From vulgar bounds with brave disorder part,
And *snatch* a grace beyond the reach of art.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, i. 153.

Cities and empires creep along, enlarging in silent obscurity, until they burst forth in some tremendous calamity—and *snatch*, as it were, immortality from the explosion! *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 424.

3. To seize or transport away quickly or forcibly.

Oh Nature! . . .
Enrich me with the knowledge of thy works!
Snatch me to Heaven. *Thomson*, Autumn, l. 1354.

4. *Naut.*, to place the bight of (a rope) in a snatch-block so that it may lead properly.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To seize, or attempt to seize, a thing suddenly: generally with *at*.

Snatch not *at* every favour.
Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., iii. 5.

No eager man among his joyous peers
To *snatch at* pleasure.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 111.

2. See the quotation.

Snatching is a form of illicit piscicapture. . . . A large triangle is attached to a line of fine gut, well weighted with swan-shot or a small plummet. . . . The line is then dropped into some quiet place where fish are plentiful, . . . and, as soon as the plummet has touched the bottom, is twitched violently up. It is almost a certainty that on some one or other of the hooks, and possibly on more than one, will be a fish foul-hooked.
The Standard (London), Oct. 21, 1878. (*Davies.*)

snatch (snach), *n.* [< *snatch*, *v.* Cf. *snack*, *n.*] **1.** A hasty catch or seizing.

How can he live by *snatches* from such people?
He bore a worthy mind.
Fletcher, Wit without Money, i. 1.

His scarsella was snatched at, but all the while he was being hustled and dragged, and the *snatch* failed.
George Eliot, Romola, lxvi.

2. An attempt to seize suddenly; a sharp attack.

Thus not only as oft as we speak, as one saith, but also as oft as we do anything of note or consequence, we subject ourselves to every one's censure, and happy is he that is least tossed upon tongues; for utterly to escape the *snatch* of them it is impossible!
The Translators to the Reader of the Bible (A. V.), p. cvi.

3†. A catching of the voice; impeded utterance. [Rare.]

The *snatches* in his voice,
And burst of speaking, were as his.
Shak., Cymbeline, iv. 2. 105.

4. A piece snatched or broken off; a small piece or quantity; a fragment; a bit.

Mermaid-like, awhile they bore her up;
Which time she chanted *snatches* of old tunes.
Shak., Hamlet, iv. 7. 178.

But I am somewhat worn,
A *snatch* of sleep were like the peace of God.
Tennyson, Harold, v. 1.

5. A short fit of vigorous action: as, a *snatch* at weeding after a shower.

High-stepping horses seemed necessary to all Mr. Lammle's friends—as necessary as their transaction of business together in a gipsy way at untimely hours. . . . and in rushes and *snatches*. *Dickens*, Our Mutual Friend, ii. 4.

6. A hasty repast; a snack; a bit of food.

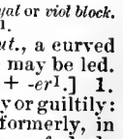
I fear you'll have cold entertainment where
You are at your journey's end; and 'twere discretion
To take a *snatch* by the way.
Massinger, Duke of Milan, iii. 2.

7. A quibble; a shuffling answer. [Rare.]

Come, sir, leave me your *snatches*, and yield me a direct answer. *Shak.*, M. for M., iv. 2. 6.

8. An open lead for a block. See *snatch-block*.—**By snatches**, in a disconnected or spasmodic manner; by fits and starts.—**Dumb snatch**, a snatch having no sheave.

snatch-block (snach'blok), *n.* A block, used on ships, having an opening in one side to receive the bight of a rope. The part of the strap which goes over the opening in the shell is hinged, so that by turning it back the bight of the rope can be inserted without reeving the end through. When it is used for heavy purchases where a warp or hawser is brought to a capstan, it is called a *royal* or *viol block*. Also *notch-block*. See also cut under *block*[1].


Snatch-block.

snatch-cleat (snach'klēt), *n.* *Naut.*, a curved cleat or cheek round which a rope may be led.

snatcher (snach'ėr), *n.* [< *snatch* + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who snatches, or takes suddenly or guiltily: as, a body-*snatcher*; specifically, formerly, in Scotland, a roving thief, especially one of a body of plunderers hanging upon a military force.

We do not mean the coursing *snatchers* only,
But fear the main intendment of the Scot.
Shak., Hen. V., i. 2. 143.

The Town-herd . . . regularly drove them [all the cattle belonging to the community] out to pasture in the morning, and brought them back at night, without which precaution they would have fallen a speedy prey to some of the *Snatchers* in the neighbourhood. *Scott*, Monastery, I.

2. *pl.* In *ornith.*, specifically, birds of prey; the *Raptores*. See cuts under *Raptores*.

snatchingly (snach'ing-li), *adv.* By snatching; hastily; abruptly. *Imp. Dict.*

snatching-roller (snach'ing-rō″lėr), *n.* In a printing-press using a continuous web of paper, one of a pair of rollers running at a higher speed than those next behind them, and serving to snatch or tear off the printed sheet at the line of perforations made to divide the web into sheets.

snatchy (snach'i), *a.* [< *snatch* + *-y*[1].] Consisting of or characterized by snatches; not uniform or continuous; irregular.

The modern style [of rowing] seems short and *snatchy*; it has not the long majestic sweep of former days.
Cambridge Sketches, p. 16.

snath (snȧth), *n.* A shortened form of *snathe*[2].

O mower, lean on thy bended *snath*,
Look from the meadows green and low.
Whittier, Wreck of Rivermouth.

snathe[1] (snāᵺ), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *snathed*, ppr. *snathing*. A variant of *snead*[1]. *Halliwell.*

snathe[2] (snāᵺ), *n.* [A var. of *snead*[2].] The curved helve or handle of a scythe, to which are attached short handles called nibs. See *scythe*.

snattock (snat'ọk), *n.* [Prob. for **snaddock*, < *snead*[1] (ME. *snade*) + *-ock*.] A chip; a slice; a fragment. [Prov. Eng.]

Snattocks of that very cross; of cedar some, some of juniper. *Gayton*, Notes on Don Quixote, p. 275.

snaught†. An obsolete preterit and past participle of *snatch*.

snaw (snȧ), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal (Scotch) form of *snow*[1].

snead[1] (snēd), *v. t.* [Also *sneed*, *sned*, also *snathe*, *snaze*; < ME. **sneden*, **snæden* (in comp. *to-snæden*), < AS. *snēdan* (= OHG. *sneitōn*, MHG. *sneiten* = Icel. *sneidha*), cut, also feed, a secondary form of *snīthan*, cut: see *snithe*. Cf. *snead*[2].] To cut; lop; prune.

snead[1] (snēd), *n.* [< ME. *snade*, *snode*, < AS. *snǣd* (= Icel. *sneidh*), a piece, bit, slice, < *snīthan* (pret. *snāth*), in secondary form *snǣdan*, cut: see *snead*[1], *v.*] A piece; bit; slice.

snead[2] (snēd), *n.* [Also *sneed*, *sned*, also *sneath*, *sneathe*, *snathe*, *snath*; < ME. **sned*, < AS. *snǣd*, the handle of a scythe, appar. < *snīthan* (pret. *snāth*), cut: see *snead*[1].] The handle of a scythe: same as *snathe*[2]. [Prov. Eng.]

This is fixed on a long *sneed*, or straight handle.
Evelyn.

Argent, a scythe, the blade in chief, the *sneyd* (or handle) in bend sinister sable, etc. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., VI. 14.

snead[3] (snēd), *n.* Same as *sneed*[2].

sneak (snēk), *v.* [< ME. *sniken* (appar. *snīken*, whence mod. E. **snick*, with an allowed var. *sneak*), for orig. *snīken* (which would require a mod. E. **snike*), < AS. *snīcan* (pret. **snāc*, pp. **snicen*), creep, = Icel. **snīka* (in pp. *snikinn*, covetous, hankering after) = Sw. dial. *sniga* (pret. *sneg*), creep. = Dan. reflex *snige*, sneak, slink; cf. Icel. *snikja* (weak verb), hanker after, beg for food silently, as a dog, = Sw. *snika* (pret. *snek*), hanker after; cf. OHG. *snahhan*, sneak, MHG. *snōuken*, go secretly, G. dial. *schnaacken*, *schnacken*, *schnaichen*, creep; cf. Ir. Gael. *snaigh*, *snaig*, creep, crawl, sneak. From the same ult. verb are E. *snail*, *snake*, *snag*[3], *smack*[3], etc.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To creep or steal about privately; go furtively, as if afraid or ashamed to be seen; slink.

A poor unminded outlaw *sneaking* home.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iv. 3. 58.

I hate to see an awkward gawky come *sneaking* into the market. *Sheridan* (?), The Camp, i. 1.

2. To behave with meanness and servility; crouch; truckle.

Tom struts a soldier, open, bold, and brave;
Will *sneaks* a scrivener, an exceeding knave.
Pope, Moral Essays, i. 154.

3. To steal; pilfer. See *sneak-thief*. [Colloq.]

II. *trans.* To hide; conceal in a furtive or cowardly manner. [Rare.]

Some sins dare the world in open defiance, yet this [slander] lurks, and *sneaks* its head.
Abp. Wake, Rationale on Texts of Scripture (1701), p. 222. (*Latham.*)

sneak (snēk), *n.* [< *sneak*, *v.*] **1.** A mean, contemptible fellow; one who has recourse to mean and cowardly methods; a person of selfish and cowardly temper and conduct.

A set of simpletons and superstitious *sneaks*.
Glanville, Sermons, iv.

They may tell me I can't alter the world—that there must be a certain number of *sneaks* and robbers in it, and if I don't lie and filch somebody else will.
George Eliot, Felix Holt, v.

Don't jaw, Dolly. Hold on, and listen to me. You never were a *sneak*. *Whyte Melville*, White Rose, II. xiii.

2. A petty thief. See *sneak-thief* and *area-sneak*.

sneakbill† (snēk'bil), *n.* [Also *sneaksbill*; < *sneak* + *bill*[1].] A sharp-nosed, lean, sneaking fellow.

Chiche-face, a chichiface, micher, *sneake-bill*, wretched fellow, one out of whose nose hunger drops. *Cotgrave.*

sneak-boat (snēk'bōt), *n.* A small decked boat used in hunting wild fowl. It is masked with weeds or brush when used. [U. S.]

The usual length of a Barnegat *sneakboat* is 12 feet, width 4 feet, square stern 34 inches wide, 7 inches deep.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LX. 219.

sneak-box (snēk'boks), *n.* Same as *sneak-boat*. *Tribune Book of Sports*, p. 427. [U. S.]

sneak-cup† (snēk'kup), *n.* [< *sneak*, *v.*, + obj. *cup*.] A toper who balks his glass; one who sneaks from his cup; hence, a puny or paltry fellow.

The prince is a Jack, a *sneak-cup* [*sneak-up* in some editions, apparently confused with *sneck up*].
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iii. 3. 99.

sneaker (snē'kėr), *n.* [< *sneak* + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who sneaks; one who wants spirit; a sneak.

Sneakers and time servers. *Waterland*, Works, III. 420.

2. A drinking-vessel: a kind of punch-bowl.

After supper he asked me if I was an admirer of punch; and immediately called for a *sneaker*.
Addison, Freeholder, No. 22.

sneakiness (snē'ki-nes), *n.* Same as *sneakingness*.

sneaking (snē'king), *p. a.* **1.** Pertaining to or worthy of a sneak; acting like or characteristic of a sneak; mean; servile; crouching.

He objected against religion itself. He said it was a pitiful, low, *sneaking* business for a man to mind religion. He said that a tender conscience was an unmanly thing.
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, i.

The fawning, *sneaking*, and flattering hypocrite.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, II. i.

2. Secret or clandestine, and somewhat discreditable; underhand; hence, in a less reprehensible sense, unavowed; not openly or frankly declared.

For they possess'd, with all their pother,
A *sneaking* kindness for each other.
W. Combe, Dr. Syntax's Tours, i. 7.

The *sneaking* kindness for "gentlemen of the road" is in our days but rarely displayed.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 574.

sneakingly (snē'king-li), *adv.* In a sneaking manner; meanly.

Do all things like a man, not *sneakingly*;
Think the king sees thee still; for his King does.
G. Herbert, Church Porch.

sneakingness (snē'king-nes), *n.* The character of being sneaking; meanness.

sneaksbill†, *n.* See *sneakbill*.

sneaksby (snēks'bi), *n.* [Formerly also *sneaksbie*, *sneakesbie*; < *sneak* + *-s-by* as also in *idlesby*, *lewdsby*, *rudesby*, *suresby*, *wigsby*, etc. Cf. *sneakbill*, *sneaksbill*.] A paltry, sneaking fellow; a sneak.

A meacocke, milkesop, *sneaksbie*, worthlesse fellow.
Cotgrave.

A demure *sneaksby*, a clownish singularist.
Barrow, Works, III. xxxiv.

sneak-shooting (snēk'shö″ting), *n.* The act or practice of shooting wild fowl from a sneak-boat or sneak-box.

sneak-thief (snēk'thēf), *n.* One who steals by entering houses through doors or windows left open or unfastened. [Colloq.]

sneak-up†, *n.* See *sneak-cup*.

sneaky (snē'ki), *a.* [< *sneak* + *-y*[1].] Somewhat sneaking. *Jean Ingelow.* [Colloq.]

Both dogs had a *sneaky* appearance, as though they knew a flogging was in store for them.
Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 199.

sneap (snēp), *v. t.* [Formerly also *sneep*; E. dial. also *snape*; < Icel. *sneypa*, orig. outrage, dishonor, chide, snub, lit. 'castrate' (> *sneypa*, a disgrace). = Sw. *snöpa*, castrate; cf. Sw. *snoppa*, cut off, snuff a candle; *snubba*, reprove: see *snip*, *snib*, *snub*[1].] **1.** To check; reprove abruptly; reprimand.

But life that 's here,
When into it the soul doth closely wind,
Is often *sneep'd* by anguish and by fear,
With vexing pain and rage that she no'te easly bear.
Dr. H. More, Sleep of the Soul, iii. 18.

2. To nip; bite; pinch.

Give the *sneaped* birds more cause to sing.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 333.

[Obsolete or provincial in both uses.]

sneap (snēp), *n.* [< *sneap*, *v.*] A reprimand; a rebuke; a check; a snub. [Obsolete or provincial.]

I will not undergo this *sneap* without reply.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., ii. 1. 133.

These *sneaps* and reproofs weighed so much on the mind of the Bishop that, as he declared, he watered them many times with salt tears.
R. W. Dixon, Hist. Church of Eng., vii.

snear†, *v.* An obsolete spelling of *sneer*.

sneath, sneathe (snēth, snēᵺ). Same as *snead*[1], *snead*[2], *snathe*[1], *snathe*[2], *snath*.

sneb† (sneb), *v. t.* A variant of *snib*.

sneck[1] (snok), *v. t.* [A var. of *snack*.] To snatch. [Obsolete or provincial.]

Her chain of pearl?
I *sneckt* it away finely.
Middleton, Your Five Gallants, i. 2.

Snecked rubble. See *rubble*.—**Sneck up!, snick up!** (also *sneak up*), shut up! be hanged! go hang! used interjectionally.

We did keep time, sir, in our catches. *Sneck up!*
Shak., T. N., ii. 3. 101.

Dost want a master? if thou dost, I'm for thee;
Else choose, and *sneck up!* *Ford*, Lady's Trial, iii. 2.

Give him his money, George, and let him go *snick-up*.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Burning Pestle, iii. 2.

She shall not rise, sir, goe, let your Master *snick-up*.
Heywood, Fair Maid of the West (Works, ed. 1874, II. 268).

sneck[1] (snek), *n.* [< *sneck*[1], *v.*] A snap; a click. [Scotch.]

An industrious house, wherein the birr of the wheel and the *sneck* of the reel had sounded.
A. Leighton, Traditions of Scottish Life, p. 116.

sneck[2] (snek), *n.* [< ME. *sneck*, *snekk*, *snekke*, *snek*, a latch; prob. < *snack*, *v.*, catch, snatch: see *snack*, *snatch*.] **1.** The latch or catch of a door or lid. [Obsolete or provincial, especially Scotch.]

If I cud tell whesy 's cutt our band fra' th' *sneck*,
Next time they come Ise mack them jet the neck.
A Yorkshire Dialogue (1697), p. 46. (*Halliwell.*)

2. A piece of land jutting into an adjoining field, or intersecting it. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

sneck[2] (snek), *v. t.* [< *sneck*[2], *n.*] To latch or shut (a door or lid).

sneck[3] (snek), *v. t.* A Scotch form of *snick*.

sneck-drawer (snek'drâ″ėr), *n.* [< ME. *sneke-drawer*; < *sneck*[2] + *drawer*.] One who draws a latch; a latch-lifter; hence, a dishonest fellow; a thief.

sneck-drawing (snek'drâ″ing), *a.* Crafty; cheating; roguish. [Scotch.]

And you, ye auld *sneck-drawing* dog,
Ye came to Paradise incog.
Burns, Address to the Deil.

sneck-drawn (snek'drân), *a.* Mean; stingy; close. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

snecket† (snek'et), *n.* [< *sneck*[1] + *-et*. Cf. *snaeket*.] Same as *sneck*[1]. *Cotgrave.*

snecking (snek'ing), *n.* In *masonry*, rubble-work.

sneck-posset (snek'pos″et), *n.* A "latch-drink": the kind of entertainment a person receives when the door is shut in his face. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., VII. 116. [Prov. Eng.]

sned[1] (sned), *v.* Same as *snead*[1].

sned[2] (sned), *n.* Same as *snead*[2]. [Prov. Eng.]

snedden (sned'n), *n.* The larger sand-lance. [Prov. Eng.]

snee (snē), *n.* [< D. *snee*, *snede*, a cut, cleft, slice, edge, section (= MHG. *snide*, G. *schneide*, edge), < *snijden*, cut: see *snithe*, *snead*[1].] A knife, especially a large knife; a dirk.—**Snick and snee.** See *snick*.

sneed[1] (snēd). A spelling of *snead*[1], *snead*[2].

sneed[2] (snēd), *n.* [A dial. var. of *snood*.] Same as *snood*, 2. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

sneep†, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *sneap*.

sneer (snēr), *r.* [Formerly also *snear*; < ME. *sneren*, < Dan. *snærre*, grin like a dog; akin to *snar*, *snarl*[1].] **I.** *intrans.* **1**†. To grin or laugh foolishly.

A fourth would fondly kiss and paw his companions, and *snear* in their faces, with a countenance more antic than any in a Dutch droll. *Beverley*, Virginia, iv. ¶ 18.

2. To grin; especially and usually, to grin or smile in a contemptuous manner; express contempt by a grimace marked by slight turning up of the nose.

I have no power over one muscle in their faces, though they *sneered* at every word spoken by each other. *Tatler.*

3. To insinuate contempt by a covert expression; use words suggestive rather than expressive of contempt; speak derisively.

To *sneer* at the sentiments which are the springs of all just and virtuous actions is merely a display of unthinking levity, or of want of the natural sensibilities.
O. W. Holmes, Essays, p. 92.

=**Syn. 3.** *Scoff*, *Sneer*, *Jeer*, *Gibe*. *Scoff* is the strongest word for the expression of utter contempt or abhorrence

by opprobrious language. To *sneer* is to express contempt by more or less covert sarcasm. To *jeer* is to try to raise a laugh by sarcastic language. To *gibe* is to use contemptuous, mocking, or taunting expression.

II. *trans.* 1. To treat or address with sneers; treat with contempt; sneer at.

He had *sneer'd* Sir Thomas Hanmer for changing Sirrah into Sir.
T. Edwards, Canons of Criticism (1765), p. 75. (*Hall.*)

2. To utter with a contemptuous expression or grimace.

"A ship of fools," he shriek'd in spite,
"A ship of fools," he *sneer'd* and wept.
Tennyson, The Voyage.

3. To affect in a specified way by sneering.

Very likely they were laughing over his infatuation, and *sneering* her fair fame away, at that very moment in the clubs. *Whyte Melville*, White Rose, II. xviii.

sneer (snēr), *n.* [< *sneer*, *v.*] 1. A derisive or contemptuous grin or smile; an expression of the face marked by a slight turning up of the nose, and indicating contempt; a look of scorn, disdain, or derision; hence, the feeling thus expressed.

That smile, if oft observed and near,
Waned in its mirth, and wither'd to a *sneer*.
Byron, Lara, i. 17.

2. A verbal expression of contempt; an insinuation of scorn or derision by language more or less covert and indirect.

Who can refute a *sneer*? *Paley*, Moral Philos., II. v. 9.

=**Syn.** See *sneer*, *v. i.*

sneerer (snēr'ėr), *n.* [< *sneer* + *-er*[1].] One who sneers.

sneerful (snēr'fûl), *a.* [< *sneer* + *-ful*.] Given to sneering. [Rare.]

Cell ever squalid! where the *sneerful* maid
Will not fatigue her hand! broom never comes,
That comes to all. *Shenstone*, Economy, iii.

sneeringly (snēr'ing-li), *adv.* In a sneering manner; with a sneer.

sneering-match (snēr'ing-mach), *n.* A grinning-match (which see, under *grin*, *v.*). *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

sneering-muscle (snēr'ing-mus″l), *n.* A muscle of expression which lifts the upper lip and draws also upon the nostril, and is the principal agent in producing a sneer or sneering expression of the face; the levator labii superioris alæque nasi. Persons habitually surly or scornful often have a deep line engraven on the face, due to the frequent exercise of this muscle. Compare *snarling-muscle*, under *muscle*[1].

sneese†, *v.* and *n.* An obsolete spelling of *sneeze*.

sneesh (snēsh), *n.* [Also *snish*, *snush*; < Dan. *snus*, snuff. Cf. *sneeze*.] See *snush*.

sneeshing (snē'shing), *n.* [Also *sneeshin*; < *sneesh*, *snish*, snuff, + *-ing*[1].] Snuff; also, a pinch of snuff. [Scotch.]

A mull o' gude *sneeshin'* to prie. *The Elithesome Bridal.*
Not worth a *sneeshin*. *W. Meston*, Poems.

Sneeshing-mull, a snuff-box, generally made of the end of a horn. [Scotch.]

sneevle†, *v.* An obsolete form of *snivel*.

sneeze (snēz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *sneezed*, ppr. *sneezing*. [Early mod. E. also *sneese*, *snese*, *sneze*; < ME. *snesen*, a variant, with substitution of *sn-* for the uncommon initial sequence *fn-*, of *fnesen*, < AS. *fneósan* = D. *fniezen*, sneeze, = Icel. *fnæsa*, later *fnȳsa*, sneeze, = Sw. *fnysa* = Dan. *fnyse*, snort: see *fnese*, and cf. *neeze*.] **I.** *intrans.* To emit air from the nose and mouth audibly and violently by an involuntary convulsive action, as occasioned by irritation of the lining membrane of the nose or by stimulation of the retina by a bright light. In sneezing the glottis remains open, while the passage out through the mouth is partially obstructed by the approximation of the tongue to the roof of the mouth. See *sneezing*.

Mr. Haliburton brings forward, as his strongest case, the habit of saying "God bless you" or some equivalent expression when a person *sneezes*. He shows that this custom, which, I admit, appears to us at first sight both odd and arbitrary, is ancient and widely extended. It is mentioned by Homer, Aristotle, Apuleius, Pliny, and the Jewish rabbis, and has been observed in Koordistan, in Florida, in Otaheite, and in the Tonga Islands.
Sir J. Lubbock, Orig. of Civilisation, p. 335.

To sneeze at, to disregard; show contempt for; despise: now chiefly in the expression *not to be sneezed at*. [Colloq.]

A buxom, tall, and comely dame,
Who wish'd, 'twas said, to change her name,
And, if I could her thoughts divine,
Would not perhaps have *sneez'd at* mine.
W. Combe, Dr. Syntax's Tours, ii. 5.

My professional reputation is *not to be sneezed at*.
Sir A. H. Elton, Below the Surface, xxvii.

II. *trans.* To utter with or like a sneeze.

Shall not Love to me,
As in the Latin song I learnt at school,
Sneeze out a full God-bless-you right and left?
Tennyson, Edwin Morris.

sneeze (snēz), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *sneese*; < *sneeze*, *v.*] 1. The act of one who sneezes, or the sound made by sneezing; sudden and violent ejection of air through the nose and mouth with an audible sound.—2. Snuff. Also *snish*. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—**Cup o' sneeze.** See *cup*.

sneeze-horn (snēz'hôrn), *n.* A sort of snuff-box made of an animal's horn. *Halliwell.*

sneezer (snē'zėr), *n.* [< *sneeze* + *-er*[1].] 1. One who sneezes.

When a Hindu sneezes, bystanders say "Live!" and the *sneezer* replies "With you!"
E. B. Tylor, Prim. Culture, I. 101.

2. A violent blow; a blow that knocks the breath out. [Prov. Eng.]

sneezeweed (snēz'wēd), *n.* A plant of the genus *Helenium*, mostly the common *H. autumnale*. In England this, though rather coarse, is known in ornamental culture. Its powdered leaves and flowers when snuffed up produce violent sneezing. Recently the finer southwestern species, *H. tenuifolium*, has received some notice. It is poisonous to human beings and to horses. Both plants have been advocated for medical use in nervous diseases. Less properly called *sneezewort*. See cut under *Helenium*.

sneezewood (snēz'wůd), *n.* [A translation of S. African D. *nies-hout*, < D. *niezen*, sneeze (= E. *neeze*), + *hout*, wood (= E. *holt*[1]).] A South African tree, *Ptæroxylon utile*, or its timber. The latter is a handsome wood taking a fine polish; it is strong and very durable, and but slightly affected by moisture. It is made into furniture, agricultural implements, etc., and is used for railway-ties, piles, and similar purposes. The dust produced in working it causes sneezing (whence the name).

sneezewort (snēz'wėrt), *n.* [< *sneeze* + *wort*[1]. Cf. D. *nieswortel*, hellebore.] 1. In old usage, the white hellebore, *Veratrum album*, more often under the form *neezewort*. *Britten and Holland*, Eng. Plant Names.—2. A composite herb, *Achillea Ptarmica*, chiefly of the Old World. The flower-heads are larger and much fewer than those of the yarrow, *A. Millefolium*; the leaves are simple and sharply serrate, and when dried and pulverized are said to provoke sneezing (whence the name).

3. Same as *sneezeweed*.

sneezing (snē'zing), *n.* [< ME. **snesynge*, earlier *fnesynge*, < AS. *fneósung*, verbal n. of *fneósan*, sneeze: see *sneeze*. Cf. *neezing*.] 1. The act of emitting a sneeze.

Looking against the sun doth induce *sneezing*.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 687.

2†. A medicine to promote sneezing; an errhine; a sternutatory.

Sneezings, masticatories, and nasals.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 363. (*Latham.*)

sneezing-powder (snē'zing-pou″dėr), *n.* Snuff.

Sneezing-powder is not more frequent with the Irish than chawing arec . . . is with these savages.
Herbert, Travels, an. 1638.

sneg (sneg), *v. t.* A Scotch variant of *snag*[2].

snell[1] (snel), *a.* [< ME. *snel*, *snell*, < AS. *snel*, *snell*, active, strenuous, = OS. *snel*, *snell* = D. *snel* = MLG. *snel* = OHG. MHG. *snel* (> It. *snello* = Pr. *isnel*, *irnel* = OF. *isnel*), G. *schnell*, swift, quick, = Icel. *snjallr*, eloquent, able, bold, = Sw. *snäll* = ODan. *snel*, swift, fleet; cf. Sw. Dan. *snille*, genius, Dan. *snild*, shrewd, sagacious.] 1†. Active; brisk; nimble; spirited.

Sythyne wente into Wales with his wyes alle,
Sweys into Swaldye with his *snelle* houndes,
For to hunt at the hartes in thas hye laundes.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 57.

2. Keen; piercing; sharp; severe; hard: as, a *snell* frost. [Scotch.]

There came a wind out of the north,
A sharp wind and a *snell*.
The Young Tamlane (Child's Ballads, I. 120).

He has unco little sympathy wi' ither folks; and he's *snell* and dure enough in casting up their nonsense to them.
Scott, Antiquary, xxi.

snell[2] (snel), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A short piece of gut, gimp, or sea-grass on which fish-hooks are tied; a snood. The best material for snells is silkworm-gut, as it is light, strong, and nearly invisible.

snell[2] (snel), *v. t.* [< *snell*[2], *n.*] To tie or fasten to a line or gut, as a hook for angling.

snell-loop (snel'löp), *n.* A particular tie made by looping a snell, used by anglers.

snet (snet), *n.* [Perhaps a var. of **snit*, < LG. *snit* (= OHG. MHG. *snit*, G. *schnitt* = Sw. *snitt* = Dan. *snit*), a slice, cut, wound, < D. *snijden* (= G. *schneiden*), cut: see *snead*[1].] The fat of a deer. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

snete†, *v.* An obsolete spelling of *snite*[2].

snevell†, **snevel**†, *v.* Obsolete forms of *snivel*.

snew[1]†, *v.* A Middle English (and more original) spelling of *snow*[1].

snew[2]. A Middle English or modern dialectal preterit of *snow*[1].

sneyd†, *n.* An obsolete form of *snead*[2].

snib† (snib), *v. t.* [Also dial. *snob*, early mod. E. *snibbe*, *snabbe*; < ME. *snibben*, *snybben*, < Dan. *snibbe*, chide, reprimand; another form of *snub* (< Icel. *snubba* = Sw. *snubba*): see *snub*[1]. Cf. *snip*, *sneap*.] To check; reprimand; snub; sneap or sneb.

Him wolde he *snybbe* sharply for the nones.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 523.

He cast him to scold
And *snebbe* the good Oake for he was old.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., February.

You have *snibbed* the poor fellow too much; he can scarce speak, he cleaves his words with sobbing.
Middleton, Your Five Gallants, ii. 3.

snib† (snib), *n.* [< *snib*, *v.*] A reproof; a reprimand; a snub.

Frost-bit, numb'd with ill-straind *snibbes*.
Marston, What you Will, ii. 1.

snick (snik), *v. t.* [Sc. also *sneck*, E. dial. *snig*; < Icel. *snikka* = Norw. *snikka* = Sw. dial. *snikka*, nick, cut, esp. as a mason or carpenter; cf. Sw. *snickare* = Dan. *snedker*, a joiner; Sw. *snickra* = Dan. *snedkre*, do joiners' work; D. *snik*, a hatchet, a sharp tool.] To cut; clip; snip; nick.

He began by *snicking* the corner of her foot off with nurse's scissors. *H. Kingsley*, Ravenshoe, lxiii. (*Davies.*)

One of the Fates, with a long sharp knife,
Snicking off bits of his shortened life.
W. S. Gilbert, Baby's Vengeance.

snick (snik), *n.* [< *snick*, *v.*] 1. A small cut; a snip; a nick. [Prov. Eng.]—2. In *cricket*, a hit in which the bat is but slightly moved, the ball glancing off it.—3. A knot or kink, as in yarn or thread where it is twisted too tightly.—**Snick and snee, snick or snee, snick-a-snee**, a fight with knives: used also jocosely for a knife, as a sailors' sheath-knife, a bowie-knife, etc. Compare *snickersnee*.

Among other Customs they have in that town [Genoa], one is That none must carry a pointed Knife about him; which makes the Hollander, who is used to *Snik and Snee*, to leave his Horn-sheath and Knife a Ship-board when he comes ashore. *Howell*, Letters, I. i. 41.

The brutal Sport of *Snick-or-Snee*.
Dryden, Parallel of Poetry and Painting.

snicker (snik'ėr), *v.* [Sc. also *snicher*; cf. Sc. *sneecker*, breathe loudly through the nose, *snocker*, snort; MD. *snicken*, D. *snik*, a sigh, sob, gasp, *snikken*, gasp, sob, = LG. *snukken*, sob; perhaps nlt. akin to Sc. *nicker*, *nicher*, neigh, and to E. *neigh*[1], regarded as orig. imitative.] **I.** *intrans.* To laugh in a half-suppressed or foolish manner; giggle.

Could we but hear our husbands chat it,
How their tongues run, when they are at it,
Their bawdy tales, when o'er their liquor,
I'll warr'nt would make a woman *snicker*.
Hudibras Redivivus (1707). (*Nares.*)

II. *trans.* To say in a giggling manner.

"He! he! I compliment you on your gloves, and your handkerchief, I'm sure," *sniggers* Mrs. Baynes.
Thackeray, Philip, xxiv.

Also *snigger*.

snicker (snik'ėr), *n.* [< *snicker*, *v.*] A half-suppressed laugh; a giggle. Also *snigger*.

snickersnee (snik'ėr-snē), *n.* [An accom. form of *snick and snee*, a combat with knives: see *snick* and *snee*.] Same as *snick and snee* (which see, under *snick*).

"Make haste, make haste," says guzzling Jimmy,
While Jack pulled out his *snickersnee*.
Thackeray, Little Billee.

sniddle (snid'l), *n.* [Origin obscure.] Long coarse grass; sedges and allied plants of wet places. *Halliwell; Britten and Holland*, Eng. Plant Names. [Prov. Eng.]

snide (snīd), *a.* and *n.* [Prob. a dial. var. of *snithe*, sharp.] **I.** *a.* Sharp; characterized by low cunning and sharp practice; tricky; also, false; spurious. [Slang.]

II. *n.* An underhanded, tricky person given to sharp practice; a sharper; a beat. [Slang.]

Snider rifle. See *rifle*[2].

sniff (snif), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *snyff*; a secondary form of **sneeve*, < ME. *snevien*, *sneven* (freq. *snivelen*, *snuvelen*, > E. *sneevle*, *snivel*), < Dan. *snive*, sniff, snuff; cf. Sw. *snyfta*, sob (see *snift*[1]); Icel. *snippa*, G. *schnieben*, sniff; akin to *snuff*[1]: see *snuff*[1], and cf. *snivel*, *sniffle*, *snuffle*.] **I.** *intrans.* To draw air through the nose in short audible inspirations, as an expression of scorn; snuff: often with *at*.

So then you look'd scornful and *snift at* the dean.
Swift, Grand Question Debated.

Miss Pankey, a mild little blue-eyed morsel of a child, . . . was . . . instructed that nobody who *sniffed* before visitors ever went to Heaven.
Dickens, Dombey and Son, viii.

Sniffing bronchophony, a form of bronchophony accompanied with a sniffing sound.

II. *trans.* 1. To draw in with the breath through the nose; smell of with an audible inhalation; snuff: as, to *sniff* the fragrance of a clover-field.

The horses were *sniffing* the wind, with necks outstretched toward the east. *O'Donovan*, Merv, iii.

2. To perceive as by snuffing; smell; scent: as, to *sniff* danger.—3. To draw the breath through (the nose) in an unpleasantly audible manner.

Snyff nor snityngе hyt [the nose] to lowd.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 134.

sniff (snif), *n.* [< *sniff*, *v.* Cf. *snuff*[1], *n.*] 1. The act of sniffing; a single short audible inspiration through the nose.

Oh, could I but have had one single sup,
One single *sniff* at Charlotte's caudle-cup!
T. Warton, Oxford Newsman's Verses (1767).

The intensity of the pleasurable feeling given by a rose held to the nostrils rapidly diminishes; and when the *sniffs* have been continued for some time scarcely any scent can be perceived. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Psychol., § 45.

2. Perception of smell obtained by inhaling audibly; that which is taken by sniffing: as, a *sniff* of fresh air.

We were within *sniff* of Paris, it seemed.
R. L. Stevenson, Inland Voyage, p. 238.

3. The sound produced by passing the breath through the nose with a quick effort; a short, quick snuffle.

Mrs. Gamp . . . gave a *sniff* of uncommon significance, and said, it didn't signify.
Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit, xxix.

The snores alone were quite a study, varying from the mild *sniff* to the stentorian snort.
L. M. Alcott, Hospital Sketches, p. 43.

sniffle (snif'l), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *sniffled*, ppr. *sniffling*. [Early mod. E. also *snifle*; freq. of *sniff*, or var. of *snivel* or *snuff*[1].] To snuffle.

Brouffer. To snort or *snifle* with the nose, like a horse.
Cotgrave.

A pretty crowd of *sniffling*, sneaking varlets he has been feeding and pampering. *A. E. Barr*, Friend Olivia, xiv.

sniffler (snif'lėr), *n.* [< *sniffle* + *-er*[1].] *Naut.*, a capful of wind.

sniffles (snif'lz), *n. pl.* Same as *snuffles*.

sniffy (snif'i), *a.* [< *sniff* + *-y*[1].] Given to sniffing; inclined to be scornful or disdainful; pettish. [Colloq., U. S.]

snift[1] (snift), *v.* [< ME. *snyften*, sniffle, < Sw. *snyfta*, sob, = Dan. *snöfte*, snort, snuff, sniff; a secondary form of the verb represented by *sniff*: see *sniff*.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To sniff; snuff; sniffle; snivel. *Cotgrave.*

Still *snifting* and hankering after their old quarters.
Landor. (*Imp. Dict.*)

2. To pass the breath through the nose in a petulant manner.

Resentment expressed by *snifting*.
Johnson (under *snuff*).

II. *trans.* To snuff, as a candle.

I would sooner *snift* thy farthing candle.
Miss Burney, Camilla, iv. 8.

snift[2] (snift), *n.* [Perhaps a particular use of *snift*[1]; but possibly orig. associated with *snow*[1] (AS. *sniwian*, snow).] Slight snow or sleet. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

snifter (snif'tėr), *v. i.* [< ME. *snyfteren*, sniffle: a freq. form of *snift*[1]: see *snift*[1].] To sniff; snift. [Obsolete or Scotch.]

snifter (snif'tėr), *n.* [< *snifter*, *v.*] 1. An audible passing of the breath through the nostrils; a sniff.—2. *pl.* The stoppage of the nostrils in catarrh.—3. A dram; a nip. [Slang.]—4. A severe storm; a blizzard. [Western U. S.]

snifting-valve (snif'ting-valv), *n.* A valve in the cylinder of a steam-engine for the escape or the admission of air: so called from the peculiar noise it makes. Also called *tail-valve*, *blow-valve*. See cut under *atmospheric*.

snifty (snif'ti), *a.* [< *snift*[1] + *-y*[1].] Having an inviting odor; smelling agreeably: as, a *snifty* soup. [Slang, U. S.]

snig[1] (snig), *v.* [A var. of *snick*.] **I.** *trans.* To cut or chop off. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

II. *intrans.* To cut; bite; nag.

Others are so dangerously worldly, *snigging* and biting, usurers, hard and oppressing.
Rogers, Naaman the Syrian, p. 211. (*Trench.*)

snig[2] (snig), *n.* [Also *snigg*; < ME. *snigge*, *snygge*, an eel; akin to *snag*[3], *snail*, *snake*, ult. from the root of *sneak*.] An eel. [Prov. Eng.]

snig[3] (snig), *a.* A dialectal variant of *snug*. *Halliwell.*

snig-eel (snig'ēl), *n.* A snig. See *snig*[2]. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXIX. 255.

snigg, *n.* See *snig*[2].

snigger[1] (snig'ėr), *v.* and *n.* A variant of *snicker*.

snigger[2] (snig'ėr), *v. i.* See the quotation.

In the way of grappling—or *sniggering*, as it is more politely termed—i. e., dragging the river with huge grapples and lead attached for the purpose of keeping them to the bottom of the pool.
Fishing Gazette, Jan. 30, 1886. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

sniggerer (snig'ėr-ėr), *n.* [< *snigger*[2] + *-er*[1].] One who sniggers.

The nephew is himself a boy, and the *sniggerers* tempt him to secular thoughts of marbles and string.
Dickens, Uncommercial Traveller, ix.

sniggle[1] (snig'l), *n.* [A var. of *snigger*[1].] A guttural, nasal, or grunting laugh; a snicker: used in contempt.

Marks patronized his joke by a quiet introductory *sniggle*.
H. B. Stowe, Uncle Tom's Cabin, viii.

sniggle[2] (snig'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *sniggled*, ppr. *sniggling*. [< *snig*[2] + *-le*.] **I.** *intrans.* To fish for eels by thrusting bait into their lurking-places: a method chiefly English.

You that are but a young Angler know not what *sniggling* is. . . . Any place where you think an Eele may hide or shelter her selfe, there with the help of a short stick put in your bait.
I. Walton, Complete Angler (reprint of 1653), x.

I have rowed across the Pond, and *sniggled* for eels.
S. Judd, Margaret, ii. 2.

II. *trans.* To catch, as an eel, by pushing the bait into the hole where the eel is; hence, figuratively, to catch; snare; entrap.

Theod. Now, Martell,
Have you remembher'd what we thought of?
Mart. Yes, sir, I have *sniggled* him.
Beau. and Fl., Thierry and Theodoret, ii. 1.

snigs† (snigz), *interj.* A low oath.

Cred. Snigs, another!
A very perilous head, a dangerous brain.
W. Cartwright, The Ordinary (1651). (*Nares.*)

snip (snip), *v.*; pret. and pp. *snipped*, ppr. *snipping*. [< MD. D. *snippen*, snip, clip (cf. D. *snipperen*, cut in pieces), = MHG. *snipfen*, *snippen*, G. *schnippen*, snap (cf. G. *schnippeln*, *schnippern*, *schnipfeln*, cut in pieces); a secondary form of the verb represented by E. dial. *snop* (< Sw. dial. *snoppa*, etc., snip), and perhaps a collateral related to *snap* (D. *snappen*, G. *schnappen*, etc.), snap, catch: see *snop*, *snuff*[2], and *snap*. Cf. *snib*, *snub*[1].] **I.** *trans.* 1. To cut off at one light, quick stroke with shears or scissors; clip; cut off in any way: frequently with *off*.

He wore a pair of scissors, . . . and would *snip* it *off* nicely. *Arbuthnot.*

He has *snipped off* as much as he could pinch from every author of reputation in his time.
Landor, Imag. Conv., Southey and Porson, ii.

2. To steal by snipping.

Stars and "Georges" were *snipped* off ambassadors and earls [by thieves] as they entered St. James's Palace.
Quarterly Rev., CXLV. 14.

3. To make by snipping or cutting: as, to *snip* a hole in one's coat.—4. To move or work lightly; make signs with, as the fingers. [Rare.]

The Eastern brokers have used for ages, and still use, the method of secretly indicating numbers to one another in bargaining by "*snipping* fingers under a cloth." "Every joynt and every finger hath his signification," as an old traveller says, and the system seems a more or less artificial development of ordinary finger-counting.
E. B. Tylor, Prim. Culture, I. 223.

II. *intrans.* To make a short, quick cut or clip; cut out a bit; clip: sometimes with *at* for the attempt to cut.

snip (snip), *n.* [See the verb.] 1. A clip; a single cut with shears or scissors; hence, any similar act of cutting.—2. A small piece cut off; a shred; a bit.

Her sparkling Eye is like the Morning Star;
Her lips two *snips* of crimsin Sattin are.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Trophies.

Some small *snip* of gain.
Dryden, Epil. at his Benefit, l. 14.

3. A share; a snack. See *to go snips*, below.

He found his friend upon the mending hand, which he was glad to hear, because of the *snip* that he himself expected upon the dividend. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

4. A tailor. [Cant.]

Sir, here's *Snip* the taylor
Charg'd with a riot.
Randolph, Muse's Looking Glass, iv. 3. (*Davies.*)

A fashionable *snip*, who had authority for calling himself "breeches-maker to H. R. H. Prince Albert," had an order to prepare some finery for the Emperor.
C. A. Bristed, English University, p. 292, note.

To go snips†, to go snacks; share.

The Gamester calls out to me to give him good Luck, and promises I shall *go Snips* with him in what he shall win. *N. Bailey*, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, II. 5.

snipe[1] (snīp), *n.*; pl. *snipe* or *snipes* (see below). [< ME. *snipe*, *snype*, < Icel. *snīpa*, a snipe (*mȳrisnīpa*, a moor-snipe); cf. Sw. *snäppa*, a sandpiper, = Dan. *sneppe*, snipe, = MD. *snippe*, *sneppe*, D. *snip*, *snep* = MLG. *sneppe*, *snippe* = OHG. *snepha*, *snepho*, *snepfa*, MHG. *snepfe*, G. *schnepfe* (> It. dial. *sgneppa*), a snipe; prob. orig. a 'snipper' or 'snapper,' from the root of *snip* or *snap*: see *snip*, *snap*.] 1. A bird of the genus *Scolopax* in a former broad sense. (*a*) Some or any bird belonging to the family *Scolopacidæ*, having the bill straight, much longer than the head, dilated and sensitive at the end, and with a median lengthwise groove on the upper mandible near the end, the toes cleft to the base, the primaries not emarginate, and the tail-feathers barred; especially, a member of the genus *Gallinago* (*Scolopax* being restricted to certain woodcock). In Great Britain three species of *Gallinago* are called *snipe*. (1) The common snipe, or whole snipe, is *Gallinago cœlestis* or *G. media*, formerly *Scolopax gallinago*. (2) The great, double, or solitary snipe, or woodcock-snipe, is *G. major*. (3) The small snipe, half-snipe, or jack-snipe is *G. gallinula*. They differ little except in size. In the United States the common snipe, also called *jack-snipe* and *Wilson's snipe*, is *G. wilsoni* or *G. delicata*, about as large as *G. media*, which it very closely resembles, so that it is sometimes known as the "English" snipe, to distinguish it from various snipe-like birds peculiar to America, and also *bog-snipe*, *gutter snipe*, *meadow-snipe*, *alewife-bird*, *shad-bird*, and *shad-spirit*. It is from 10½ to 11½ inches long and from 17½ to 19½ in extent of wings; the bill is about 2½ inches long. The upper parts are blackish, varied with bay and tawny; the scapulars are edged with tawny or pale buff, forming a pair of firm stripes along the sides of the back when the wings are closed; the lining of the wings and axillary feathers is barred regularly with black and white; the tail-feathers, normally sixteen in number, are barred with black, white, and chestnut; the fore neck and breast are light-brown speckled with dark-brown; and the belly is white. (See cut under *Gallinago*.) Snipes like these, and of the same genus, are found in most countries, and are called by the same name, with or without a qualifying term. (*b*) Some other scolopacine or snipe-like bird. There are very many such birds, chiefly distinguished from sandpipers (see *sandpiper*) by the length, from tattlers or gambets by the sensitiveness, and from curlews, godwits, etc., by the straightness of the bill. (1) In the United States the gray-backed or red-breasted snipes are birds of the genus *Macrorhamphus*, of which there are 2 species or varieties, the lesser and greater longbeak, *M. griseus* and *M. scolopaceus*. See *dowitcher*. (2) The grass-snipe is the pectoral sandpiper, *Actodromas maculata*. See cut under *sandpiper*. Also called *jack-snipe*. (3) The robin-snipe is the knot, *Tringa canutus*, also a sandpiper. (4) The stone-snipe is *Totanus melanoleucus*, a tattler. See cut under *yellowlegs*. (5) In Great Britain the sea-snipe is the dunlin, *Tringa* or *Pelidna alpina*, a sandpiper. (6) In Great Britain the summer snipe is the common sandpiper, *Actitis hypoleucus*. (7) Painted snipe are the curious birds of the genus *Rhynchæa* or *Rostratula*. See these words. (c) A common misnomer, in various localities, of the American woodcock, *Philohela minor*: also called *common snipe*, *big snipe*, *mud-snipe*, *red-breasted snipe*, *big headed snipe*, *blind snipe*, *whistling snipe*, *wood-snipe*. See *woodcock*. (*d*) A misnomer of the long-billed curlew. *R. Ridgway.* [Salt Lake valley.] (*e*) *pl.* The *Scolopacidæ*; the snipe family. [The plural means either two or more birds of one kind, or two or more kinds of these birds: in the former sense, the plural is generally *snipe*; in the latter, *snipes*.]

2. A fool; a blockhead; a simpleton; a goose.

I mine own gain'd knowledge should profane,
If I would time expend with such a *snipe*.
But for my sport and profit. *Shak.*, Othello, i. 3. 391.

And, by Jove, I sat there like a great *snipe* face to face with him [the hushranger] as cool and unconcerned as you like. *H. Kingsley*, Geoffry Hamlyn, xxxi.

3. A half-smoked cigar found on the street. [Slang, U. S.]—**Bartram's highland snipe.** Same as *highland plover*. See *plover*.—**Bay-snipe**, a bay-bird, or bay-birds collectively; a shore-bird.—**Beach-snipe**, a beach-bird; especially, the sanderling. See cut under *sanderling*.—**Blind snipe**, the stilt-sandpiper, *Micropalama himantopus*. See cut under *Micropalama*. [New Jersey.]—**Brown snipe.** Same as *red-breasted snipe* (*a*).—**Checkered snipe**, the turnstone, *Strepsilas interpres*. [Barnegat.]—**Cow-snipe**, the pectoral sandpiper. [Alexandria, Virginia.]—**Dutch snipe**†. Same as *German snipe*.—**English snipe**, the common American snipe, *Gallinago wilsoni* or *G. delicata*. It is not found in England, but much resembles the common snipe of that and other European countries, *G. media* or *G. cœlestis*. See cut under *Gallinago*. [U. S.]—**Frost-snipe**, the stilt-sandpiper, *Micropalama himantopus*. [Local, U. S.]—**German snipe**†. See *German*.—**Gray snipe**, the red-breasted snipe, *Macrorhamphus griseus*, in gray plumage; the grayback.—**Jadreka snipe**, the black-tailed godwit, *Limosa ægocephala*.—**Mire-snipe**, the common European snipe, *Gallinago media*. [Aberdeen, Scotland.]—**Painted snipe**, a snipe of the genus *Rhynchæa* (or *Rostratula*), whose plumage, especially in the female, is of varied and striking colors. See *Rhynchæa*.—**Red-breasted snipe.** See *red-breasted*.—**Red-legged snipe**, the redshank.—**Sabine's snipe**, a melanistic variety of the whole-snipe, formerly described as a different species (*Gallinago sabinei*).—**Side snipe**, a carpenters' molding side-plane. See *snipe-bill*, 1.—**Solitary snipe**, the great or double snipe, *Gallinago major*. [Great Britain.]—**Whistling snipe.** Same as *greenshank*.—**White-bellied snipe**, the knot, *Tringa canutus*, in winter plumage. [Jamaica.]—**Wilson's snipe.** See def. 1 (*a*). [So named from Alexander Wilson.]—**Winter snipe**, the rock-snipe, or purple sandpiper.—**Woodcock-snipe**, the little woodcock, or great snipe, *Gallinago major*. [Great Britain.] (See also *double-snipe*, *half-snipe*, *horsefoot-snipe*, *jack-snipe*, *martin-snipe*, *quail-snipe*, *rail-snipe*, *robin-snipe*, *rock-snipe*, *shore-snipe*, *whole-snipe*.)

snipe[1] (snīp), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *sniped*, ppr. *sniping*. [< *snipe*[1], *n.*] To hunt snipe.

The pleasures of Bay bird shooting should not be spoken of in the same sentence with cocking or *sniping*.
Sportsman's Gazetteer, p. 174.

snipe[2] (snīp), *n.* [A var. of *sneap.*] A sharp, clever answer; a sarcasm. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

snipe-bill (snīp'bil), *n.* 1. In *carp.*, a plane with a sharp arris for forming the quirks of moldings.—2. A rod by which the body of a cart is bolted to the axle. *E. H. Knight.*

snipe-eel (snīp'ēl), *n.* An eel-like fish, *Nemichthys scolopaceus;* any member of the *Nemichthyidæ.* The snipe-eel attains a length of 3 feet; it is pale-

Snipe-eel (*Nemichthys scolopaceus*).

colored above, the back somewhat speckled; the belly and anal fin are blackish. It is a deep-water fish of the Atlantic, often taken off the New England coast. A similar fish, *N. avocetta*, is found in Puget Sound.

snipe-fish (snīp'fish), *n.* 1. The sea-snipe, woodcock-fish, bellows-fish, or trumpet-fish,

Snipe-fish (*Centriscus scolopax*).

Centriscus (or *Macrorhamphosus*) *scolopax:* so called from its long snout, likened to a snipe's beak.—2. A murænoid or eel-like fish of the genus *Nemichthys*, as *N. scolopaceus;* a snipe-eel.—3. The garfish, *Belone vulgaris:* in allusion to the snipe-like extension of the jaws. [Prov. Eng.]

snipe-fly (snīp'flī), *n.* A dipterous insect of the family *Leptidæ.*

snipe-hawk (snīp'hâk), *n.* The marsh-harrier, *Circus æruginosus.* [South of Ireland.]

snipe-like (snīp'līk), *a.* Resembling a snipe in any respect; scolopacine: as, the *snipe-like* thread-fish.

snipe's-head (snīps'hed), *n.* In *anat.*, the caput gallinaginis. See *verumontanum.*

snipper (snip'ėr), *n.* [< *snip* + *-er*[1].] 1. One who snips; sometimes, in contempt, a tailor.

Our *snippers* go over once a year into France, to bring back the newest mode, and to learn to cut and shape it.
Dryden, Postscript to Hist. of League.

2. *pl.* A pair of shears or scissors shaped for short or small cuts or bites.

snipper-snapper (snip'ėr-snap″ėr), *n.* A small, insignificant fellow; a whipper-snapper. [Colloq.]

Having ended his discourse, this seeming gentile *snipper-snapper* vanisht, so did the rout of the nonsensicall deluding star-gazers, and I was left alone.
Poor Robin's Visions (1677), p. 12. (*Halliwell.*)

snippet (snip'et), *n.* [< *snip* + *-et.*] A small part or share; a small piece snipped off.

The craze to have everything served up in *snippets*, the desire to be fed on seasoned or sweetened tid-bits, may be deplored. *Contemporary Rev.*, XLIX. 673.

snippetiness (snip'et-i-nes), *n.* The state or character of being snippety or fragmentary. [Colloq.]

The whole number is good, albeit broken up into more small fragments than we think quite wise. Variety is pleasant, *snippetiness* is not.
Church Times, April 9, 1880, p. 228. (*Davies.*)

snippety (snip'et-i), *a.* [< *snip* + *-ety*, in imitation of *rickety, rackety*, etc.] Insignificant; ridiculously small; fragmentary. [Colloq.]

What The Spectator once called "the American habit of *snippety* comment." *The American*, IX. 52.

snipping (snip'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *snip*, *v.*] That which is snipped off; a clipping.

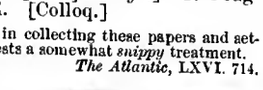
Give me all the shreds and *snippings* you can spare me. They will feel like clothes.
Landor, Imag. Conv., Lucian and Timotheus.

snippy (snip'i), *a.* [< *snip* + *-y*[1].] 1. Fragmentary; snipped. [Colloq.]

The mode followed in collecting these papers and setting them forth suggests a somewhat *snippy* treatment.
The Atlantic, LXVI. 714.

2. Mean; stingy. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

snips (snips), *n. sing.* and *pl.* [A plural form of *snip.* Cf. *snip*, *n.*, 1.] Small stout hand-shears for workers in sheet-metal.



Snips.

snip-snap (snip'snap), *n.* [A varied reduplication of *snap.*] A tart dialogue with quick replies.

Dennis and dissonance, and captious art,
And *snip-snap* short, and interruption smart.
Pope, Dunciad, ii. 240.

I recollect, when I was keeping school, overhearing at Esq. Beach's one evening a sort of grave *snip-snap* about Napoleon's return from Egypt, Russia seceding from the Coalition, Tom Jefferson becoming President, and what not. *S. Judd*, Margaret, iii.

snipy (snī'pi), *a.* [< *snipe*[1] + *-y*[1].] Resembling a snipe; snipe-like; scolopacine; having a long pointed nose like a snipe's bill.

The face [of the spaniel] is very peculiar, being smooth-coated, long, rather wedge-shaped, but not *snipy* or weak.
The Century, XXX. 527.

snirt (snėrt), *n.* [A var. of *snort.*] 1. A suppressed laugh.—2. A wheeze. [Prov. Eng.]

snirtle (snėr'tl), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *snirtled*, ppr. *snirtling.* [A var. of *snortle*, freq. of *snort.* Cf. *snirt.*] To laugh in a suppressed manner; snicker. *Burns*, Jolly Beggars.

snitcher (snich'ėr), *n.* [Origin obscure.] 1. An informer; a tell-tale; one who turns queen's (or king's) evidence.—2. A handcuff. [Slang in both uses.]

snite[1]† (snīt), *n.* [< ME. *snite, snyte, snyghte,* < AS. *snīte*, a snipe; perhaps allied to *snout:* see *snout.* Cf. *snipe*[1].] A snipe.

Fine fat capon, partridge, *snite*, plover, larks, teal, admirable teal, my lord. *Ford*, Sun's Darling, iv. 1.

snite[2] (snīt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *snited*, ppr. *sniting.* [Early mod. E. also *snyte, snytte;* < ME. *sniten, sneten, snyten,* < AS. **snȳtan* (Somner; found only in verbal n. *snȳtinge*) = D. *snuiten* = OHG. *snūzan*, MHG. *sniuzen*, G. *schnäuzen, schneuzen* = Icel. *snyta* = Sw. *snyta* = Dan. *snyde*, blow (the nose), snuff (a candle): see *snot.*] **I.** *trans.* To blow or wipe (the nose); snuff (a candle); in *falconry*, to wipe (the beak) after feeding.

II. *intrans.* To blow or wipe the nose.

Fro apettyng & *snetyng* kepe the also.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 13.

So looks he like a marble toward rain,
And wrings and *snites*, and weeps and wipes again.
Bp. Hall, Satires, VI. i. 104.

snithe†, *v.* [Early ME. *snithen,* < AS. *snīthan* (pret. *snāth*, pp. *sniden*) = OS. *snīthan* = OFries. *snītha, snīda, snīa* = D. *snijden* = OHG. *snīdan*, cut (clothes), MHG. *sniden*, G. *schneiden* = Icel. *snīdha* = Goth. *sneithan*, cut. Cf. *smithe, a.*, *snead*[1], *sneed*[2], *sneath, snathe*[1].] To cut.

snithe (snīTH), *a.* [< *snithe, v.* Cf. *snide, a.*] Sharp; cutting; cold: said of the wind. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

snithy (snith'i), *a.* [= G. *schneidig*, cutting, sharp-edged; as *snithe* + *-y*[1].] Same as *snithe.*

snivel (sniv'l), *n.* [Early mod. E. *snyvell* (after the verb), < ME. **snovel, *snofel,* < AS. **snofel* (Somner), *snofl* (AS. Leechdoms, ii. 24), mucus, snot. Cf. *snuffle*, and *sniff, snuff*[1].] 1. Mucus running from the nose; snot.

I beraye any thynge with *snyvell.* *Palsgrave*, p. 723.

2. Figuratively, in contempt, weak, forced, or pretended weeping; hypocritical expressions of sorrow or repentance, especially in a nasal tone; hypocrisy; cant.

The cant and *snivel* of which we have seen so much of late. *St. James's Gazette*, Feb. 9, 1886. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

snivel (sniv'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *sniveled, snivelled*, ppr. *sniveling, snivelling.* [Early mod. E. *sneevle, snevell, snevil, snevyll, snyvell,* < ME. *snevelen, snyvelen, snyvellen*, also *snuvelen*, sniff, snivel; from the noun, AS. **snofel, snofl*, mucus, snot: see *sniffle.* Hence, by contraction, *snool.* Cf. *sniff, snuff*[1], *snuffle.*] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To run at the nose.—2. To draw up the mucus audibly through the nose; snuff.—3. To cry, weep, or fret, as children, with snuffing or sniveling.

Let 'em *snivel* and cry their Hearts out.
Congreve, Way of the World, i. 9.

4. Figuratively, to utter hypocritical expressions of contrition or regret, especially with a nasal tone; affect a tearful or repentant state.

He *snivels* in the cradle, at the school, at the altar, . . . on the death-bed. *Whipple*, Ess. and Rev., II. 117.

II.† *trans.* To suffer to be covered, as the nose or face, with snivel or nasal mucus.

Nor imitate with Socrates
To wipe thy *snivelled* nose
Upon thy cap, as he would doe,
Nor yet upon thy clothes.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 292.

snivelard†, *n.* [< ME. *snyvelard;* < *snivel* + *-ard.*] A sniveler. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 461.

sniveler, sniveller (sniv'l-ėr), *n.* [< *snivel* + *-er*[1].] 1. One who snivels, or who cries with sniveling.—2. One who weeps; especially, one who manifests weakness by weeping.

And more lament, when I was dead,
Than all the *snivellers* round my bed.
Swift, Death of Dr. Swift.

3. Figuratively, one who affects tearfulness or expressions of penitence, especially with a nasal tone.

sniveling, snivelling (sniv'l-ing), *p. a.* Running at the nose; drawing up the mucus in the nose with an audible sound; hence, figuratively, whining; weakly tearful; affecting tearfulness: much used loosely as an epithet of contempt.

"That *sniveling* virtue of meekness," as my father would always call it. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, ix. 12.

Come forward, you sneaking, *snivelling* sot you.
Sheridan (?), The Camp, i. 1.

snivel-nose (sniv'l-nōz), *n.* A niggardly fellow. *Halliwell.* [Low.]

snively, snivelly (sniv'l-i), *a.* [< *snivel* + *-y*[1].] Running at the nose; snotty; hence, whining; sniveling.

snob[1] (snob), *n.* [Also in some senses Sc. *snab;* prob. a var. of Sc. and E. dial. *snap, snape*, a boy, servant, prob. < Icel. *snāpr*, a dolt, idiot, Sw. dial. *snopp*, a boy. The literary use (def. 3) seems to have arisen from the use in the universities (def. 2), this being a contemptuous application of def. 1. In def. 4 the word is perhaps an independent abusive use of def. 1.] 1. A shoemaker; a journeyman shoemaker.

The Shoemaker, born a *Snob.*
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 220, note.

2. A townsman as opposed to a gownsman; a Philistine. [University cant, especially in Cambridge.]

Snobs.—A term applied indiscriminately to all who have not the honour of being members of the university; but in a more particular manner to the "profanum vulgus," the tag-rag and bob-tail, who vegetate on the sedgy banks of Camus. *Gradus ad Cantabrigiam* (1824).

3. One who is servile in spirit or conduct toward those whom he considers his superiors, and correspondingly proud and insolent toward those whom he considers his inferiors; one who vulgarly apes gentility.

Ain't a *snob* a fellow as wants to be taken for better bred, or richer, or cleverer, or more influential than he really is?
Lever, One of Them, xxxix.

My dear Flunkies, so absurdly conceited at one moment, and so abject at the next, are but the types of their masters in this world. He who meanly admires mean things is a *Snob*—perhaps that is a safe definition of the character.
Thackeray, Book of *Snobs*, ii.

4. A workman who continues working while others are out on strike; one who works for lower wages than other workmen; a knobstick; a rat: so called in abuse. [Prov. Eng.]

snob[2]†, **snub**[2]† (snob, snub), *v. i.* [< ME. *snobben*, sob, < MD. *snuben*, snore, snort; cf. D. *snuiven*, snore, = LG. *snuven* = MHG. *snāwen, snupfen*, G. *schnauben, schnaufen*, snort, snuff, pant: see *snuff*[1], *sniff, snivel.*] To sob or weep violently.

Suh, suh, she cannot answer me for *snobbing.*
Middleton, Mad World, iii. 2.

snob[2]†, **snub**[2]† (snob, snub), *n.* [< *snob*[2], *snub*[2], *v.*] A convulsive sob.

And eke with *snubs* profound, and heaving breast,
Convulsions intermitting! [he] does declare
His grievous wrong.
Shenstone, The School-Mistress, st. 24.

snob[3] (snob), *n.* [Cf. *snob*[2], *snuff*[1].] Mucus of the nose. [Prov. Eng.]

snobbery (snob'ėr-i), *n.* [< *snob*[1] + *-ery.*] The character of being snobbish; the conduct of snobs.

snobbess (snob'es), *n.* [< *snob*[1] + *-ess.*] A woman of a townsman's family. See *snob*[1], 2. [English university cant.]

snobbish (snob'ish), *a.* [< *snob*[1] + *-ish*[1].] Of or pertaining to a snob; resembling a snob. (*a*) Vulgarly ostentatious; desirous to seem better than one is, or to have a social position not deserved; inclined to ape gentility.

That which we call a snob by any other name would still be *snobbish.* *Thackeray*, Book of Snobs, xviii.

(*b*) Proud, conceited, or insolent over adventitious advantages.

snobbishly (snob'ish-li), *adv.* In the manner of a snob.

snobbishness (snob'ish-nes), *n.* The character or conduct of a snob.

The state of society, viz. Toadyism, organized: base Man-and-Mammon worship, instituted by command of law;—*snobbishness*, in a word, perpetuated.
Thackeray, Book of Snobs, iii.

snobbism (snob'izm), *n.* [< *snob*[1] + *-ism.*] The state of being a snob; the manners of a snob; snobbishness.

The *snobbism* would perish forthwith (if for no other cause) under public ridicule. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

snobby (snob'i), *a.* [< *snob*[1] + *-y*[1].] Of or relating to a snob; partaking of the character of a snob; snobbish.

Our Norwegian travel was now at an end; and, as a *snobby* Englishman once said to me of the Nile, "it is a good thing to have gotten over."
B. Taylor, Northern Travel, p. 397.

snobling (snob'ling), *n.* [< *snob*[1] + *-ling*[1].] A little snob.

You see, dear *snobling,* that, though the parson would not have been authorised, yet he might have been excused for interfering. *Thackeray,* Book of Snobs, xii.

snobocracy (snob-ok'ra-si), *n.* [< *snob*[1] + *-o-cracy* as in *aristocracy, democracy.*] Snobs collectively, especially viewed as exercising or trying to exercise influence or social power. *Kingsley.* [Humorous.]

How New York *snobocracy* ties its cravats and flirts its fans in Madison Square. *D. J. Hill,* Irving, p. 188.

snobographer (snob-og'ra-fèr), *n.* A historian of snobs. *Thackeray,* Book of Snobs, xxviii. [Humorous.]

snobography (snob-og'ra-fi), *n.* [< *snob*[1] + *-o-* + Gr. *-γραφία,* < *γράφειν,* write.] A description of snobs. *Thackeray,* Book of Snobs, xxxi. [Humorous.]

snod[1], *n.* An obsolete or dialectal (Scotch) form of *snood.*

snod[2] (snod), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *snodded,* ppr. *snodding.* [A var. of *snead*[1].] To trim; make trim or tidy; set in order. [Scotch.]

On stake and ryce he knits the crooked vines,
And *snoddes* their bowes.
T. Hudson, tr. of Du Bartas's Judith, iv.

snod[2] (snod), *a.* [Appar. a form of the pp. of *snead*[1] or of *snod*[2], *v.*] Neat; trim; smooth. [Scotch.]

snood (snöd), *n.* [Also dial. (in sense 2) *sneed;* < ME. *snod,* < AS. *snōd,* a fillet, snood, = Icel. *snūðr,* a twist, twirl, = Sw. *snod, snodd, sno,* a twist, twine; cf. Icel. *snūa,* turn, twist, = Sw. *sno* = Dan. *sno,* twist, twine. Cf. *snare, n.*] 1. A fillet formerly worn by young women in

Snoods.

Scotland to confine the hair. It was held to be emblematic of maidenhood or virginity.

The *snood,* or riband, with which a Scottish lass braided her hair had an emblematical signification, and applied to her maiden character. It was exchanged for the cureh, toy, or coif when she passed, by marriage, into the matron state. *Scott,* L. of the L., iii. 5, note.

2. In *angling,* a hair-line, gut, or silk cord by which a fish-hook is fastened to the line; a snell; a leader or trace. Also *sneed.* [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.] — 3. One of the short lines of a bultow to which the hooks are attached: also called by fishermen *ganging.* The snoods are 6 feet long, and placed at intervals of 12 feet.

snood (snöd), *v. t.* [< *snood, n.*] 1. To bind up with a snood, as a maiden's hair.

Hae ye brought me a braid o' lace,
To *snood* up my gowden hair?
Sweet William and May Margaret (Child's Ballads, II. 153).

2. To tie, fasten, or affix, as an anglers' hook when the end of the line or gut-loop is seized on to the shank of the hook.

snooded (snö'ded), *a.* [< *snood* + *-ed*[2].] Wearing or having a snood.

And the *snooded* daughter . . .
Smiled on him. *Whittier,* Barclay of Ury.

snooding (snö'ding), *n.* [Verbal n. of *snood, v.*] That which makes a snood; a snood.

Each baited hook hanging from its short length of *snooding.* *Field,* Oct. 17, 1885. (*Encye. Dict.*)

snook[1] (snök), *v. i.* [Also Sc. *snouk;* < ME. *snoken,* < LG. *snoken, snöken* = Sw. *snoka,* search, hunt for, lurk, dog (a person); cf. Icel. *snaka,* Dan. *snage,* rummage, snuff about, Sw. dial. *snok,* a snout, G. *schnökern,* snuff.] 1. To lurk; lie in ambush; pry about.

I must not lose my harmlesse recreations
Abroad, to *snook* over my wife at home.
Brome, New Academy, ii. 1. (*Nares.*)

2. To smell; search out. [Scotch.]

Snouk but, and *snouk* ben,
I find the smell of an earthly man;
Be he living, or be he dead,
His heart this night shall kitchen my bread.
The Red Etin (in Lang's Blue Fairy Book).

snook[2] (snök), *n.* [< D. *snoek,* a pike, jack.] 1. The cobia, crab-eater, or sergeant-fish, *Etacate canada.* See cut under *cobia.* [Florida.] — 2. Any fish of the genus *Centropomus;* a robalo. See *robalo,* and cut under *Centropomus.* — 3. A garfish. — 4. A carangoid fish, *Thyrsites atun:* so called at the Cape of Good Hope, and also *snoek* (a Dutch form).

snool (snöl), *v.* [A contraction of *snivel,* as *drool* is of *drivel.*] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To snivel. — 2. To submit tamely.

II. *trans.* To keep in subjection by tyrannical means.

[Scotch in both uses.]

snool (snöl), *n.* [A contraction of *snivel;* cf. *snool, v.*] One who meanly subjects himself to the authority of another: as, "ye silly *snool,*" *Ramsay.* [Scotch.]

snoop (snöp), *v. i.* [Prob. a var. of *snook*[1].] To pry about; go about in a prying or sneaking way. [Colloq.]

snoop (snöp), *n.* [< *snoop, v.*] One who snoops, or pries or sneaks about; a snooper. [Colloq.]

snooper (snö'pèr), *n.* One who pries about; a sneak. [Colloq.]

snooze (snöz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *snoozed,* ppr. *snoozing.* [Prob. imitative, ult. identical with *snore* (cf. *choose,* AS. pp. *coren; lose,* AS. pp. *lore* or *lorn*), perhaps affected by the form of *sneeze.*] To slumber; take a short nap. [Colloq.]

Snooze gently in thy arm-chair, thou easy bald-head!
Thackeray, Newcomes, xlix.

Another who should have led the same *snoozing* countrified existence for these years, another had become rusted, become stereotype; but I, I praise my happy constitution, retain the spring unbroken.
R. L. Stevenson, Treasure of Franchard.

snooze (snöz), *n.* [< *snooze, v.*] A short nap.

That he might enjoy his short *snooze* in comfort.
Quarterly Rev.

snoozer (snö'zèr), *n.* One who snoozes.

snoozle (snö'zl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *snoozled,* ppr. *snoozling.* [A var. of *nuzzle.*] To nestle; snuggle.

A dog . . . *snoozled* its nose overforwardly into her face.
E. Brontë, Wuthering Heights, iii. (*Davies.*)

snore (snōr), *v.*; pret. and pp. *snored,* ppr. *snoring.* [< ME. *snoren,* < AS. **snorian,* snore (> *snora,* a snoring; cf. *fnora,* a snoring), = MD. *snorren* = MLG. *snorren,* LG. *snoren,* grumble, mutter; cf. *snork, snort,* and *snar.*] **I.** *intrans.* To breathe with a rough, hoarse noise in sleep; breathe noisily through the nose and open mouth while sleeping. The noise is sometimes made at the glottis, the vocal chords being approximated, but somewhat loose; while the very loud and rattling inspiratory noise often developed is due to the vibrations of the soft palate.

Weariness
Can *snore* upon the flint, when resty sloth
Finds the down-pillow hard.
Shak., Cymbeline, iii. 6. 34.

Cicely, brisk maid, steps forth before the rout,
And kiss'd with smacking lip the *snoring* lout.
Gay, Shepherd's Week, Saturday, l. 36.

II. *trans.* To spend in snoring, or otherwise affect by snoring, the particular effect or influence being defined by a word or words following.

He . . .
Snores out the watch of night.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iv. 5. 28.

snore (snōr), *n.* [< *snore, v.*] A breathing with a harsh noise through the nose and mouth in sleep; especially, a single respiration of this kind. See *snore, v. i.*

There 's meaning in thy *snores.*
Shak., Tempest, ii. 1. 218.

snore-hole (snōr'hōl), *n.* One of the holes in the snore-piece or lowest piece in a pump-set, through which the water enters. See *snore-piece.*

snore-piece (snōr'pēs), *n.* In *mining,* the suction-pipe of the bottom lift or drawing-lift of a pump, or that piece which dips into the sump or fork. It is closed at the bottom, but provided with holes in the sides, near the bottom, through which the water enters, and which are small enough to keep out chips or stones which might otherwise be sucked in. Also called *wind-bore* and *tail-piece.*

snorer (snōr'èr), *n.* [< ME. *snorare;* < *snore, v.,* + *-er*[1].] One who snores.

snork† (snôrk), *v. i.* [< ME. **snorken* (found only as *snorten*), < D. *snorken* = MLG. *snorken,* LG. *snorken, snurken,* snore, = Dan. *snorke* = Sw. *snorka, snurka,* threaten, = Icel. *snerkja, snarka,* sputter, = MHG. *snarchen,* G. *schnarchen,* snore, snort; with formative *-k,* from *snore* (as *hark* from *hear*): see *snore.* Cf. *snort.*] To snore; snort.

At the cocke-crowing before daye thou shalt not hear there the servauntes *snorke.*
Stapleton, Fortresse of the Faithe, fol. 121 b. (*Latham.*)

snorle†, *v. i.* [Origin uncertain; perhaps an error for *snort,* or *snore,* or *snortle.*] To snore (?).

Do you mutter? sir, *snorle* this way,
That I may hear, and answer what you say.
B. Jonson, Tale of a Tub, ii. 1.

snort (snôrt), *v.* [< ME. *snorten, snurten,* snore, put for **snorken* (by the occasional change of *k* to *t* at the end of a syllable, as in *bat*[2] from *back*[2]): see *snork.*] **I.** *intrans.* 1†. To snore loudly.

As an hors he *snorteth* in his slepe.
Chaucer, Reeve's Tale, l. 243.

Awake the *snorting* citizens with the bell.
Shak., Othello, i. 1. 90.

2. To force the air with violence through the nose, so as to make a noise: said of persons under excitement, and especially of high-spirited horses.

He chafes, he stamps, careers, and turns about;
He foams, *snorts,* neighs, and fire and smoke breathes out.
Fairfax, tr. of Tasso's Godfrey of Boulogne, xx. 29.

Duncan . . . conceived the speaker was drawing a parallel between the Duke and Sir Donald Gorme of Sleat; and, being of opinion that such comparison was odious, *snorted* thrice, and prepared himself to be in a passion.
Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xlvi.

3. To laugh outright or boisterously; burst into a horse-laugh. [Vulgar.] — 4†. To turn up: said of the nose.

His nose *snorted* up for tene. *Rom. of the Rose,* l. 157.

II. *trans.* 1. To express by a snort; say with a snort: as, to *snort* defiance.

"Such airs!" he *snorted;* "the likes of them drinking tea." *The Century,* XLI. 340.

2. To expel or force out as by a snort.

Snorting a cataract
Of rage-froth from every cranny and ledge.
Lowell, Appledore.

snort (snôrt), *n.* [< *snort, v.*] A loud abrupt sound produced by forcing air through the nostrils.

snorter[1] (snôr'tèr), *n.* [< *snort* + *-er*[1].] 1. One who snores loudly. — 2. One who or that which snorts, as under excitement. — 3. Something fierce or furious, especially a gale; something large of its kind. [Slang.] — 4. The wheatear or stonechat, *Saxicola œnanthe.* See cut under *stonechat.* [Prov. Eng.]

snorter[2] (snôr'tèr), *n.* *Naut.,* same as *snotter*[2].

snorting (snôr'ting), *n.* [Verbal n. of *snort, v.*] 1. The act of forcing the breath through the nose with violence and noise; the sound thus made.

The *snorting* of his horses was heard from Dan.
Jer. viii. 16.

2†. The act of snoring; the noise thus made.

snortle† (snôr'tl), *v. i.* [Freq. of *snort, v.*] To snort; grunt.

To wallow almost like a beare,
And *snortle* like a hog.
Breton, Floorish upon Fancie, p. 7.

snorty† (snôr'ti), *a.* [< *snort* + *-y*[1].] Snoring; broken by snorts or snores.

His nodil in crossewise wreating downe droups to the grownd ward,
In betche galp vometing with dead sleape *snortye* the collops. *Stanihurst,* Æneid, iii. 645. (*Davies.*)

snot (snot), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *snat;* < ME. *snot, snotte;* not in AS.; = OFries. *snotte* = D. *snot* = MLG. LG. *snotte* = MHG. *smuz,* a snuffling cold, = Dan. *snot,* snot: see *smite*[2].] 1. Nasal mucus. [Low.]

Pieces of Linen Rags, a great many of them retaining still the Marks of the *Snot.*
N. Bailey, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, II. 32.

2. A low, mean fellow; a sneak; a snivel: used as a vague term of reproach. [Low.] — 3. The snuff of a candle. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

snot (snot), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *snotted,* ppr. *snotting.* [< *snot, n.*] To free from snot; blow or wipe (the nose). [Low.]

snotter[1] (snot'èr), *v. i.* [Freq. of *snot, v.*; cf. D. *snotterig* = G. dial. *schnoddrig,* snotty.] To breathe through an obstruction in the nostrils; blubber; sob; cry. [Scotch.]

What signified his bringing a woman here to *snotter* and snivel, and bother their Lordships?
Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xxiii.

snotter[1] (snot'ėr), *n.* [< *snotter*[1], *v.*] **1.** The red part of a turkey-cock's head.—**2.** Snot. [Scotch.]

snotter[2] (snot'ėr), *n.* [Also corruptly *snorter*; perhaps ult. connected with *snod*[1], *snood*, a fillet, band, < Icel. *snūthr*, a twist, twirl: see *snood*, *snod*, 1.] *Naut.*: (*a*) A rope so attached to a royal- or topgallant-yardarm that in sending down the yard a tripping-line bent to the free end of the snotter pulls off the lift and brace. (*b*) A becket fitted round a boat's mast with an eye to hold the lower end of the sprit which is used to extend the sail.

Snotter (*b*).
a, sprit with the lower end in the snotter *b*.

snottery (snot'ėr-i), *n.*; pl. *snotteries* (-iz). [< *snot* + *-ery*.] Snot; snottiness; hence, figuratively, filthiness.

To purge the *snottery* of our slimie time!
Marston, Scourge of Villanie, ii.

snottily (snot'i-li), *adv.* In a snotty manner.

snottiness (snot'i-nes), *n.* The state of being snotty.

snotty (snot'i), *a.* [< *snot* + *-y*[1].] **1.** Foul with snot. [Low.]

Better a *snotty* child than his nose wiped off.
G. Herbert, Jacula Prudentum.

2. Mean; dirty; sneering; sarcastic. [Low.]

snotty-nosed (snot'i-nōzd), *a.* Same as *snotty*. [Low.]

snouk (snouk), *v. i.* A Scotch form of *snook*[1].

snout (snout), *n.* [< ME. *snoute*, *snowte*, *snute* (not found in AS.) = MD. *snuite*, D. *snuit* = MLG. LG. *snute* = G. *schnauze*, G. dial. *schnau*, a snout, beak, = Sw. *snut* = Dan. *snude*, snout; connected with *snot*, *snite*[2]: see *snot*, and cf. *snite*[2]. Cf. also Sw. dial. *snok*, a snout, LG. *snau*, G. dial. *schnuff*, a snout, E. *snuff*[1], *sniff*, all from a base indicating a sudden drawing in of breath through the nose.] **1.** A part of the head which projects forward; the furthest part or fore end of the head; the nose, or nose and jaws, when protrusive; a proboscis; a muzzle; a beak, or beak-like part; a rostrum.

Thou art like thy name,
A cruel Boar, whose *snout* hath rooted up
The fruitful vineyard of the commonwealth.
Fletcher (*and another?*), Prophetess, ii. 3.

They write of the elephant that, as if guilty of his own deformity, and therefore not abiding to view his *snout* in a clear spring, he seeks about for troubled and muddy waters to drink in. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 439.

2. Specifically, in *ichth.*, that part of the head which is in front of the eyes, ordinarily consisting of the jaws.—**3.** Anything that resembles the snout of a hog in shape or in being used for rooting or plowing up the ground. (*a*) The nose of man, especially when large, long, or coarse: used ludicrously or in contempt.

Be the knave never so stoute,
I shall rappe him on the *snoute*.
Playe of Robyn Hode (Child's Ballads, V. 428).

Her subtle *snout*
Did quickly wind his meaning out.
S. Butler, Hudibras, I. iii. 357.

(*b*) In *entom.*: (1) The rostrum or beak of a rhynchophorous beetle or weevil. See *snout-beetle* and *rostrum*, and cuts under *Balaninus* and *diamond-beetle*. (2) A snout-like prolongation of, or formation on, the head of various other insects. See *snout-butterfly*, *snout-mite*, *snout-moth*. (*c*) The nozle or end of a hollow pipe. (*d*) *Naut.*, the beak or projecting prow of a ram.

The Merrimac's *snout* was knocked askew by a ball.
New York Tribune, March 15, 1862.

(*e*) The front of a glacier.

At the end, or *snout*, of the glacier this water issues forth.
Huxley, Physiography, p. 161.

The ends or *snouts* of many glaciers act like ploughshares on the land in front of them.
Tyndall, Forms of Water, p. 58.

(*f*) In *conch.*, the rostrum of a gastropod or similar mollusk.

snout (snout), *v. t.* [< *snout*, *n.*] To furnish with a snout or nozle; point. *Howell.*

snout-beetle (snout'bē″tl), *n.* Any beetle of the coleopterous suborder *Rhynchophora*, all the forms of which have the head more or less prolonged into a beak: as, the imbricated *snout-beetle*, *Epicærus imbricatus*. Several kinds are distinguished by qualifying terms, as club-horned, *Anthribidæ*; leaf-rolling, *Attelabidæ*; elongate, *Brenthidæ*. These are collectively known as *straight-horned snout-beetles* (*Orthocerata*), as distinguished from the *bent-horned snout-beetles* (*Gonatocerata*). Among the latter are the true weevils or curculios, and also the wood-eating snout-beetles, or *Scolytidæ*.

snout-butterfly (snout'but″ėr-fli), *n.* Any butterfly of Hübner's subfamily *Hypati*, or Boisduval's subfamily *Libythides*, of the *Erycinidæ*.

snouted (snou'ted), *a.* [< *snout* + *-ed*[2].] Having a snout of a kind specified by a qualifying word: as, long-*snouted*, pig-*snouted*.

Antæs, resembling a Mule, but somewhat lesse; slender *snouted*, the nether chappe very long, like a Trumpet.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 835.

snouter (snou'tėr), *n.* A cutting-shears for removing the cartilage from a pig's nose, to prevent the pig from rooting.

snout-fair† (snout'fâr), *a.* Good-looking.

Str. Not as a suitor to me, Sir?
Sw. No, you are too great for me. Nor to your Mopsey without: though shee be *snout-faire*, and has some wit, shee's too little for me. *Brome*, Court Beggar, ii. 1.

snout-mite (snout'mīt), *n.* A snouted mite; any acarid or mite of the family *Bdellidæ*.

snout-moth (snout'môth), *n.* **1.** Any moth of the noctuid or deltoid family *Hypenidæ*: so named from the long, compressed, obliquely ascending palpi. See cut under *Hypena*.—**2.** A pyralid moth, as of the family *Crambidæ*: so called because the palpi are large, erect, and hairy, together forming a process like a snout in front of the head. See cut under *Crambidæ*.

snout-ring (snout'ring), *n.* A ring passed through a pig's nose to prevent rooting.

snouty (snou'ti), *a.* Resembling a beast's snout; long-nosed.

The nose was ugly, long, and big,
Broad and *snouty* like a pig.
Otway, Poet's Complaint of his Muse.

The lower race had long *snouty* noses, prognathous mouths, and retreating foreheads.
Harper's Mag., LXXVII. 299.

snow[1] (snō), *n.* [Sc. *snaw*; < ME. *snow*, *snou*, *snouh*, *snouz*, *snau*, *snaw*, < AS. *snāw* = OS. *snēu*, *snēo* = MD. *sneeuw*, *snee*, D. *sneeuw* = MLG. *snei*, *snē*, LG. *snee* = OHG. *snēo*, MHG. *snē*, G. *schnee* = Icel. *snær*, *snjār*, *snjōr* = Sw. *snö* = Dan. *sne* = Goth. *snaiws*, snow; related to OBulg. *snigŭ* = Serv. *snijeg* = Bohem. *sníh* = Pol. *śnieg* = Russ. *sniegŭ* = Lith. *sneigas* = Lett. *snegs* = OIr. *snechta*, Ir. *sneachd*, Gael. *sneachd*, snow; L. *nix* (*nivi-*, orig. **snighv-*) (> It. *neve* = Sp. *nieve* = Pg. *neve*; also, through LL. **nivea*, F. *neige*; W. *nyf*) = Gr. *νίφα* (acc.), snow, *νιφάς*, a snowflake, Zend *snizh*, snow; all from the verb represented by OHG. *snīwan*, MHG. *snīen*, G. *schneien*, L. *ningere*, impers. *ningit* (√ *snighv-*), Gr. *νίφειν*, impers. *νιφει*, snow, Lith. *snigti*, *sningti*, Zend √ *snizh*, snow; Gael. *snidh*, ooze in drops, Ir. *snidhe*, a drop of rain; Skt. √ *snih*, be sticky or oily, = *snēha*, moisture, oil. Cf. Skt. √ *nij*, cleanse, Gr. *νίζειν*, wash. The mod. verb *snow*[1] is from the noun.] **1.** The aqueous vapor of the atmosphere precipitated in a crystalline form, and falling to the earth in flakes, each flake consisting of a distinct crystal, or more commonly of combinations of separate crystals. The crystals belong to the hexagonal system, and are generally in the form of thin plates and long needles or spiculæ; by their different modes of union


Crystals of Snow, after Scoresby.

they present uncounted varieties of very beautiful figures. The whiteness of snow is due primarily to the large number of reflecting surfaces arising from the minuteness of the crystals. When sufficient pressure is applied, the slightly adhering crystals are brought into molecular contact, and the snow, losing its white color, assumes the form of ice. This change takes place when snow is gradually transformed into the ice of a glacier. Precipitation takes the form of snow when the temperature of the air at the earth's surface is near or below the freezing-point, and the flakes are larger the moister the air and the higher its temperature. The annual depth of snowfall and the number of days on which the ground is covered with snow are important elements of climate. In a ship's log-book abbreviated *s.*

2. A snowfall; a snow-storm. [Colloq.]—**3.** A winter; hence, in enumeration, a year: as, five *snows*. [North Amer. Indian.]—**4.** Something that resembles snow, as white blossoms.

That breast of *snow*. *Dionysius* (trans.).
The lily's *snow*. *Moore*, tr. of Anacreon's Odes, li.

5. In *her.*, white; argent.

The feeld of *snow*, with thegle of blak therinne.
Chaucer, Monk's Tale, l. 393.

Red snow. See *Protococcus*.

snow[1] (snō), *v.* [< ME. *snowen*, *snawen* = D. *sneeuwen* = Icel. *snjōfa*, *snjōva*, *snjāva* = Sw. *snöa*, *snöga* = Dan. *sne* (cf. It. *nevicare*, *nevigare* = Sp. Pg. *nevar* = F. *neiger*), snow; from the noun. The older verb was ME. *snewen*, *sniwen*, < AS. *sniwian*, snow: see *snow*[1], *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* To fall as snow: used chiefly impersonally: as, it *snows*; it *snowed* yesterday.

II. *trans.* **1.** To scatter or cause to fall like snow.

Let it thunder to the tune of Green Sleeves, hail kissing-comfits, and *snow* eringoes. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., v. 5. 21.

2. To surround, cover, or imprison with snow: with *in*, *up*, *under*, or *over*: often used figuratively. See *snow-bound*.

I was *snowed up* at a friend's house once for a week. . . . I went for only one night, and could not get away till that very day se'nnight. *Jane Austen*, Emma, xiii.

snow[2] (snō), *n.* [< MD. *snauw*, *snau*, D. *snaauw*, a kind of boat; prob. < LG. *snau*, G. dial. *schnau*, a snout, beak, = G. dial. *schnuff*, a snout: see *snout*.] A vessel equipped with two masts, resembling the mainmast and foremast of a ship, and a third small mast just abaft and close to the mainmast, carrying a trysail. It is identical with a *brig*, except that the brig bends her fore-and-aft mainsail to the mainmast, while the *snow* bends it to the trysail-mast. Vessels are no longer rigged in this way.

There was no order among us—he that was captain to-day was swabber to-morrow. . . . I broke with them at last for what they did on board of a bit of a *snow*; no matter what it was; bad enough, since it frightened me.
Scott, Redgauntlet, ch. xiv.

snow-apple (snō'ap″l), *n.* A variety of apple which has very white flesh.

snowball (snō'bâl), *n.* [< ME. **snaweballe*, *snayballe*; < *snow*[1] + *ball*[1].] **1.** A ball of snow; a round mass of snow pressed or rolled together.

The nobleman would have dealt with her like a nobleman, and she sent him away as cold as a *snowball*.
Shak., Pericles, iv. 6. 149.

2. The cultivated form of the shrub *Viburnum Opulus*; the guelder-rose. The name is from its large white balls of flowers, which in cultivation have become sterile and consist merely of an enlarged corolla. See *cranberry-tree*, and cut under *neutral*.

3. In *cookery*: (*a*) A pudding made by putting rice which has been swelled in milk round a pared and cored apple, tying up in a cloth, and boiling well. (*b*) White of egg beaten stiff and put in spoonfuls to float on the top of custard. (*c*) Rice boiled, pressed into shape in a cup, and variously served.—**Wild snowball.** Same as *redroot*, 1.

snowball (snō'bâl), *v.* [< *snowball*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* To pelt with snowballs.

II. *intrans.* To throw snowballs.

There are grave professors who cannot draw the distinction between the immorality of drinking and *snowballing*. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXVI. 433.

snowball-tree (snō'bâl-trē), *n.* Same as *snowball*, 2.

snowbank (snō'bangk), *n.* A bank or drift of snow.

The whiteness of sea sands may simulate the tint of old *snowbanks*. *The Atlantic*, LXVI. 597.

snowberry (snō'ber″i), *n.*; pl. *snowberries* (-iz). **1.** A shrub of the genus *Symphoricarpus*, chiefly *S. racemosus*, native northward in North America. It is commonly cultivated for its ornamental, but not edible, white berries, which are ripe in autumn. The flowers are not showy, and the habit is not neat.

2. A low erect or trailing rubiaceous shrub, *Chiococca racemosa*, of tropical and subtropical America, entering Florida.—**Creeping snowberry**, an ericaceous plant, *Chiogenes serpyllifolia*, of northern North America. It is a slender creeping and trailing scarcely woody evergreen, with thyme-like leaves and small bright-white berries. It has the aromatic flavor of the American wintergreen.

snowbird (snō'bėrd), *n.* A bird associated in some way with snow. Specifically—(*a*) The snow-

finch. (*b*) The snow-bunting. (*c*) The popular name in the United States of all the species of the genus *Junco*; any junco. They are small fringilline birds of a certain type of form and pattern of coloration, breeding in alpine regions and northerly localities, flocking in winter and then becoming familiar, whence the name. The common snowbird of the United States is *J. hiemalis*, about 6 inches long, dark slate-gray, with white belly, two or three white feathers on each side of the tail, and the bill white or pinkish-white. It inhabits North America at large, breeding in the northern United States and British America, and in mountains as far south as Georgia and Arizona. It has a sweet song in the summer, in winter only a chirp. It nests on the ground and lays speckled eggs. In many parts of the United States it appears with the first cold weather in October, and is seen until the following April, in flocks. There are numerous other species or varieties, some reaching even Central America. See *Junco*. (*d*) The fieldfare, *Turdus pilaris*. See cut under *fieldfare*. [Prov. Eng.]

Snowbird (*Junco hiemalis*).

snow-blind (snō′blīnd), *a.* Affected with snow-blindness.

snow-blindness (snō′blīnd″nes), *n.* Amblyopia caused by the reflection of light from the snow, and consequent exhaustion of the retina.

snow-blink (snō′blingk), *n.* The peculiar reflection that arises from fields of ice or snow: same as *ice-blink*. Also called *snow-light*.

snow-boot (snō′bōt), *n.* A boot intended to protect the feet from dampness and cold when walking in snow. Specifically—(*a*) A boot of waterproof material with warm lining. (*b*) A thick and high boot of leather, specially designed for use in snow. (*c*) Before the introduction of lined rubber boots, a knitted boot with double or cork sole, usually worn over another boot or a shoe.

snow-bound (snō′bound), *a.* Shut in by a heavy fall of snow; unable to get away from one's house or place of sojourn on account of the obstruction of travel by snow; blocked by snow, as a railway-train.

The *snow-bound* in their arctic hulk are glad to see even a wandering Esquimau.
C. D. Warner, Backlog Studies, p. 124.

snow-box (snō′boks), *n.* *Theat.*, a device used in producing an imitation of a snow-storm.

snowbreak (snō′brāk), *n.* A melting of snow; a thaw.

And so, like *snowbreak* from the mountains, for every staircase is a melted brook. it storms, tumultuous, wild-shrilling, towards the Hôtel-de-Ville.
Carlyle, French Rev., I. vii. 4.

snow-broth (snō′brôth), *n.* Snow and water mixed; figuratively, very cold liquor.

A man whose blood
Is very *snow-broth*. *Shak.*, M. for M., i. 4. 58.

"This is none of your *snow-broth*, Peggy," said the mother, "it 's warming." *S. Judd*, Margaret, i. 6.

snow-bunting (snō′bun″ting), *n.* A kind of snowbird, *Plectrophanes nivalis*, a bunting of the family *Fringillidæ*, which inhabits arctic and cold temperate regions of both hemispheres, and is chiefly white, varied with black or brown. Also called *snowbird*, *snowflake*, *snowfleck*, *snowflight*, *snowfowl*. In full plumage, rarely seen in the United States, the bird is pure-white, with the bill, feet, middle of back, and the wings and tail in part jet-black. In the usual plumage the white is overlaid with rich, warm brown in various places, and the black is not pure or continuous. The length is 7 inches, the extent of wings 12½. This bird is a near relative of the longspurs, as the Lapland, but has the hind claw curved, and is sometimes therefore placed in another genus (*Plectrophenax*). It breeds only in high latitudes, moving south in the fall in flocks, often of vast extent. It nests on the ground, lines the nest with feathers, and lays from four to six variegated eggs.

Snow-bunting (*Plectrophanes nivalis*), male, in breeding-plumage.

snowbush (snō′bůsh), *n.* One of several shrubs bearing profuse white flowers. Such are *Ceanothus cordulatus* of Californian mountains, *Olearia stellulata* of Australia and Tasmania, and *Phyllanthus nivalis* of the New Hebrides.

snowcap (snō′kap), *n.* A humming-bird of the genus *Microchæra*, having a snowy cap. There are two species, *M. albocoronata* and *M. parvirostris*, the former of Veragua, the latter of Nicaragua and Costa Rica, both of minute size (2½ inches long). The character of the white crown is unique among the *Trochilidæ*.

snow-capped (snō′kapt), *a.* Capped with snow.

snow-chukor (snō′chū″kor), *n.* [< *snow*[1] + *chukor*, a native name: see *chourtka*.] A kind of snow-partridge. See *chourtka*, 1, and *snow-partridge*, 2.

snow-cock (snō′kok), *n.* Same as *snow-partridge*, 2.

Snowdonian (snō-dō′ni-an), *a.* [< *Snowdon* (see def.) + *-ian*.] Relating to Snowdon, a mountain of Carnarvonshire, Wales.—**Snowdonian series**, in *geol.*, a name given by Sedgwick to a part of the Lower Silurian or Cambrian in Wales, including what is now known as the Arenig series and the Bala beds.

snow-drift (snō′drift), *n.* A drift of snow; snow driven by the wind; also, a bank of snow driven together by the wind.

snowdrop (snō′drop), *n.* A low herb, *Galanthus nivalis*, a very early wild flower of European woods, often cultivated. The name is also applied, in an extended sense, to the genus. *G. plicatus*, the Crimean snowdrop, is larger, with broader plicate leaves. See *Galanthus* and *purification-flower*.—**African snowdrop**. See *Royena*.

snowdrop-tree (snō′drop-trē), *n.* 1. See *Linociera*.—2. See *Halesia* and *rattlebox*, 2 (*c*).

snow-eater (snō′ē″tėr), *n.* A warm, dry west wind which rapidly evaporates the snow. These winds are similar in character to Chinook winds. *Science*, VII. 242. [Eastern Colorado.]

snow-eyes (snō′īz), *n. pl.* A contrivance used by the Eskimos as a preventive of snow-blindness. It is made of extremely light wood, with a bridge resting on the nose, and a narrow slit for the passage of the light.

snowfall (snō′fâl), *n.* 1. The falling of snow: used sometimes of a quiet fall in distinction from a snow-storm.

Through the wavering *snow-fall*, the Saint Theodore upon one of the granite pillars of the Piazzetta did not show so grim as his wont is. *Howells*, Venetian Life, iii.

2. The amount of snow falling in a given time, as during one storm, day, or year. This amount is measured popularly by the depth of the snow at the close of each time of falling, and scientifically by melting the snow and measuring the depth of the water.

Stations reporting the largest total *snow-fall*, in inches, were Blue Knob, 46; Eagles Mere, 49; Grampian Hills, 33. *Jour. Franklin Inst.*, CXXIX. 2.

snow-fed (snō′fed), *a.* Originated or augmented by melted snow: as, a *snow-fed* stream.

snow-field (snō′fēld), *n.* A wide expanse of snow, especially permanent snow, as in the arctic regions.

As the Deer approach, a few stones come hurtling down, as the *snow-field* begins to yield.
D. G. Elliot, in Wolf's Wild Animals, p. 121.

snow-finch (snō′finch), *n.* A fringilline bird of Europe, *Montifringilla nivalis;* the stone-finch or mountain-finch, somewhat resembling the snow-bunting, but of a different genus. See cut under *brambling*.

snowflake (snō′flāk), *n.* 1. A small feathery mass or flake of falling snow. See *snow*[1], *n.*, 1.

Flowers bloomed and *snow-flakes* fell, unquestioned in her sight. *Whittier*, Bridal of Pennacook, iii.

2. In *ornith.*, same as *snow-bunting*. *Coues.*—3. A plant of the genus *Leucoium*, chiefly *L. æstivum* (the summer snowflake), and *L. vernum* (the spring snowflake). They are European wild flowers, also cultivated, resembling the snowdrop, but larger. Of the two species the latter is smaller, and chiefly continental. The name was devised to distinguish this plant from the snowdrop, and is now commonly accepted.
4. A particular pattern of weaving certain woolen cloths, by which small knots are produced upon the face, which, when of light color, resemble a sprinkling of snow. *Dict. of Needlework*.

snow-flange (snō′flanj), *n.* A metal scraper fixed to a railroad-car, for the purpose of removing ice or snow clinging to the inside of the head of the rail.

snow-flea (snō′flē), *n.* Any kind of springtail or poduran which is found on the snow. *Achorutes nivicola* is the common snow-flea of the United States, often appearing in great numbers on the snow. See cut under *springtail*.

Our common *snow-flea* is . . . sometimes a pest where maple sugar is made, the insects collecting in large quantities in the sap. *Comstock*, Introd. Entom. (1888), p. 61.

snowfleck (snō′flek), *n.* The snow-bunting or snowflake. See cut under *snow-bunting*.

snowflight (snō′flīt), *n.* The snowflake or snow-bunting, *Plectrophanes nivalis*.

snow-flood (snō′flud), *n.* A flood from melted snow.

snowflower (snō′flou″ėr), *n.* 1. A variant name of the snowdrop, *Galanthus*.—2. Same as *fringe-tree*.—3. A shrub, *Deutzia gracilis*. See *Deutzia*. *Miller*, Dict. Eng. Names of Plants.

snow-fly (snō′flī), *n.* 1. A perlid insect or kind of stone-fly which appears on the snow, as *Perla nivicola* of Fitch. The common snow-fly of New York is *Capnia pygmæa*, which is black with gray hairs.
2. A neuropterous insect of the family *Panorpidæ* and genus *Boreus*, as *B. nivoribundus*, which appears on the snow in northerly parts of the United States. Also called *springtail*.—3. A wingless dipterous insect of the family *Tipulidæ* and genus *Chionea*, as *C. valga*, occurring under similar circumstances. Also *snow-gnat*.—4. A snow-gnat.—5. A snow-flea.

A paper on "Insecta nive delapsa" or "schneewürmer," . . . some one or another of the Thysanura. In America we find that these little creatures are to this day called *snow-flies*. *E. P. Wright*, Animal Life, p. 491.

snowfowl (snō′foul), *n.* The snow-bunting, *Plectrophanes nivalis*.

snow-gage (snō′gāj), *n.* A receptacle for catching falling snow for the purpose of measuring its amount.

snow-gem (snō′jem), *n.* A garden name of *Chionodoxa Luciliæ*. See *snow-glory*.

snowght, *n.* An old spelling of *snow*[1].

snow-glory (snō′glō″ri), *n.* A plant of the liliaceous genus *Chionodoxa*. Two species from Asia Minor, *C. Luciliæ*, sometimes called *snow-gem*, and *C. nana*, the dwarf snow-glory, are beautiful hardy garden flowers with some resemblance to squill.

snow-gnat (snō′nat), *n.* 1. Any one of certain gnats of the genus *Chironomus* found on the snow in early spring, as *C. nivoriundus*.—2. Same as *snow-fly*, 3.

snow-goggle (snō′gog″l), *n.* Same as *snow-eyes*.

Mr. Murdock, of the Point Barrow Station, . . . found an Eskimo *snow-goggle* beneath more than twenty feet of frozen gravel.
A. R. Wallace, Nineteenth Century, XXII. 672.

snow-goose (snō′gös), *n.* A goose of the genus *Chen*, of which the white brant, *C. hyperboreus*, is the best-known species, white, with black-tipped wings, the head washed with rusty-brown, and the bill pink. Also called *Mexican goose*, *red goose*, *Texas goose*. See *wavey*, and cut under *Chen*.—**Blue or blue-winged snow-goose**. See *goose* and *wavey*.

snow-grouse (snō′grous), *n.* A ptarmigan; any bird of the genus *Lagopus*, nearly all of which turn white in winter. Also *snow-partridge*. See cuts under *grouse* and *ptarmigan*.

Up above the timber line were *snow-grouse* [*Lagopus leucurus*] and huge hoary-white woodchucks.
T. Roosevelt, The Century, XXXVI. 210.

snow-ice (snō′īs), *n.* Ice formed by the freezing of slush: such ice is opaque and white, owing to the incompleteness of the melting of the snow: opposed to *black ice*. The word is especially used of ice thus formed in places where, without the snow, black ice would have been formed, as on a pond or a river.

snowily (snō′i-li), *adv.* In a snowy manner; with or as snow.

Afar rose the peaks
Of Parnassus, *snowily* clear.
M. Arnold, Youth of Nature.

snowiness (snō′i-nes), *n.* The state of being snowy, in any sense.

These last may, in extremely bright weather, give an effect of *snowiness* in the high lights.
Lea, Photography, p. 210.

snow-in-harvest (snō′in-här′vest), *n.* A mouse-ear chickweed, *Cerastium tomentosum*, and some other plants with abundant white flowers in summer. *Britten and Holland*, Eng. Plant Names. [Prov. Eng.]

snow-insect (snō′in″sekt), *n.* A snow-flea, snow-fly, or snow-gnat.

snow-in-summer (snō′in-sum′ėr), *n.* A garden name of *Cerastium tomentosum*. See *snow-in-harvest*.

snowish (snō′ish), *a.* [< ME. *snowissh*; < *snow*[1] + *-ish*[1].] Resembling snow; somewhat snowy; snow-white.

He gan to stroke; and good thrifte bad ful ofte
Hire *snowissh* [var. *snow-white*] throte.
Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 1250.

Her *snowish* necke with blewish vaines
Stood bolt vpright vpon
Her portly shoulders.
Warner, Albion's England, iv. 54.

snow-knife (snō′nīf), *n.* An implement used by Eskimos for scraping snow from fur garments, having the general form of a large knife, but made of morse-ivory or some similar material.

snowl (snoul), *n.* [Origin obscure.] The hooded merganser, *Lophodytes cucullatus*. See cut under *merganser*. *G. Trumbull*, 1888. [Crisfield, Maryland.]

snow-leopard (snō′lep′ärd), *n.* The ounce, *Felis uncia* or *irbis*. See cut under *ounce*.

snowless (snō′les), *a.* [< *snow*[1] + *-less*.] Destitute of snow.

snow-light (snō′līt), *n.* Same as *snow-blink*.

snowlike (snō′līk), *a.* [< *snow*[1] + *like*[2].] Resembling snow.

snow-limbed (snō′limd), *a.* Having limbs white like snow. [Rare.]

> The *snow-limb'd* Eve from whom she came.
> *Tennyson*, Maud, xviii. 3.

snow-line (snō′līn), *n.* The limit of continual snow, or the line above which a mountain is continually covered with snow. The snow-line is due primarily to the decrease of the temperature of the atmosphere with increase of altitude. In general, the height of the snow-line diminishes as we proceed from the equator toward the poles; but there are many exceptions, since the position of the snow-line depends not only upon the mean temperature, but upon the extreme heat of summer, the total annual snowfall, the prevalent winds, the topography, etc. For these reasons, the snow-line is not only at different heights in the same latitude, but its position is subject to oscillation from year to year in the same locality. Long secular oscillations in the height of the snow-line are evidence of corresponding oscillations of climate. In the Alps the snow-line is at an altitude of 8,000 to 9,000 feet; in the Andes, at the equator, it is nearly 16,000 feet.

> Between the glacier below the ice-fall and the plateau above it there must exist a line where the quantity of snow which falls is exactly equal to the quantity annually melted. This is the *snow-line*.
> *Tyndall*, Forms of Water, p. 48.

snow-mouse (snō′mous), *n.* 1. An alpine vole or field-mouse, *Arvicola nivalis*, inhabiting the Alps and Pyrenees.—2. A lemming of arctic America which turns white in winter, *Cuniculus torquatus*. See *Cuniculus*, 2.

snow-on-the-mountain (snō′on-thē-moun′tān), *n.* 1. A white-flowered garden-plant, *Arabis alpina*, from southern Russia; also, *Cerastium tomentosum*, from eastern Europe. *Britten and Holland*, Eng. Plant Names. [Prov. Eng.] —2. A plant, *Euphorbia marginata*. *T. Meehan*, Native Wild Flowers of the United States. [Western U. S.]

snow-owl (snō′oul), *n.* The great white or snowy owl, *Strix nyctea* or *Nyctea scandiaca*, inhabiting arctic and northerly regions of both hemispheres, and having the plumage more or less white. See *Nyctea*, and cut under *braveate*.

Snow-owl (*Nyctea scandiaca*).

snow-partridge (snō′pär′trij), *n.* 1. A gallinaceous bird of the Himalayan region, *Lerva* (or *Lerwa*) *nivicola*. See cut under *Lerva*.—2. A bird of the genus *Tetraogallus*, as *T. himalayensis*. Also called *snow-cock*, *snow-chukor*, and *snow-pheasant*. See *chouriha*, *partridge*, and cut under *Tetraogallus*.—3. A ptarmigan: same as *snow-grouse*.

snow-pear (snō′pār), *n.* See *pear*[1].

snow-pheasant (snō′fez″ant), *n.* 1. Any pheasant of the genus *Crossoptilon*, as *C. manchuricum*. See *eared pheasant*, under *pheasant*.—2. Same as *snow-partridge*, 2.

snow-pigeon (snō′pij″on), *n.* A notable true pigeon, *Columba leuconota*, of the northwestern Himalayan region, known to some sportsmen as the *imperial rock-pigeon*, and found at an altitude of 10,000 feet and upward. The upper parts are mostly white, the crown and auriculars blackish, the wings brownish-gray with several dusky bars, and the tail is ashy-black with a broad grayish-white bar.

snow-planer (snō′plā″nėr), *n.* See *planer*.

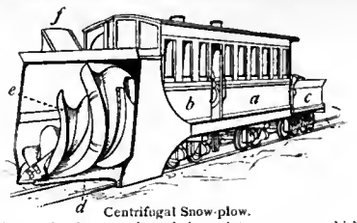
snow-plant (snō′plant), *n.* 1. Red snow. See *Protococcus*.—2. See *Sarcodes*.

snow-plow (snō′plou), *n.* An implement for clearing away snow from roads, railways, etc. There are two kinds—one to be hauled by horses, oxen, etc., as on a common highway, and the other to be placed in front of a locomotive to clear the rails. A modification of the latter is adapted to street-railroads. The snow-plow for ordinary country roads usually consists of a frame of boards braced together so as to form an acute angle in front, and spread out behind to any required distance. The machine being drawn by horses harnessed to the center framework, the angular point enters the snow,

Wing Snow-plow.

a, body of plow; *b*, caboose for implements and workmen; *c*, movable wings for widening the cuttings; *c′*, doors which give access to leading truck for oiling, etc.; *d*, cupola; *e*, headlight; *f*, *f*, iron plates, scrapers, or shoes which remove snow from the outer margins of the track; *f′*, *f′*, adjustable aprons which clean out the snow from between the tracks flush with the wheel-flanges; *g*, intermediate apron; *h*, draw-bar for hauling the plow when not in use; *i*, adjustable scraper for removing hard-packed snow or ice from the inner side of the rails.

which is thrown off by the side-boards, and thus a free passage is opened for pedestrians, etc. For railway purposes, snow-plows are of various forms, adapted to the



Centrifugal Snow-plow.

a, caboose; *b*, cab; *c*, tender; *d*, shoe, plate, or scraper which cuts horizontally at a level with the tops of the rails; *e*, auger which cuts into the snow-drift, and assists by its screw-like action to propel the machine (its centrifugal action projects the snow upward through the chute *f*, and laterally to a distance of 60 feet).

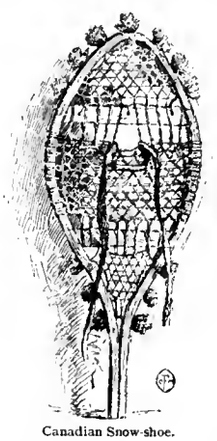
character of the country, the amount of snowfall, the tendency to drift, etc. Such plows vary in size from the simple plows carried on the front of an engine, resembling a cowcatcher with smooth iron sides, to heavy structures mounted on freight-car trucks, and pushed before one locomotive or more, or, as sometimes made, self-propelling. In recent forms the principle of centrifugal force has been utilized for removal of the snow. Snow-plows are often of great size, sometimes weighing fifty tons, and can be forced through very deep drifts.

snow-probe (snō′prōb), *n.* An instrument used by the Eskimos to probe snow and ice in searching for seals.

snow-scraper (snō′skrā″pėr), *n.* 1. A form of snow-plow made of two small planks and a crosspiece, like the letter A.—2. An iron scraper attached to a car or locomotive, to remove snow and ice from the rails.—3. Same as *snow-knife*.

snow-shed (snō′shed), *n.* On a railroad, a construction covering the track to prevent accumulations of snow on the line, or to carry snow-slides or avalanches over the track in mountainous regions.

snow-shoe (snō′shō), *n.* A contrivance attached to the foot to enable the wearer to walk on deep snow without sinking to the extent of being disabled. There are two principal kinds—the web or Canadian, and the long or Norwegian. The Canadian is a contracted oval in front and pointed behind, and is from 3 to 5 feet long and from 1 to 2 feet wide, the foot being fastened on the widest part of the shoe by means of thongs and so as to leave the heel free. It has a light rim of tough wood, on which is woven from side to side a web of rawhide. The Norwegian is merely a thin board, about 8 feet long and 3 inches wide, slightly curved upward in front; it is especially adapted to mountains, in descending which by its use great speed is attained. See *skee*.



Canadian Snow-shoe.

> O'er the heaped drifts of winter's moon
> Her *snow-shoes* tracked the hunter's way.
> *Whittier*, Bridal of Pennacook, iii.

Snow-shoe disease, a painful affection of the feet occurring in arctic and subarctic America after long journeys on snow-shoes.—**Snow-shoe rabbit.** See *rabbit*[1].

snow-shoe (snō′shō), *v. i.* [< *snow-shoe*, *n.*] To walk on snow-shoes.

> You can *snow-shoe* anywhere, even up to some chimney-tops. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 358.

Rink-skating is a fine art in Canada, tobogganing is an accomplishment; but sleighing and *snow-shoeing*, though often pastimes, are also normal methods of locomotion during the long winter.
Sir C. W. Dilke, Probs. of Greater Britain, i. 2.

snow-shoer (snō′shō″ėr), *n.* [< *snow-shoe* + *-er*[1].] One who walks on snow-shoes.

> The manly *snow-shoer* hungers for the tramp on snow-shoes. *The Century*, XXIX. 522.

snow-shovel (snō′shuv″l), *n.* A flat, broad wooden shovel made for shoveling snow.

snow-skate (snō′skāt), *n.* In northern Europe, a contrivance for gliding rapidly over frozen or compact snow. It is usually a long, narrow sole of wood, 6 feet or more in length. See *snow-shoe*.

> He put on his *snowskates* and started, and I set about turning the delay to profit by making acquaintance with the inmates of the tents.
> *B. Taylor*, Northern Travel, p. 120.

snow-slide (snō′slīd), *n.* An avalanche; also, any mass of snow sliding down an incline, as a roof.

> The terms "ground" and "dust" avalanches are applied to different varieties of *snow* slips or *slides*.
> *D. G. Elliot*, in Wolf's Wild Animals, p. 118.

snow-slip (snō′slip), *n.* A snow-slide.

snow-snake (snō′snāk), *n.* Among North American Indians, a slender shaft from 5 to 9 feet long, with a head curving up at one end and a notch at the other and smaller end; also, the game played with this shaft.

> The game is simply one of dexterity and strength. The forefinger is placed in the basal notch, the thumb and remaining fingers reaching along the shaft, and the *snow-snake* is thrown forward on the ice or hard snow. . . . When the slender shaft is thrown, it glides rapidly over the surface, with upraised head and a quivering motion, that gives it a strange resemblance to a living creature. . . . The game is to see which person or side can throw it farthest, and sometimes the distance of a quarter of a mile is reached under favorable circumstances, but I think this rare. *W. M. Beauchamp*, Science, XI. 37.

snow-sparrow (snō′spar″ō), *n.* Any snowbird of the genus *Junco*. *Coues*.

snow-squall (snō′skwâl), *n.* A short fall of snow with a high wind.

> Almost completely thwarted by *snow-squalls*.
> *Nature*, XXXVII. 533.

snow-storm (snō′stôrm), *n.* A storm with a fall of snow.

snow-sweeper (snō′swē″pėr), *n.* A snow-plow combined with a street-sweeping machine for clearing snow from a horse-car track.

snow-track (snō′trak), *n.* 1. The footprints or track of a person or an animal going through snow.—2. A path or passage made through snow for persons coming and going.

snow-water (snō′wâ″tėr), *n.* [< ME. *snaw-water*; < *snow*[1] + *water*.] Melted snow.

> The ter thet mon schet for his emcristenes sunne is inemned *snaw-water* for hit melt of the neche horte swa deth the snaw to-geines the sunne.
> *Old Eng. Hom.* (ed. Morris, E. E. T. S.), 1st ser., p. 159.

snow-white (snō′hwit), *a.* [< ME. *snow-whyt*, *snaw-hwit*, *snaw-whit*, *snowhwit*, AS. *snāwhwīt* (= D. *sneeuwwit* = MLG. *snēwhit* = MHG. *snēwīz*, G. *schneeweiss* = Icel. *snæhvītr*, *snjōhvītr* = Sw. *snöhvit* = Dan. *snehvid*), as *snāw*, snow, + *hwīt*, white: see *snow*[1] and *white*.] White as snow; very white.

> And than hir sette
> Upon an hors, *snow-whyt* and wel ambling.
> *Chaucer*, Clerk's Tale, l. 332.

> Why are you sequester'd from all your train,
> Dismounted from your *snow-white* goodly steed?
> *Shak.*, Tit. And., ii. 3. 76.

snow-wreath (snō′rēth), *n.* A snow-drift. [Scotch.]

> Was that the same Tam Linton that was precipitated from the Ban Law by the break of a *snaw wreathe*?
> *Blackwood's Mag.*, XIII. 320.

snowy (snō′i), *a.* [< ME. *snawy*, *snawi* (not in AS.) (= MLG. *snēig* = OHG. *snēwac*, MHG. *snēwec*, G. *schneeig* = Icel. *snæugr* = Sw. *snögig*, *snöig* = Dan. *sneig*); < *snow*[1] + *-y*[1].] 1. Abounding with snow; covered with snow.

> The *snowy* top
> Of cold Olympus. *Milton*, P. L., i. 515.

2. White like snow; niveous.

> So shows a *snowy* dove trooping with crows,
> As yonder lady o'er her fellows shows.
> *Shak.*, R. and J., i. 5. 50.

3. White; pure; spotless; unblemished.—**Snowy heron**, the small white egret of the United States, *Garzetta candidissima*, when adult entirely pure-white with recurved occipital crest and dorsal plumes. See cut under *Garzetta*.—**Snowy lemming**, the collared or Hudson's Bay lemming, or hare-tailed rat. See *snow-mouse*, 2, and *Cuniculus*, 2.—**Snowy owl**, the snow-owl.—**Snowy pear.** See *pear*[1].—**Snowy plover**, *Ægialites nivosus*, a small ring-plover of the Pacific and Mexican Gulf coasts of the United States, related to the Kentish plover.

snub[1] (snub), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *snubbed*, ppr. *snubbing*. [< ME. *snubben*, *snuben*, < Icel. *snubba*, snub, chide, = Sw. *snubba*, clip or snub off, *snobba*, lop off, snuff (a candle); cf. Icel. *snubbōtr*, snubbed, nipped, with the tip cut off, *snupra*, snub, chide; akin to E. *snip*. Cf. *snib*, a var. of *snub*.] 1†. To cut off short; nip; check in growth; stunt.

Trees . . . whose heads and boughs I have observ'd to run out far to landward, but toward the sea to be so *snubbed* by the winds as if their boughs had been pared or shaven off on that side. *Ray*, Works of Creation, i.

2. To make snub, as the nose.

They laughed, and *snubbed* their noses with their handkerchiefs. *S. Judd*, Margaret, i. 14.

3. To check or stop suddenly; check the headway of, as a vessel by means of a rope in order to turn her into a narrow berth, or an unbroken horse in order to break him to the halter: commonly with *up*; also, to fasten, or tie up, as to a snub or snubbing-post.

One of the first lessons the newly caught animal has to learn is not to "run on a rope," and he is taught this by being violently *snubbed up*, probably turning a somersault, the first two or three times that he feels the noose settle round his neck and makes a mad rush for liberty. *T. Roosevelt*, The Century, XXXV. 660.

4. To discomfort; check; rebuke with a severe or sarcastic reply or remark; slight designedly; treat with deliberate neglect.

3if the brother shal synne in thee, go thou, and reproue hym, or *snybbe*. *Wyclif*, Mat. xviii. 15.

Would it not vex a Man to the Heart to have an old Fool *snubbing* a Body every Minute afore Company? *Steele*, Tender Husband, i. 1.

I did hear him say, a little *snubbing* before marriage would teach you to bear it the better afterwards. *Goldsmith*, Good-natured Man, iv.

The House of Lords, or a majority of them, about 200 men, can *snub* both king and House of Commons. *W. R. Greg*, Misc. Essays, 2d ser., p. 96.

This youth spoke his mind too openly, and moreover would not be *snubbed*. *G. Meredith*, Ordeal of Richard Feverel, xii.

5. To affect or compel in a specific way by snubbing: as, to *snub* one into silence.

"Deborah, there 's a gentleman sitting in the drawing-room with his arm round Miss Jessie's waist!" . . . Miss Jenkyns *snubbed* her down in an instant: "The most proper place in the world for his arm to be in. Go away, Matilda, and mind your own business." *Mrs. Gaskell*, Cranford, ii.

To snub a cable (*naut.*), to check it suddenly in running out.

snub[1] (snub), *n.* [See *snub*[1], *v. t.*] 1. A protuberance or knot in wood.

And lifting up his dreadfull club on hight,
All armd with ragged *snubbes* and knottie graine.
Spenser, F. Q., I. viii. 7.

2. A nose turned up at the tip and somewhat flat and broad; a pug-nose.

My father's nose was aquiline, and mine is a *snub*. *Marryat.*

3. A check; a rebuff; a rebuke; an intentional slight.

They [the porphyrogeniti] seldom forget faces, and never miss an opportunity of speaking a word in season, or administering a *snub* in season, according to circumstances. *H. N. Oxenham*, Short Studies, p. 13.

4. The sudden checking of a rope or cable running out.—5. A stake, set in the bank of a river or canal, around which a rope may be cast to check the motion of a boat or raft. [U. S. and Canada.]

snub[1] (snub), *a.* [< *snub*[1], *n.*] Somewhat broad and flat, with the tip turned up: said of the nose.

Her nose was unformed and *snub*, and her lips were red and dewy. *Mrs. Gaskell*, Cranford, i.

snub[2]†, *v.* and *n.* See *snob*[2].

snubber (snub'ėr), *n.* *Naut.*, a contrivance for snubbing a cable; a check-stopper.

snubbing-line (snub'ing-līn), *n.* On a boat or raft, a line carried on the bow or forward end, and passed around a post or bollard, to check the momentum when required.

snubbing-post (snub'ing-pōst), *n.* A post around which a rope can be wound to check the motion of a body, as a boat or a horse, controlled by the rope; particularly, a post framed into a dock, or set in the bank of a canal, around which a line or hawser attached to a vessel can be wound to snub or check the vessel. Also *snub-post*.

A stout line is carried forward, and the ends are attached on starboard and port to *snubbing posts* that project over the water like catheads. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LVI. 326.

Near the middle of the glade stands the high, circular horse-corral, with a *snubbing-post* in the center. *T. Roosevelt*, The Century, XXXV. 655.

snubbish (snub'ish), *a.* [< *snub*[1] + *-ish*[1].] Tending to snub, check, or repress. [Colloq.]

Spirit of Kant! have we not had enough
To make religion sad, and sour, and *snubbish!*
Hood, Open Question.

snubby (snub'i), *a.* [< *snub*[1] + *-y*[1].] Somewhat snub; short or flat.

Both have mottled legs,
Both have *snubby* noses.
Thackeray, Peg of Limavaddy.

snub-cube (snub'kūb), *n.* A solid with thirty-eight faces, at each of whose solid angles there are four triangles and a square, having six faces belonging to a cube, eight to the coaxial octahedron, and twenty-four others not belonging to any regular bodies. It is one of the thirteen Archimedean solids. See cut under *solid*.

snub-dodecahedron (snub'dō″dek-a-hē″dron), *n.* A solid with ninety-two faces, at each of whose corners there are four triangles and a pentagon, the pentagonal faces belonging to the regular dodecahedron, twenty of the triangular faces to the icosahedron, and the remaining sixty triangular faces to no regular body. It is one of the thirteen Archimedean solids. See cut under *solid*.

snub-nose (snub'nōz), *n.* A bivalve mollusk.

snub-nosed (snub'nōzd), *a.* [< *snub*[1] + *nose*[1] + *-ed*[2]. Cf. Sw. dial. *snubba*, a cow without horns or with cut horns, Icel. *snubbóttr*, snipped, clipped, with the end cut off; cf. E. *snubbes* (see *snub*[1], *n.*), knobs on a roughly trimmed staff.] Having a short, flat nose with the end somewhat turned up; pug-nosed.

Can you fancy that black-a-top, *snub-nosed*, sparrow-mouthed, paunch-bellied creature? *Bailey*, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, I. 44.

Snub-nosed auk, any auklet of the genus *Simorhynchus*. See cut under *auklet*. *Coues.*—**Snub-nosed cachalot**, a pygmy sperm-whale, as *Kogia breviceps*. See *Kogia* and *sperm-whale.*—**Snub-nosed eel**, the pug-nosed eel, *Simenchelys parasiticus*. See cut under *Simenchelys*.

snub-post (snub'pōst), *n.* 1. Same as *snubbing-post.*—2. A similar post on a raft or canal-boat; a head-fast.

snudge[1] (snuj), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *snudged*, ppr. *snudging*. [Assibilated form of *snug*.] To move along, being snugly wrapped up. *Halliwell.*

Now he will fight it out, and to the wars;
Now eat his bread in peace,
And *snudge* in quiet. *G. Herbert*, Giddiness.

snudge[2] (snuj), *v. i.*: pret. and pp. *snudged*, ppr. *snudging*. [Cf. *snudge*[1].] To save penuriously; be miserly or niggardly. *Halliwell.* [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

snudge[2]† (snuj), *n.* [See *snudge*[2], *v.*] A miser, or a mean sneaking fellow.

Like the life of a covetous *snudge* that ofte very evill proves. *Ascham*, Toxophilus, i.

They may not say, as some *snudges* in England say, I would find the Queene a man to serue in my place. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 240.

snudging (snuj'ing), *n.* Penurious practices. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

Snudgynge wittely rebuked. . . . Whereupon she beeyng greved charged hym with these wordes, that he should saie she was such a pinchpeny as would sell her olde showes for mony. *Sir T. Wilson*, Rhetorike.

snudging (snuj'ing), *p. a.* Miserly; niggardly. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

Some of his friends, that were *snudging* penie fathers, would take him vp verie roughlie for his laviahing and his outragious expenses. *Stanihurst*, Descrip. of Ireland, iii. *(Holinshed.)*

snuff[1] (snuf), *v.* [< MD. *snuffen*, < D. *snuffen*, snuff (cf. D. *snuf*, smelling, scent), = G. *schnaufen*, breathe, snuff, wheeze, snort; cf. Sw. *snufva*, Dan. *snue*, cold, catarrh; Sw. *snufven*, a sniff; MHG. *snupfe*, G. *schnupfen*, a catarrh, *schnupfen*, take snuff; otherwise in freq. form *snuffle*, and var. *sniff*; cf. also *sniffle*, *snivel*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To draw in through the nose with the breath; inhale: as, to *snuff* the wind; to *snuff* tobacco.

The youth who first appears in sight,
And holds the nearest station to the light,
Already seems to *snuff* the vital air.
Dryden, Æneid, vi. 1031.

He called suddenly for salts, which . . . applying to the nostrils of poor Madame Duval, she involuntarily *snuffed* up such a quantity that the pain and surprise made her scream aloud. *Miss Burney*, Evelina, xix.

2. To scent; smell; take a sniff of; perceive by smelling. *Dryden.*

Mankind were then familiar with the God,
He *snuff'd* their Incense with a gracious Nod.
Congreve, tr. of Eleventh Satire of Juvenal.

Those that deal in elections look still higher, and *snuff* a new parliament. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 227.

3. To examine by smelling; nose: said of an animal.

He [Rab] looked down at his victim appeased, ashamed, and amazed; *snuffed* him all over, stared at him, and . . . trotted off. *Dr. J. Brown*, Rab and his Friends.

II. *intrans.* 1. To inhale air vigorously or audibly, as dogs and horses.

The fury fires the pack, they *snuff*, they vent,
And feed their hungry nostrils with the scent.
Dryden, Æneid, vii. 667.

2. To turn up the nose and inhale air, as in contempt or anger; sniff disdainfully or angrily.

Ye said also, Behold, what a weariness is it! and ye have *snuffed* at it, saith the Lord of hosts. Mal. i. 13.

Do the enemies of the church rage, and *snuff*, and breathe nothing but threats and death? *Bp. Hall*, Thanksgiving Sermon, Jan. 29, 1625.

3. To smell; especially, to smell curiously or doubtfully.

Have, any time this three years, *snuffed* about
With your most grovelling nose.
B. Jonson, Volpone, v. 1.

A sweet-breath'd cow,
Whose manger is stuff'd full of good fresh hay,
Snuffs at it daintily, and stoops her head
To chew the straw, her litter, at her feet.
M. Arnold, Balder Dead.

4. To take snuff into the nose. Compare *to dip snuff*, under *dip*, *v. t.*

Although *snuffing* yet belongs to the polite of the present day, owing perhaps to the high workmanship and elegance of our modern gold snuff-boxes. *J. Nott*, Note in Dekker's Gull's Hornbook.

snuff[1] (snuf), *n.* [< *snuff*[1], *v.*] 1. Inhalation by the nose; a sniff; also, a pinch of snuff.

I will enrich . . . thy nose with a *snuff* from my mull, and thy palate with a dram from my bottle of strong waters, called, by the learned of Gandercleugh, the Dominie's Dribble o' Drink. *Scott*, Heart of Mid-Lothian, Prol.

2†. Smell; scent; odor.

The Immortal, the Eternal, wants not the *snuff* of mortal incense for his, but for our sakes. *Stukeley*, Palæographia Sacra, p. 93. *(Latham.)*

3. Offense; resentment; huff, expressed by a sniffing.

Jupiter took *snuff* at the contempt, and punished him. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

4. A powdered preparation of tobacco taken into the nostrils by inhalation. It is made by grinding, in mortars or mills, the chopped leaves and stalks of tobacco in which fermentation has been induced by moisture and warmth. The tobacco is well dried previous to grinding, and this is carried sometimes so far as to give the peculiar flavor of the high-dried snuffs, such as the Irish, Welsh, and Scotch. Some varieties, as the rappees, are moist. The admixture of different flavoring agents and delicate scents has given rise to fanciful names for snuffs, which, the flavor excepted, are identical. Dry snuffs are often adulterated with quicklime, and the moist kinds with ammonia, hellebore, pearl-ash, etc.

Thou art properly my cephalick *snuff*, and art no bad medicine against megrims, vertigoes, and profound thinking. *Colman and Garrick*, Clandestine Marriage, iv.

Among these [the English gentry], the mode of taking the *snuff* was with pipes of the size of quills, out of small spring boxes. These pipes let out a very small quantity of snuff upon the back of the hand, and this was snuffed up the nostrils. *J. Ashton*, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, I. 208.

5. In *therap.*, any powder with medicinal properties to be snuffed up into the nose.—**Cephalic snuff**, an errhine powder composed of asarabacca (7 parts) and dried lavender-flowers (1 part); also, a powder of equal parts each of dried tobacco-leaves, marjoram-leaves, and lavender-leaves.—**Ferrier's snuff**, a snuff for nasal catarrh, composed of morphine hydrochlorate, powdered acacia, and bismuth subnitrate.—**To dip snuff.** See *dip.*—**To take a thing in snuff**†, to be offended at it; take offense at it.

Who therewith angry, when it next came there,
Took it in snuff. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., i. 3. 41.

For, I tell you true, I *take it* highly *in snuff* to learn how to entertain gentlefolks of you, at these years. *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, ii. 1.

Up to snuff, knowing; sharp; wide-awake; not likely to be deceived. [Slang.]

Lady A., who is now what some call *up to snuff*,
Straight determines to patch
Up a clandestine match.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 295.

snuff[2] (snuf), *v. t.* [< ME. *snuffen*, snuff (a candle) (cf. *snoffe*, the snuff of a candle): perhaps a var. of **snuppen*, **snoppen*, > E. dial. *snop*, crop, as cattle do young shoots: see *snop*, and cf. *snub*[1].] To crop the snuff of, as a candle; take off the end of the snuff from.

If it be necessarie in one houre three or four times to *snuffe* the candel, it shall not be ouermuch that euery weeke, at the leaste, once or twice to purge and *snuffe* the soule. *Guevara*, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 355.

This candle burns not clear; 'tis I must *snuff* it;
Then out it goes. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., iii. 2. 95.

To snuff out, to extinguish by snuffing; hence, figuratively, to put an end to suddenly and completely: as, my hopes were quickly *snuffed out*.

'Tis strange the mind, that very fiery particle,
Should let itself be *snuff'd out* by an article.
Byron, Don Juan, xi. 60.

To snuff pepper†, to take offense. *Halliwell.*

snuff[2] (snuf), *n.* [< ME. *snuffe*, *snoffe*, *snof*; < *snuff*[2], *v.*] 1. The burning part of a candle- or lamp-wick, or the part which has been charred by the flame, whether burning or not.

The *snoffes* ben quenched. *Wyclif*, Ex. xxv. 38 (earlier version).

There lives within the very flame of love
A kind of wick or *snuff* that will abate it.
Shak., Hamlet, iv. 7. 115.

Like *snuffs* that do offend, we tread them out.
Massinger, Duke of Milan, v. 1.

2. A candle almost burnt out, or one having a heavy snuff. [Rare.]

Lamentable! What,
To hide me from the radiant sun, and solace
I' the dungeon by a *snuff*?
Shak., Cymbeline, i. 6. 87.

snuff[3] (snuf), *n.* In *mining*, same as *smift*.

snuff-bottle (snuf'bot″l), *n.* A bottle designed or used to contain snuff.

It is a matter of politeness to pass around the *snuff-bottle*, just as their husbands and brothers pass around the whiskey-flask. *W. M. Baker*, New Timothy, p. 75.

snuff-box (snuf'boks), *n.* 1. A box for holding snuff, especially one small enough to be carried in the pocket. When it was customary to take snuff, as in the eighteenth century, a snuff-box was a common

Gold Snuff-box with incrusted enamel and an enamel portrait, 18th century.

present, whether of good will or ceremony. On this account, and for personal display, these boxes were often made of the most costly materials, highly finished portraits were set in their lids, and settings of diamonds or pearls were not unknown. See also cut under *niello*.

Many a lady has fetched a sigh at the loss of a wig, and been ruined by the tapping of a *snuff-box*.
Steele, Tatler, No. 151.

2. A puffball: same as *devil's snuff-box* (which see, under *devil*). See also *Lycoperdon*.—**Anatomist's snuff-box**, the depression formed on the back of the hand at the root of the thumb, when the thumb is strongly bent back by the action of the extensor muscles, whose tendons then rise in two ridges, the one nearest the border of the wrist formed by the extensor metacarpi pollicis, and the other formed by the two tendons of the extensor primi and secundi internodii pollicis.

snuff-color (snuf'kul″or), *n.* A cool or yellowish brown, generally of a dark shade.

The doors and windows were painted some sort of *snuff-colour*. *M. W. Savage*, Reuben Medlicott, viii. 1.

snuff-dipper (snuf'dip″ėr), *n.* One who practises snuff-dipping.

snuff-dipping (snuf'dip″ing), *n.* A mode of taking tobacco practised by some women of the lower class in the southern United States, consisting in wetting a stick or sort of brush, putting it into snuff, and rubbing the teeth and gums with it.

snuff-dish[1] (snuf'dish), *n.* A small open dish to hold snuff.

snuff-dish[2] (snuf'dish), *n.* 1. A dish used to hold the snuff of the lamps of the tabernacle. In the authorized version of the Bible this is the rendering of a Hebrew word (*machtah*) elsewhere represented by 'censer' and 'fire-pan.' The same name seems to have applied both to a dish for carrying live coals to the altar of incense and to a dish used for the snuff of the lamps.

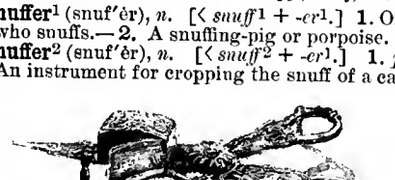
The *snuffdishes* thereof shall be of pure gold.
Ex. xxv. 38.

2. A tray to hold the snuff of candles, or to hold snuffers; a snuffer-tray.

This night comes home my new silver *snuffe-dish*, which I do give myself for my closet. *Pepys*, Diary, III. 54.

snuffer[1] (snuf'ėr), *n.* [< *snuff*[1] + *-er*[1].] 1. One who snuffs.—2. A snuffing-pig or porpoise.

snuffer[2] (snuf'ėr), *n.* [< *snuff*[2] + *-er*[1].] 1. *pl.* An instrument for cropping the snuff of a can-



Silver Snuffers, 18th century.

dle, usually fitted with a close box to receive the burnt snuff and retain the smoke and smell. Also called *pair of snuffers*.

You sell *snuffers* too, if you be remembered.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, ii. 1.

2†. Same as *snuff-dish*, 2.

snuffer-dish, snuffer-pan (snuf'ėr-dish, -pan), *n.* Same as *snuffer-tray*.

snuffer-tray (snuf'ėr-trā), *n.* A tray made to receive the snuffers when not in use.

snuff-headed (snuf'hed″ed), *a.* Having a snuffy or reddish-brown head: as, the *snuff-headed* widgeon, the pochard, *Fuligula ferina*. [Local, Eng.]

snuffiness (snuf'i-nes), *n.* The state or character of being snuffy, in any sense.

snuffing-iron† (snuf'ing-ī″ėrn), *n.* A pair of snuffers.

snuffing-pig (snuf'ing-pig), *n.* A porpoise or puffing-pig; a snuffer.

snuffkin† (snuf'kin), *n.* A muff for the hands. *Cath. Ang.*, p. 347; *Cotgrave*. Also *snuffkin*.

snuffle (snuf'l), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *snuffled*, ppr. *snuffling*. [< LG. *snuffeln* = D. *snuffelen* = Sw. *snöfla* = Dan. *snövle*, snuffle: see *snivel*, *sniffle*, and *snuff*[1].] 1. To breathe hard through the nose, or through the nose when obstructed; draw the breath noisily on account of obstructions in the nasal passages; snuff up mucus in the nose by short catches of breath; speak through the nose: sometimes used, especially in the present participle, of affected, canting talk or persons: as, a *snuffling* fellow.

Some senseless Phillis, in a broken note,
Snuffling at nose, and croaking in his throat.
Dryden, tr. of Persius's Satires, i. 75.

Which . . . they would not stick to call, in their *snuffling* cant, the judgment of Providence. *Scott*, Abbot, II. 152.

2. To take offense.

And making a speech on a time to his souldiers all armed, when they *snuffled* and became unruly, he threatened that he would betake himselfe to a private life againe unlesse they left their mutiny.
Holland, tr. of Ammianus Marcellinus (1609). (*Nares*.)

snuffle (snuf'l), *n.* [< *snuffle*, *v.*] 1. A sound made by the passage of air through the nostrils; the audible drawing up of air or of mucus by inhalation, especially in short catches of breath.

A snort or *snuffle*. *Coleridge*. (*Imp. Dict.*)

2. *pl.* Troublesome mucous discharge from the nostrils. Also *sniffles*.

First the Queen deserts us; then Princess Royal begins coughing; then Princess Augusta gets the *snuffles*.
Mme. D'Arblay, Diary, III. 180. (*Davies*.)

3. A speaking through the nose, especially with short audible breaths; an affected nasal twang; hence, cant.

snuffler (snuf'lėr), *n.* [< *snuffle* + *-er*[1].] 1. One who snuffles. See *snuffle*, *v.*—2. One who makes a pretentious assumption of religion; a religious canter.

You know I never was a *snuffler*; but this sort of life makes one serious, if one has any reverence at all in one.
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Oxford, xliv.

snufflingly (snuf'ling-li), *adv.* 1. With snuffling; in a snuffling manner.

Nor practize *snufflingly* to speake.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 293.

2. Cantingly; hypocritically.

snuffman (snuf'man), *n.*; pl. *snuffmen* (-men). [< *snuff*[1] + *man*.] A man who sells snuff. *M. W. Savage*, Reuben Medlicott, viii. 1.

snuff-mill (snuf'mil), *n.* 1. A mill or machine for grinding tobacco into the powder known as snuff.—2. Same as *snuff-box*, 2. Also *snuff-mull*.

snuff-rasp (snuf'rȧsp), *n.* A rasp for snuff. See the quotation under *ruppee*.

A fine *snuff rasp* of ivory, given me by Mrs. St. John for Dingley, and a large roll of tobacco, which she must hide, or cut shorter out of modesty.
Swift, Journal to Stella, Oct. 23, 1711.

snuff-spoon (snuf'spön), *n.* A spoon, sometimes of ivory, used to take snuff out of a snuff-box or -dish. *Baker*, An Act at Oxford, iii.

snuff-taker (snuf'tā″kėr), *n.* 1. One who takes snuff, or inhales it into the nose.—2. The surf-scoter or surf-duck, *Œdemia* (*Pelionetta*) *perspicillata*: so called because the variegated colors of the beak suggest a careless snuff-taker's nose. See cut under *Pelionetta*. *G. Trumbull*, 1888. [Connecticut.]

snuff-taking (snuf'tā″king), *n.* The habit of taking snuff.

snuffy (snuf'i), *a.* [< *snuff*[1] + *-y*[1].] 1. Resembling snuff in color, smell, or other character.—2. Soiled with snuff, or smelling of it.

Georgina Secundus was then alive—
Snuffy old drone from the German hive.
O. W. Holmes, One-Hoss Shay.

3. Offended; displeased.

snuftkin† (snuft'kin), *n.* Same as *snuffkin*.

snug (snug), *a.* and *n.* [E. dial. also *snog* and *snig*; < Icel. *snöggr*, smooth, short (noting hair, wool, grass, etc.), = OSw. *snygg*, smooth, cropped, trim, neat, Sw. *snygg*, trim, neat, genteel, = Norw. *snögg*, short, quick, = ODan. *snög*, *snyg*, *snök*, neat, tidy, smart, comfortable; from the verb seen in Icel. Norw. Sw. dial. *snikka*, cut, > E. *snick*[1], *snig*[1], cut, notch: see *snick*[1]. The MD. *snuggher*, *snoggher*, slender, sprightly, D. *snugger*, sprightly, can hardly be related.] I. *a.* 1. Trim; compact; especially, protected from the weather; tight; comfortable.

Captain Read . . . ordered the Carpenters to cut down our Quarter Deck, to make the Ship *snug*, and the fitter for Sailing. *Dampier*, Voyages, I. 380.

They spy'd at last a Country Farm,
Where all was *snug* and clean and warm.
Prior, The Ladle.

O 'tis a *snug* little island!
A right little, tight little island!
T. Dibdin, The Snug Little Island.

2. Fitting close, but not too close; of just the size to accommodate the person or thing contained: as, a *snug* coat; a *snug* fit.—3. Lying close; closely, securely, and comfortably placed or circumstanced: as, the baby lay *snug* in its cradle.

Two bricfless barristers and a titheless parson; the former are now lords, and the latter is a *snug* prebendary.
Whipple, Ess. and Rev., I. 10.

4. Close-concealed; not exposed to notice.

Did I not see you, rascal, did I not,
When you lay *snug* to snap young Damon's goats?
Dryden, tr. of Virgil's Pastorals, iii. 24.

Snug's the Word; I shrug and am silent.
Congreve, Way of the World, i. 9.

5. Cozy; agreeable owing to exclusion of disagreeable circumstances and persons; also, loosely, agreeable in general.

There is a very *snug* little dinner to-day at Brompton.
Sydney Smith, To Lady Holland.

Duluth has a cool salubrious summer, and a *snug* winter climate. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 562.

As snug as a bug in a rug, in a state of comfort due to cozy surroundings. [Colloq.]

I find it in 1769 in the comedy of "The Stratford Jubilee" (ridiculing Garrick's vagary as it was called), Act II. sc. i. p. 32. An Irish captain says of a rich widow, "If she has the mopus's, I'll have her, *as snug as a bug in a rug*." *F. J. Furnivall*, N. and Q., 7th ser., VII. 126.

II. *n.* 1. In *mach.*, a projection or abutment which holds firmly or binds by a wedge-like action another piece in contact with it, or which limits the motion of a part in any direction.—2. In a steam-engine, one of the catches on the eccentric pulley and intermediate shaft, by means of which the motion of the shaft is transmitted through the eccentric to the slide-valves. *E. H. Knight*.

snug (snug), *adv.* [< *snug*, *a.*] Snugly.

For a Guinea they may do it *Snug*, and without Noise.
Quoted in *Ashton's* Social Life in Reign of Queen [Anne, I. 36.

snug (snug), *v.*; pret. and pp. *snugged*, ppr. *snugging*. [< *snug*, *a.*] I. *intrans.* To move so as to lie close; snuggle: often with *up* and *to*: as, a child *snugs* (up) *to* its bedfellow; also, to move so as to be close.

I will *snug* close.
Middleton, Blurt, Master-Constable, iv. 3.

The Summer Clouds, *snugging* in laps of Flowers.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, ii. 6.

II. *trans.* 1. To make smooth and compact; in *rope-manuf.*, to finish (rope) by rubbing down the fuzzy projecting fibers. Also *slick* and *finish*. *E. H. Knight*.—2. To put in a snug position; place snugly; bring or move close; snuggle: often reflexive.

You must know, sir, every woman carries in her hand a stove with coals in it, which, when she sits, she *snugs* under her petticoats.
Goldsmith, To Rev. T. Contarine (1754).

To snug up, to make snug and trim; put in order.

She had no sister to nestle with her, and *snug* her *up*.
S. Judd, Margaret, i. 17.

The tent was shut, and everything *snugged up*.
The Century, XXXVI. 617.

snugger (snug'ėr), *n.* [< *snug*, *v.*, + *-er*[1].] A device for imparting to twine a uniform thickness and a smooth and dense surface. *E. H. Knight*.

snuggery (snug'ėr-i), *n.*; pl. *snuggeries* (-iz). [< *snug* + *-ery*.] A snug or warm and comfortable place, as a small room.

"Vere are they?" said Sam. . . . "In the *snuggery*," rejoined Mr. Weller. "Catch the red-nosed man agoin' any vere but vere the liquors is; not he, Samivel, not he."
Dickens, Pickwick, xlv.

Knowing simply that Mr. Farebrother was a bachelor, he had thought of being ushered into a *snuggery*, where the chief furniture would probably be books.
George Eliot, Middlemarch, xvii.

snuggle (snug'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *snuggled*, ppr. *snuggling*. [Freq. of *snug*.] I. *intrans.* To move one way and the other to get close to

something or some one; lie close for warmth or from affection; cuddle; nestle.

We were friends in a minute — young Newcome *snuggling* by my side, his father opposite.
Thackeray, Newcomes, i.

II. *trans.* To bring close for comfort or for affection; cuddle; nestle.

snugify (snug'i-fī), *v. t.* [< *snug* + *-i-fy.*] To make snug. [Ludicrous.]

Coleridge, I devoutly wish that Fortune, who has made sport with you so long, may play one freak more, throw you into London, or some spot near it, and there *snugify* you for life.
Lamb, To Coleridge.

snugly (snug'li), *adv.* In a snug manner; closely; comfortably.

snugness (snug'nes), *n.* The state or character of being snug, in any sense.

snush† (snush), *n.* [Also *snish*, *sneesh*; < Dan. Sw. *snus*, snuff (> Dan. *snuse*, Sw. *snusa*, snuff, take snuff); akin to *sneeze*. Hence *sneeshing*, partly confused with *sneezing*.] Snuff.

Whispering over their New Minuets and Berlies, with their Hands in their Pockets, if freed from their *Snush* Box.
Quoted in *Ashton's* Social Life in Reign of [Queen Anne, I. 229.

snush† (snush), *v. t.* [< *snush*, *n.*] To snuff; use as snuff.

Then, filling his short pipe, he blows a blast,
And does the burning weed to ashes waste,
Which, when 'tis cool, he *snushes* up his nose,
That he no part of his delight may lose.
Tom Brown, Works, I. 117. (*Davies.*)

sny (snī), *n.* [Perhaps < Icel. *snūa* = Sw. Dan. *sno*, turn, twist. Cf. *slue*[1].] The line or curve given to planking put upon the curving surfaces at the bow or stern of a ship; the upward curving of the planking at the bow or stern. Sometimes called *spiling*.

snybt, *v. t.* An obsolete spelling of *snib*.

snying (snī'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of **sny*, v.: see *sny*, *n.*] In *ship-building*, curved planks, placed edgewise, to work in the bows or stern of a ship.

snypet, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *snipe*.

snytet, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete spelling of *snite*[1], *snite*[2].

so[1] (sō), *adv.* and *conj.* [Also Se. *sae*, *sa*; < ME. *so*, *soo*, *sa*, a contraction (with loss of *w*, as also in the mod. form, as pronounced, of *two*, < AS. *twā*) of *swo*, *swa*, *sua*, *squa*, *zuo*, < AS. *swā* = OS. *sō* = OFries. *sō*, *sā* = MD. *soo*, D. *zoo* = MLG. *sō*, LG. *so* = OHG. MHG. *sō* = Icel. *svā*, later *svō*, *svo*, *so* = Sw. *så* = Dan. *saa*, so, = Goth. *swa*, so. *swē*, so, just as, *swa swē*, just as: orig. an oblique case of a pronominal stem **swa*, one's own. oneself, = L. *suus*, one's own (his, her, its, their), = Gr. ὅς (*σϝός), his, her, its, = Skt. *sva*, one's own, self, own. Cf. L. reflex *se*, Goth. *sik*, etc. (see *se*[3], *sere*[2], etc.). The element *so* exists in the compound *also*, contracted *as*, and in *such* (Se. *sie*, etc.), orig. a compound; also in the pronouns and adverbs *whoso*, *whosoever*, *whatso*, *whatsoever*, *wheresoever*, etc. See these words, esp. *also*, *as*[1], and *such*.] **I.** *adv.* 1. In, of, or to that degree: to an amount, extent, proportion, or intensity specified, implied, or understood: used in various constructions. (*a*) In correlation with the conjunction *as* (or in former use *so*) introducing a clause, or some part of a clause understood, limiting the degree of a preceding adjective or adverb.

Be . . . sernisabul to the simple *so as* to the riche.
William of Paterne (E. E. T. S.), l. 338.

So treatablie speakyng *as* possible thou can.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 342.

Look I *so* pale, Lord Dorset, *as* the rest?
Shak., Rich. III., ii. 1. 83.

Within an houre after his arrivall, he caused his Drubman to strip him naked, and shave his head and beard *so* bare *as* his hand.
Capt. John Smith, True Travels, I. 31.

There are *so* many consciousnesses *as* there are sensations, emotions, thoughts.
Maudsley, Mind, XII. 490.

In the same sense *so* sometimes modifies a verb.

I loved my Country *so* as only they
Who love a mother fit to die for may.
Lowell, To G. W. Curtis.

(*b*) With an adjective, adverb, or verb only, the consequent being omitted or ignored, and the degree being fixed by previous statements or by the circumstances of the case.

When the kynge Ban saugh hir *so* affraied he asked hir what her eyled.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 415.

Bot criat, that nane is to him like,
Walde nogt late his dere relike,
Squa noteful thing, *squa* lang be hid.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 108.

Give thanks you have lived *so* long.
Shak., Tempest, i. 1. 27.

Thou art *so* Becravated, and *so* Beperriwig'd.
Congreve, Way of the World, iii. 15.

(*c*) Followed by *that*, *as*, or *but*, introducing a clause or an infinitive phrase noting result.

So mekill pepull is comen to towne
That we can nowhare herbered be.
York Plays, p. 112.

He raised a sigh *so* piteous and profound
As it did seem to shatter all his bulk.
Shak., Hamlet, ii. 1. 94.

Of her strict guardian to bribe
So much admittance *as* to speak to me.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, iv. 6.

She complied [by singing] in a manner *so* exquisitely pathetic *as* moved me.
Goldsmith, Vicar, xxiv.

I cannot sink
So far — far down, *but* I shall know
Thy voice, and answer from below.
Tennyson, My Life is Full of Weary Days.

In this sense sometimes followed by a phrase or clause of result without any connective.

He cuat hem alle, *so* fayn he was,
And seide, "deo gracias."
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 83.

No woman's heart
So big to hold so much.
Shak., T. N., ii. 4. 99.

I am not yet *so* powerful
To meet him in the field; he has under him
The flower of all the empire and the strength.
Fletcher (*and another*?), Prophetess, i. 1.

The rest he as their Market Clarke set the price himselfe, how they should sell; *so* he had inchanted these poore soules, being their prisoner.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 165.

(*d*†) Of or to the following degree, extent, amount, etc.; thus.

This other werldes elde is *so*,
A thusent ger [years] seuenti and two.
Genesis and Exodus (E. E. T. S.), l. 705.

2. In that manner; in such manner (as the context indicates). (*a*) In the manner explained by a correlative *as* (or *so* or *how*) and a subordinate clause.

Yit *as* myne auctor spak, *so* wolde I speke.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 27.

Like *as* a father pitieth his children, *so* the Lord pitieth them that fear him.
Ps. ciii. 13.

Look, *how* a bird lies tangled in a net;
So fasten'd in her arms Adonis lies.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 68.

Sae as he wan it, *sae* will he keep it.
Sang of the Outlaw Murray (Child's Ballads, VI. 28).

(*b*) In the following manner; as follows; thus.

Mi lhord sanyn [read *saynt*] Ion ine . . . the apocalipse *zuo* zayth thet he yzeȝ a best thet com out of the ze, wonderliche ydiȝt, and to moche dreduol.
Ayenbite of Inwyt (E. E. T. S.), p. 14.

(*c*) In the manner previously noted or understood.

Why gab ye me *swa*
And feynes awlik fantassy?
York Plays, p. 106.

My horse is gone,
And 'tis your fault I am bereft him *so*.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 381.

So spake the seraph Abdiel.
Milton, P. L., v. 896.

Still gath'ring force, it smokes; and, urg'd amain,
Whirls, leaps, and thunders down impetuous to the plain;
There stops — *So* Hector.
Pope, Iliad, xiii. 199.

The English people . . . will not bear to be governed by the unchecked power of the sovereign, nor ought they to be *so* governed.
Macaulay, Sir William Temple.

(*d*) In such a manner: followed by *that* or *as*, with a clause or phrase of result.

So run, *that* ye may obtain.
1 Cor. ix. 24.

I will *so* plead
That you shall say my cunning drift excels.
Shak., T. G. of V., iv. 2. 82.

I might perhaps leave something *so* written to aftertimes *as* they should not willingly let it die.
Milton, Church-Government, ii., Int.

3. By this or that means; by virtue of or because of this or that; for that reason; therefore; on those terms or conditions: often with a conjunctive quality (see II.).

And she remembered the myschef of hir fader and moder. . . . and *so* ther was grete sorowe and grete ire at hir herte.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), i. 9.

Obey, I beseech thee, the voice of the Lord: . . . *so* it shall be well unto thee.
Jer. xxxviii. 20.

Take heed how you in thought offend;
So mind and body both will mend.
Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess, v. 2.

As the Mahometans have a great regard for the memory of Alexander, *so* there have been travellers who relate that they pretended to have his body in some mosque; but at present they have no account of it.
Pococke, Description of the East, I. 4.

Me mightier transports move and thrill;
So keep I fair thro' faith and prayer
A virgin heart in work and will.
Tennyson, Sir Galahad.

4. In a like manner, degree, proportion, etc.; correspondingly; likewise: with a correlative clause (usually with *as*) expressed or understood.

As thy days, *so* shall thy strength be.
Deut. xxxiii. 25.

A harsh Mother may bring forth sometimes a mild Daughter; *So* Fear begets Love.
Howell, Letters, ii. 53.

As I mixed more with the people of the country of middle rank, *so* I had a better opportunity of observing their humours and customs than in any other place.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 126.

5. In such way as aforesaid; in the aforesaid state or condition; the same: a pronominal adverb used especially for the sake of avoiding repetition.

Thanne songe I that songe and *so* did many hundreth.
Piers Plowman (B), xix. 206.

Well may the kynge hym a-vaunt that yet ye lyve to age ye shull be the wisest lady of the worlde; and *so* be ye now, as I beleve.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 501.

Thou may'st to Court, and Progress to and fro;
Oh that thy captiv'd Master could do *so!*
Tr. from Ovid, quoted in *Howell's* Letters, I. vi. 60.

One particular tribe of Arabs, called Beni Koreish, had the care of the Caba, for *so* the round tower of Mecca was called.
Bruce, Source of the Nile, I. 511.

Sadder than owl-songs or the midnight blast
Is that portentous phrase, "I told you *so*,"
Utter'd by friends, those prophets of the past.
Byron, Don Juan, xiv. 50.

My lord was ill, and my lady thought herself *so*.
Macaulay, in Trevelyan, I. 247.

"Shakespeare dramatised stories which had previously appeared in print, it is true," observed Nicholas. — "Meaning Bill, Sir?" said the literary gentleman. "*So* he did. Bill was an adapter, certainly, *so* he was — and very well he adapted too — considering."
Dickens, Nicholas Nickleby, xlviii.

6. As aforesaid; precisely as stated; in very truth; in accordance with fact; verily.

She tells me that the Queen's sickness is the spotted fever; that she was as full of the spots as a leopard: which is very strange that it should be no more known; but perhaps it is not *so*.
Pepys, Diary, II. 49.

But if it were all *so* — if our advice and opinion had thus been asked, it would not alter the line of our duty.
D. Webster, Speech, April, 1826.

7. Such being the case; accordingly; therefore; well, then: used in continuation, with a conjunctive quality.

And *so* in May, when all true hearts rejoice, they stole out of the castle, without staying so much as for their breakfast.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, ii.

Why, if it please you, take it for your labour;
And *so*, good morrow, servant.
Shak., T. G. of V., ii. 1. 140.

So, when he was come in, and sat down, they gave him something to drink.
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 118.

So to this hall full quickly rode the King.
Tennyson, Holy Grail.

8. In an indefinite degree; extremely: as, you are *so* kind; we were *so* delighted. [Chiefly colloq.]

The archbishops and bishops . . . commanded to give a particular recommendation to all parsons for the advancement of this *so* pious a work.
N. and Q., 7th ser., IV. 454.

9. Then; thereafter. [Rare.]

In the morning my lute an hour, and *so* to my office.
Pepys, Diary, Feb. 4, 1660.

10. An abbreviation of *so be it:* implying acquiescence, assent, or approbation.

And when it 's writ, for my sake read it over,
And if it please you, *so;* if not, why, *so*.
Shak., T. G. of V., ii. 1. 137.

If he be ruin'd, *so;* we know the worst then.
Fletcher, Loyal Subject, ii. 5.

I'll leave him to the mercy of your search; if you can take him, *so!*
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, iii. 1.

11. An abbreviation of *is it so?* as, He leaves us to-day. *So?* [Colloq.] — 12. In asseveration, and frequently with an ellipsis: as, I declare I did not, *so* help me God!

Never, Paulina; *so* be blest my spirit!
Shak., W. T., v. 1. 71.

13. As an indefinite particle: Ever; at all: now used only in composition, as in *whoso*, *whosoever*, *whatsoever*, etc.

Now wel I telle the my tene wat *so* tide after.
William of Paterne (E. E. T. S.), l. 607.

Confesse the to some frere,
He shal a-seile the thus sone how *so* thow enere wynne hit.
Piers Plowman (C), xiii. 7.

And so forth. See *forth*[1], *adv.* — **And so on.** Same as *and so forth.* — **By so (that)**†. (*a*) Provided that.

By so thow riche were, haue thow no conscience
How that thow come to good.
Piers Plowman (C), xiii. 5.

(*b*) In proportion as.

For the more a man may do *by so that* he do hit,
The more is he worth and worthi of wyse and goode ypreised.
Piers Plowman (C), xi. 309.

Ever so. See *ever*. — **In so far as.** See *far*[1], *adv.* — **Not so much as.** See *much*, *adv.* — **Or so,** or about thus; or thereabouts; or something of that kind: now used particularly with reference to number.

She went forth early this morning with a waiting-woman and a page *or so*.
Beau. and Fl., Woman-Hater, ii. 1.

I will take occasion of sending one of my suits to the tailor's, to have the pocket repaired, *or so*.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, i. 1.

A little sleep, once in a week *or so*.
Sheridan, The Duenna, i. 2.

Quite so. See *quite*[1]. — **So as.** (*a*†) Such as.

Thou art as tyrannous, *so as* thou art,
As those whose beauties proudly make them cruel.
Shak., Sonnets, cxxxi.

(*b*) So long as; provided that.

O, never mind; *so as* you get them off [the stage], I'll answer for it the audience won't care how.
Sheridan, The Critic, ii. 2.

He could play 'em a tune on any sort of pot you please, *so as* it was iron or block tin. *Dickens*, Bleak House, xxvi.

(*c*) With the purpose or result that; to that degree that: now followed by an infinitive phrase, or, in dialectal use, a clause of purpose or result.

And his raiment became shining, exceeding white as snow; *so as* no fuller on earth can white them.
Mark ix. 3.

D'ye s'pose of Jeff giv him a lick,
Ole Hick'ry 'd tried his head to sof'n
So's 't wouldn't hurt thet ebony stick
Thet 's made our side see stars so of'n?
Lowell, Biglow Papers, 2d ser., vii.

So called, commonly called; commonly so styled: often a saving clause introduced to indicate that the writer or speaker does not accept the name, either because he regards it as erroneous or misleading, or because he wishes for his particular purpose to modify or improve the definition: as, this liberty, *so called*, is only license; one of the three *so-called* religions of China.

He advocates the supremacy of Human Law against the *so-called* doctrine of Divine Right.
Selden, Table-Talk, p. 10.

So far forth. See *far-forth*, 2.—**So long.** See *so-long*.—**So many.** See *many*[1], *a.*—**So much.** (*a*) To that amount; just to that extent: as, our remonstrances were *so much* wasted effort. (*b*) Such a quantity regarded indefinitely or distributively: as, *so much* of this kind and *so much* of that. Compare *so many*, under *many*[1], *a.*

Ef this 'ere milkin' o' the wits,
So much a month, wasn't givin' Natur' fits.
Lowell, Biglow Papers, 2d ser., vi.

So much as, however much.

So much as you admire the beauty of his verse, his prose is full as good. *Pope.*

So that. (*a*) To the end that; in order that; with the purpose or intention that: as, these measures were taken *so that* he might escape. (*b*) With the effect or result that.

And when the ark . . . came into the camp, all Israel shouted with a great shout, *so that* the earth rang again.
1 Sam. iv. 5.

The cider is such an enormous crop that it is sold at ten shillings per hogshead; *so that* a human creature may lose his reason for a penny.
Sydney Smith, To the Countess Grey.

(*c*) Provided that; in case that; if.

Poor Queen! *so that* thy state might be no worse,
I would my skill were subject to thy curse.
Shak., Rich. II., iii. 4. 102.

It [a project] involves the devotion of all my energies, . . . but that is nothing, *so that* it succeeds.
Dickens, Bleak House, iv.

So so, only thus (implying but an ordinary degree of excellence); only tolerably; not remarkably. [Colloq.]

She is a mighty proper maid, and pretty comely, but *so so;* but hath a most pleasing tone of voice, and speaks handsomely. *Pepys*, Diary, IV. 129.

Dr. Taylor [Johnson's old schoolfellow] read the service [at Dr. Johnson's funeral], but *so so.*
Dr. S. Parr, quoted in N. and Q., 7th ser., X. 274.

So to say, so to speak, to use or borrow that expression; speaking figuratively, by analogy, or in approximate terms: as, a moral monstrosity, *so to speak.*

The habits, the manners, the bye-play, *so to speak*, of those picturesque antiques, the pensioners of Greenwich College? *D. Jerrold*, Men of Character, II. 155.

The huge original openings are thus divided, *so to say*, into two open stories. *The Century*, XXXV. 705.

So well as†, as well as; in the same way as.

The rest overgrowne with trees, which, *so well as* the bushes, were so overgrowne with Vines we could scarce passe them. Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 106.

Than so†, than something indicated or signified; than that.

Itane contemnor abs te? I, am I so little set by of thee: yea, make you no more account of me *than so?*
Terence in English (1614). (*Nares.*)

=Syn. 7. *Wherefore, Accordingly.* See *therefore.*

II. *conj.* 1†. In, of, or to what degree, extent, amount, intensity, or the like; as: used with or without the correlative adverb *so* or *as*, in connecting subordinate with principal clauses. See *as*[1], II.

He was brigt *so* the glas,
He was whit *so* the flur,
Rose red was his colur.
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 1.

So shalt thow come to a court *as* cleer *so* the sonne.
Piers Plowman (C), viii. 232.

2†. In the manner that; even as; as.

Tho so wurth [was] ligt *so* god [God] it bad.
Genesis and Exodus (E. E. T. S.), l. 57.

Wary *so* water in wore [weir].
Alysoun, l. 38. (T. Wright's Specimens of Lyric Poetry.)

Alias! thi lovesum eyghen tn
Loketh *so* man doth on his fo.
Sir Orpheo (ed. Laing), l. 74. (*Halliwell.*)

3. In such a manner that; so that: followed by a clause of purpose or result.

Thanne seide I to my-self *so* Pacience it herde.
Piers Plowman (B), xiii. 64.

4. Provided that; on condition that; in case that.

"At gowre preyere," quod Pacyence the, "*so* no man displese hym." *Piers Plowman* (B), xiii. 135.

And, *so* ye wil me new to wyve take
As ye han swern, than wol I yive yow leve
To sleen me. *Chaucer*, Good Women, l. 1319.

Or any other pretty invention, *so* it had been sudden.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, iii. 1.

Soon so†, as soon as.

The child him answerds
Sone so he hit herde.
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 6.

Sone so he wist
That I was of Wittis heus and with his wyf dame Studye.
Piers Plowman (B), x. 226.

so[1] (sō), *interj.* [The adv. *so* used elliptically: 'stand, hold, keep, etc., *so.*'] 1. Go quietly! gently! easy now! be still: often used in quieting a restless animal. Sometimes spelled *soh.*

The cheerful milkmaid takes her stool,
And sits and milks in the twilight cool,
Saying, "*So!* so, boss! *so! so!*"
J. T. Trowbridge, Farm-Yard Song.

2. *Naut.*, a direction to the helmsman to keep the ship steady: as, steady, *so!* steady!

so[2]†, *n.* See *soe.*

s. o. In exchange transactions, an abbreviation of *seller's option.* See *seller*[1].

soa†, *n.* Same as *soe.*

soak (sōk), *v.* [< ME. *soken*, soak, suck, < AS. *socian*, soak (AS. Leechdoms, ii. 252, l. 11; iii. 14, l. 17), lit. suck, a secondary form of *sūcan* (pp. *socen*), suck: see *suck.*] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To lie in and become saturated with water or some other liquid; steep.

Sokyn yn lycure (as thyng to be made softe, or other cawsys ellys). *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 463.

The farmer who got his hay in before the recent rains rejoices over his neighbours whose crop lies *soaking* over many acres.
Mortimer Collins, Thoughts in my Garden, I. 5.

2. To pass, especially to enter, as a liquid, through pores or interstices; penetrate thoroughly by saturation: followed by *in* or *through.*

That all the tears that thy poor eyes let fall
May run into that sink, and *soaking in*
Drown the lamenting fool in sea-salt tears.
Shak., Tit. And., iii. 2. 19.

A composition . . . hard as marble, and not to be *soked through* by water. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 231.

3†. To flow.

The sea-breezes and the currents that *soak* down between Africa and Brazil. *Dampier*, Voyages, II. iii. 8.

4. To drink intemperately and habitually, especially strong drink; booze; be continually under the influence of liquor.

You do nothing but *soak* with the guests all day long: whereas, if a spoonful of liquor were to cure me of a fever, I never touch a drop. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, xxi.

5. To become drained or dry. Compare *soak, v. t.*, 7. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—6. To sit over the fire absorbing the heat. [Prov. Eng.] Hence—7. To receive a prolonged baking; bake thoroughly: said of bread. [Southern U. S.]

II. *trans.* 1. To cause to lie immersed in a liquid until thoroughly saturated; steep: as, to *soak* rice in water; to *soak* a sponge.

Many of our princes—woe the while!—
Lie drown'd and *soak'd* in mercenary blood.
Shak., Hen. V., iv. 7. 79.

2. To flood; saturate; drench; steep.

Their land shall be *soaked* with blood. Isa. xxxiv. 7.

Winter *soaks* the fields. *Cowper*, Task, i. 215.

3. To take up by absorption; absorb through pores or other openings; suck in, as a liquid or other fluid: followed by *in* or *up.*

Ros. Take you me for a sponge, my lord?
Ham. Ay, sir, that *soaks up* the king's countenance, his rewards, his authorities. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iv. 2. 16.

The thirsty earth *soaks up* the rain.
Cowley, Anacreontiques, ii.

4. Houce, to drink; especially, to drink immoderately; guzzle.

Scarce a Ship goes to China but the Men come home fat with *soaking* this Liquor [Arrack], and bring store of Jars of it home with them. *Dampier*, Voyages, I. 419.

Her voice is as cracked as thine, O thou beer-*soaking* Renowner! *Thackeray*, Vanity Fair, lxvi.

5. To penetrate, work, or accomplish by wetting thoroughly: often with *through.*

The rivulet beneath *soaked* its way obscurely *through* wreaths of snow. *Scott.*

6†. To make soft as by steeping; hence, to enfeeble; enervate.

And furth with all she came to the kyng,
Which was febyll and *sokyd* with sekenesse.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 234.

7. To suck dry; exhaust; drain. [Rare.]

His feastings, wherein he was only sumptuous, could not but *soak* his exchequer. *Wotton.*

8. To bake thoroughly: said of the lengthened baking given, in particular, to bread, so that the cooking may be complete. [Prov. Eng. and U. S.]—9. To "put in soak"; pawn; pledge: as, he *soaked* his watch for ten dollars. [Slang.]—**To soak or soak up bait,** to consume much bait without taking the hook, as fish. [Fishermen's slang.]

soak (sōk), *n.* [< *soak, v.*] 1. A soaking, in any sense of the verb.—2. Specifically, a drinking-bout; a spree.

When a Southron intends to have a *soak*, he takes the bottle to his bedside, goes to bed, and lies there till he gets drunk.
Parsons's Tour Among the Planters. (*Bartlett.*)

3. That in which anything is soaked; a steep.

A *soak* or steep for seeds. *New Amer. Farm Book*, p. 58.

4. One who or that which soaks. (*a*) A landspring. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.] (*b*) A tippler; a hard drinker. [Colloq.]

5. An over-stocking, with or without a foot, worn over the long stocking for warmth or protection from dirt. Compare *boot-hose, stirrup-hose.*—**To put in soak,** to put in pawn; pawn; pledge: as, to *put* one's rings *in soak.* [Slang.]

soakage (sō'kāj), *n.* [< *soak* + *-age.*] The act of soaking; also, that which soaks; the amount of fluid absorbed by soaking.

The entire country from Gozersjup to Cassala is a dead flat. . . . There is no drainage upon this perfect level; thus, during the rainy season, the *soakage* actually melts the soil. *Sir S. W. Baker*, Heart of Africa, i.

It shall be ruiable to allow *soakage* to cover the moisture absorbed by the package from its contents as follows, etc.
New York Produce Exchange Report, 1888–9, p. 806.

soak-barrel (sōk'bar'el), *n.* A barrel in which fresh fish are put to soak before salting.

soaker (sō'kėr), *n.* [< *soak* + *-er*[1].] One who or that which soaks. (*a*) That which steeps, wets, or drenches, as a rain.

Well, sir, suppose it's a *soaker* in the morning, . . . then may be, after all, it comes out a fine day.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, I. 314.

(*b*) A habitual drinker; one accustomed to drink spirituous liquors to excess; a toper. [Colloq.]

By a good natur'd man is usually meant neither more nor less than a good fellow, a painful, able, and laborious *soaker.* *South*, Sermons, VI. iii.

The Sun's a good Pimple, an honest *soaker;* he has a Cellar at your Antipodes. *Congreve*, Way of the World, iv. 10.

soak-hole (sōk'hōl), *n.* A space marked off in a stream, in which sheep are washed before shearing. [Australia.]

Parallel poles, resting on forks driven into the bed of the waterhole, were run out on the surface of the stream, forming square *soak-holes*, a long narrow lane leading to the dry land. *A. C. Grant*, Bush Life in Queensland, I. 82.

soaking (sō'king), *n.* [< ME. *sokynge;* verbal n. of *soak, v.*] 1. A steeping; a wetting; a drenching.

Sokynge, or longe lyynge in lycure. Infusio, inbibitura. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 463.

Few in the ships escaped a good *soaking.*
Cook, Second Voyage, i. 1.

2. Intemperate and continual drinking. Compare *soak, v. i.*, 4. [Colloq.]

soakingly (sō'king-li), *adv.* As in soaking; hence, little by little; gradually.

A mannes enemies in battail are to be ouercomed with a carpenter's squaring axe—that is to say, *soakingly*, one pece after an other.
Udall, tr. of Apophthegms of Erasmus.

soaking-pit (sō'king-pit), *n.* A pit in which steel ingots are placed immediately after casting, in order that the mass may acquire a uniform temperature, the interior of such ingots remaining for some time after casting too hot to roll satisfactorily. These pits are generally known as "Gjers soaking-pits," from the name of the metallurgist who first introduced them into use.

soaky (sō'ki), *a.* [Also dial. *soeky;* < *soak* + *-y*[1]. Cf. *soggy.*] 1. Moist on the surface; steeped in water; soggy.—2. Effeminate. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

soam[1] (sōm), *n.* [Origin obscure.] 1. A chain for attaching the leading horses to a plow. It is supported by a hanger beneath the clevis, in order to preserve the line of draft and avoid pulling down the nose of the plow-beam. *E. H. Knight.*

2. A short rope used to pull the tram in a coal-mine. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

soam[2] (sōm), *n.* [A var. of *seam*[2].] A horse-load. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

so-and-so (sō'and-sō), *n.* Some one or something not definitely named: commonly representing some person or thing in an imaginary or supposed instance: as, Mrs. *So-and-so;* was he wrong in doing *so-and-so?* Compare *so*[1], *adv.*, 5.

soap (sōp), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *sape;* < ME. *sope, soope, sape,* < AS. *sāpe* = MD. *sepe,* D. *zeep* = MLG. *sēpe,* LG. *sepe* = OHG. *seifa, seipha, seipfa,* soap, MHG. G. *seife,* G. dial. *seipfe* = Icel. *sāpa* = Sw. *såpa* = Dan. *sæbe* (Icel., etc., < AS.), soap; cf. L. *sapo,* pomade for coloring the hair (Pliny: see def. 2), LL. ML. soap (> Gr. *σάπων* = It. *sapone* = Sp. *jabon* = Pg. *sabão* = Pr. *sabo* = F. *savon* (> Turk. *sabun*) = W. *sebon* = Ir. *siabunn* = Gael. *siopunn,* soap), prob. < Teut., the true L. cognate being prob. *sebum,* tallow, grease (see *sebum, sebaceous*). Cf. Finn. *saippio,* < Teut. The word, if orig. Teut., is prob. identical with AS. *sāp* = OHG. *seifa,* resin, and connected with AS. **sīpan, sipian,* LG. *sipen,* MHG. *sīfen,* trickle, and perhaps with AS. *sæp,* etc., sap: see *sæp, sipe, sap*[1].] 1. A chemical compound in common domestic use for washing and cleansing, made by the union of certain fatty acids with a saliñable base. Fats and fixed oils consist of fatty acids combined with glycerin. On treating them with a strong base, like potash or soda, glycerin is set free, and the fatty acid combines with the strong base and forms a soap. Soap is of two kinds—*soluble* soap, in which the base is potash, soda, or ammonia, and *insoluble* soap, whose base is an earth or a metallic oxid. Only the soluble soaps dissolve readily in water and have detergent qualities. Insoluble soaps are used only in pharmacy for liniments or plasters. Of the fats, stearates make the hardest, oleates the softest soaps; and of the bases, soda makes the hardest and least soluble, and potash the softest and most soluble. Perfumes are occasionally added, or various coloring matters are stirred in while the soap is semi-fluid. White soaps are generally made of olive-oil and soda. Common household soaps are made chiefly of soda and tallow. Yellow soap is composed of tallow, rosin, and soda, to which some palm-oil is occasionally added. (See *rosin-soap.*) Mottled soap is made by simply adding mineral and other colors during the manufacture of ordinary hard soap. Marine soap, known as *salt-water soap,* which has the property of dissolving as well in salt water as in fresh, is made of palm- or cocoanut-oil and soda. Soft soaps are made with potash, instead of soda, and whale-, seal-, or olive-oil, or the oils of linseed, hemp-seed, rape-seed, etc., with the addition of a little tallow. Excellent soaps are made from palm-oil and soda. A solution of soap in alcohol, with camphor and a little essential oil added to scent it, forms a soft ointment called *opodeldoc,* now superseded by soap-liniment, a similar preparation, which is liquid. Medicinal soap, when pure, is prepared from caustic soda and either olive- or almond-oil. It is chiefly employed to form pills of a gently aperient antacid action.

2†. A kind of pomade for coloring the hair. [Only as a translation of the Latin.]—3. Smooth words; persuasion; flattery: more often called *soft soap.* [Slang.]

> He and I are great chums, and a little *soft soap* will go a long way with him.
> *T. Hughes,* Tom Brown at Oxford, xxxiii. (*Davies.*)

4. Money secretly used for political purposes. [Political slang, U. S.]

Soap.—Originally used by the Republican managers during the campaign of 1880, as the cipher for "money" in their telegraphic dispatches. In 1884 it was revived as a derisive war cry aimed at the Republicans by their opponents. *Mag. of Amer. Hist.,* XIII. 394.

Almond-oil soap, a soap made of sodium hydrate and almond-oil. Also called *amygdaline soap.*—**Arsenical soap,** a saponaceous preparation used in taxidermy to preserve skins from natural decay and from the attacks of insects. There are many kinds, all alike consisting in the impregnation of some kind of soap with arsenious acid or commercial arsenic.—**Beef's-marrow soap,** a soap of soda and animal oil.—**Boiled soap.** Same as *grained soap.*—**Bone soap,** a soap made from cocoanut-oil mixed with jelly from bones.—**Butter soap,** soap made from soda and butter; sapo butyricus.—**Calcium soap,** a soap made either directly by saponifying fat with hydrate of lime, or by treating soluble soap with a solution of a salt of lime. It is used in the manufacture of stearin wax.—**Carbolic soap,** a disinfectant soap containing 1 part of carbolic acid to 9 parts of soap.—**Castile soap,** a hard soap composed of soda and olive-oil, of two varieties: (1) *white Castile soap,* which contains 21 per cent. of water, is of a pale grayish-white color, giving no oily stains to paper, free from rancid odor, and entirely soluble in alcohol or water; and (2) *marbled Castile soap,* which is harder and more alkaline, contains 14 per cent. of water, and has veins or streaks of ferruginous matter running through it. Formerly also, erroneously, *castle-soap;* also *Spanish soap.*

> Roll but with your eyes
> And foam at the mouth. A little *castle-soap*
> Will do't, to rub your lips.
> *B. Jonson,* Devil is an Ass, v. 3.

Curd soap, soap made from soda and a purified animal fat consisting largely of stearin.—**Fulling-soap,** a soap used in fulling cloth composed of 124 parts of soap, 54 of clay, and 110 of calcined soda-ash.—**German soft soap.** Same as *green soap.*—**Glass-makers' soap.** Same as *glass-soap.*—**Grained soap,** soap remelted and worked over for toilet purposes.—**Green soap,** an officinal preparation of soft soap, made from potash and linseed- or hempseed-oil, colored by indigo, and used in the treatment of eczema and other cutaneous diseases.—**Gum soap,** a soap prepared from potash and fixed oils.—**Marine soap.** See def. 1.—**Olive-oil soda-soap.** Same as *Castile soap.*—**Quicksilver soap†.** See *quicksilver plaster,* under *quicksilver.*—**Silicated soap.** See *silicated.*—**Soap of guaiac,** soap composed of liquor potassæ and guaiac.—**Soft soap.** (*a*) A liquid soap, especially a soap made with potash as a base; so called because it does not harden into cakes, but remains semi-fluid or ropy. The softest soap is made from potash lye and olive-oil or fats rich in oleic acid. (*b*) See def. 3.—**Spaniah soap.** Same as *Castile soap.*

> Some may present thee with a pounde or twaine
> Of *Spanishe soape* to washe thy lynnen white.
> *Gascoigne,* Councell to Master Withipoll.

Starkey's soap, a soap made by triturating equal parts of potassium carbonate, oil of turpentine, and Venice turpentine.—**Transparent soap,** a soap made of soda and kidney-fat, dried, then dissolved in alcohol, filtered, and evaporated in molds.—**Venice soap,** a mottled soap made of olive-oil and soda, with a small quantity of iron or zinc sulphate in solution. *Simmonds.*—**Windsor soap,** a scented soap made of soda with olive-oil 1 part and tallow 9 parts.—**Zinc soap,** a soap obtained by the double decomposition of zinc sulphate and soap, or by saponifying zinc white with olive-oil or fat. It is used as an oil-color, as an ointment, and as zinc plaster.

soap (sōp), *v. t.* [< *soap, n.*] 1. To rub or treat with soap; apply soap to.

> Belia *soaped* his face and rubbed his face, and *soaped* his hands and rubbed his hands, and splashed him and rinsed him and toweled him, until he was as red as beet-root. *Dickens,* Our Mutual Friend, iv. 5.

2. To use smooth words to; flatter. [Slang.]

> These Dear Jacks *soap* the people shameful, but we Cheap Jacks don't. We tell 'em the truth about themselves to their faces, and scorn to court 'em.
> *Dickens,* Doctor Marigold.

soap-apple (sōp'ap″l), *n.* Same as *soap-plant.*

soap-ashes (sōp'ash″ez), *n. pl.* Ashes containing lye or potash, and thus useful in making soap.

> So drugs and sweet woods, where they are, cannot but yield great profit; *soap ashes* likewise, and other things that may be thought of. *Bacon,* Plantations (ed. 1887).

soap-balls (sōp'bâlz), *n. pl.* Balled soap, made by dissolving a soap in a little hot water, mixing it with starch, and then molding the mixture into balls. The starch acts upon the skin as an emollient.

soap-bark, soap-bark tree (sōp'bärk, -trē). See *quillai* and *Pithecolobium.*

soap-beck (sōp'bek), *n.* In a dye-house, a vessel filled with a solution of soap in water.

soapberry (sōp'ber″i), *n.*; pl. *soapberries* (-iz). The fruit of one of several species of *Sapindus;* also, any of the trees producing it, and, by extension, any member of the genus. The fruit of the proper soapberries so abounds in saponin as to serve the purpose of soap. That of *S. Saponaria,* a small tree of South America, the West Indies, and Florida, is much used in the West Indies for cleansing linen, etc., and is said to be extremely efficacious, though with frequent use deleterious to the fabric. Its roots also contain saponin. Its hard black seeds are made up into rosaries and necklaces, and sometimes have been used as buttons. In the East Indies the fruit of *S. trifoliatus* appears to have been used as a detergent from remote times. The pulp is regarded also as astringent, anthelmintic, and tonic, and the seeds yield a medicinal oil. The wood is made into combs and other small articles. This species is sometimes called *Indian filbert,* translating the Mohammedan name. *S. (Dittelasma) Rarak,* of Cochin-China, etc., has also a detergent property. The wood of *S. acuminatus (S. marginatus),* of the southern United States, etc., is hard and strong, easily split into strips, and in the southwest much used for making cotton-baskets and the frames of pack-saddles. Its berries are reddish-brown, of the size of a cherry, with a soapy pulp. Also called *wild china-tree* (which see, under *china-tree*). The fruit of some species yields an edible pulp, though the seed is poisonous. Another name, especially of *S. trifoliatus,* is *soapnut.*

soap-boiler (sōp'boi″lèr), *n.* 1. A maker of soap.

> The new company of gentlemen *soapboilers* have procured Mrs. Sanderson, the Queen's laundress, to subscribe to the goodness of the new soap.
> *Court and Times of Charles I.,* II. 230.

2. That in which soap is boiled or made; a soap-pan. *Imp. Dict.*

soap-boiling (sōp'boi″ling), *n.* The business of boiling or manufacturing soap.

soap-bubble (sōp'bub″l), *n.* A bubble formed from soapy water; especially, a thin spherical film of soap-suds inflated by blowing through a pipe, and forming a hollow globe which has often beautiful iridescent colors playing over the surface.

> One afternoon he was seized with an irresistible desire to blow *soap-bubbles.* . . . Behold him, therefore, at the arched window, with an earthen pipe in his mouth! . . . Behold him scattering airy spheres abroad, from the window into the street. *Hawthorne,* Seven Gables, xi.

soap-bulb (sōp'bulb), *n.* Same as *soap-plant.*

soap-cerate (sōp'sē″rāt), *n.* An ointment composed of soap-plaster (2 parts), yellow wax (2¼ parts), and olive-oil (4 parts).

soap-coil (sōp'koil), *n.* A coiled pipe fitted to the inside of a soap-boiling kettle, through which hot steam is circulated to boil the contents of the kettle.

soap-crutch (sōp'kruch), *n.* A staff or rod with a crosspiece at one end, formerly used in crutching or stirring soap.

soap-crutching (sōp'kruch″ing), *n.* The process of crutching or stirring soap in kettles.—**Soap-crutching machine,** an apparatus for mixing soap. It consists of a vertical cylinder in which are numerous spiral wings and an upright shaft with radial arms, to which a rotary motion is communicated by gearing. When the tank is filled with soap, the spiral wings act like screws, carrying up the heavier part of the materials toward the top, and thoroughly intermixing the whole.

soap-earth (sōp'érth), *n.* Soapstone or steatite.

soap-engine (sōp'en″jin), *n.* A machine upon which slabs of soap are piled to be crosscut into bars. *Weale.*

soaper (sō'pèr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *soper;* < ME. *sopare;* < *soap* + *-er*[1].] A soap-maker; a dealer in soap. [Obsolete or provincial.]

> *Sopers* and here sones for seluer han be knyghtes.
> *Piers Plowman* (C), vi. 72.

soap-fat (sōp'fat), *n.* Fatty refuse laid aside for use in the making of soap.

soap-fish (sōp'fish), *n.* A serranoid fish of the genus *Rhypticus* (or *Promicropterus*): so called from the soapy skin. Several are found along the Atlantic coast of the United States, as *R. maculatus, R. decoratus,* and *R. pituitosus.* See cut under *Rhypticus.*

soap-frame (sōp'frām), *n.* A series of square frames locked together, designed to hold soap while solidifying, preparatory to its being cut into bars or cakes.

> The interior width of *soap-frames* corresponds to the length of a bar of soap, and the length of a frame is equal to the thickness of about twenty bars of soap.
> *Watt,* Soap-making, p. 20.

soap-glue (sōp'glö), *n.* A gelatinous mass resulting from the boiling together of tallow and lye.

soap-house (sōp'hous), *n.* A house or building in which soap is made.

soapiness (sō'pi-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being soapy. *Bailey,* 1727.

soap-kettle (sōp'ket″l), *n.* A soap-boiler.

soapless (sōp'les), *a.* [< *soap* + *-less.*] Lacking soap; free from soap; hence, unwashed.

> He accepted the offered hand of his new friend, which . . . was of a marvellously dingy and *soapless* aspect.
> *Bulwer,* Pelham, xiix.

soap-liniment (sōp'lin″i-ment), *n.* A liniment composed of soap (10 parts), camphor (5), oil of rosemary (1), alcohol (70), and water (14): an anodyne and rubefacient embrocation.

soap-lock (sōp'lok), *n.* A lock of hair worn on the temple and kept smoothly in place by being soaped; hence, any lock brushed apart from the rest of the hair, and carefully kept in position. [U. S.]

> As he stepped from the cars he . . . brushed his *soap-locks* forward with his hand. *The Century,* XXXVI. 249.

soap-maker (sōp'mā″kèr), *n.* A manufacturer of soap.

soap-making (sōp'mā″king), *n.* The manufacture of soap; soap-boiling.

soap-mill (sōp'mil), *n.* 1. A machine for cutting soap into thin shavings, preparatory to drying it, and as a step toward fitting it for grinding.—2. A mill for grinding dry soap, in the manufacture of bath-soap and other soap powders.

soapnut (sōp'nut), *n.* 1. Same as *soapberry.*—2. The fruit of an East Indian climbing shrub, *Acacia concinna;* also, the plant itself. The long flat pods have a saponaceous property, and are much used in Bombay as a detergent, especially in a wash for the head. They are also used as a deobstruent and expectorant and in jaundice. Also *soap-pod.*

soap-pan (sōp'pan), *n.* In the manufacture of soap, a large pan or vessel, generally of cast-iron, in which the ingredients are boiled to the desired consistence.

> The *soap-pan* or copper (or, as the French and Americans term it, kettle) is sometimes made of cast-iron, in several divisions, united together by iron cement.
> *Watt,* Soap-making, p. 17.

soap-plant (sōp'plant), *n.* One of several plants whose bulbs serve the purpose of soap; particularly, the Californian *Chlorogalum pomeridianum,* of the lily family. It is a stout brownish plant, from 1 to 3 feet high, with long linear leaves and a spreading panicle of white flowers. The bulb, which is from 1 to 4 inches thick, when divested of its coat of dark-brown fibers, produces, if rubbed on wet cloth, a thick lather, and is often substituted for soap. Also called *soap-apple* and *soap-bulb,* and, together with some plants of a similar property, by the Mexican name *amole. Zygadenus Fremontii,* also Californian, is another soap-plant.—**Indian soap-plant,** a name ascribed to the soapberry *Sapindus acuminatus,* and to the *Chlorogalum.*

soap-plaster (sōp'plās″tèr), *n.* A plaster composed of curd soap (10 ounces), yellow wax (12½ ounces), olive-oil (1 pint), oxid of lead (15 ounces), and vinegar (1 gallon).

soap-pod (sōp'pod), *n.* 1. One of the legumes of several Chinese species of *Cæsalpinia;* also, the plant itself. The legumes are saponaceous, and are employed by the Chinese as a substitute for soap.—2. Same as *soapnut,* 2.

soaproot (sōp′rōt), *n.* 1. A Spanish herb, *Gypsophila Struthium*, whose root contains saponin. Also called *Egyptian* or *Spanish soaproot*. —2. A Californian bulbous plant, *Leucocrinum montanum*, of the lily family, bearing white fragrant flowers close to the ground in early spring. Soaproot is used by the Digger Indians to take trout. At the season of the year when the streams run but little water, and the fish collect in the deepest and widest holes, they cut off the water above such holes in the stream, and put soaproot rubbed to a lather into the holes, which soon causes the fish in the holes to float stupefied on the surface.

soapstone (sōp′stōn), *n.* A variety of steatite (see *talc*); specifically, a piece of such stone used when heated for a griddle, a foot-warmer, or other like purpose.

He . . . fished up a disused *soapstone* from somewhere, put it on the stove that was growing hot for the early baking, and stood erect and patient — like a guard — till the *soapstone* was warm. *The Century*, XL. 531.

soap-suds (sōp′sudz′), *n. pl.* A solution of soap in water stirred till it froths; froth of soapy water.

Phib Cook left her evening wash-tub, and appeared at her door in *soap-suds* . . . and general dampness.
George Eliot, Janet's Repentance, iv.

soap-tree (sōp′trē), *n.* The soapberry-tree *Sapindus Saponaria*. See *soapberry*.

soapweed (sōp′wēd), *n.* A plant, *Agave heteracantha*, or some other species of the samo genus. See *amole*.

soapwood (sōp′wůd), *n.* A West Indian timber-tree or shrub, *Clethra tinifolia*.

soap-works (sōp′wėrks), *n. sing.* or *pl.* A place or building for the manufacture of soap.

The high price of potash, and the diminished price as well as improved quality of the crude sodas, have led to their general adoption in *soap-works*. *Ure*, Dict., III. 846.

soapwort (sōp′wėrt), *n.* 1. A plant of the genus *Saponaria*, chiefly *S. officinalis*. It is a smooth perennial herb, a rather stout rambling plant a foot or two high, bearing white or pinkish flowers, native in Europe and western Asia, and running wild from gardens in America. Its leaves and roots abound in saponin; they produce a froth when rubbed in water, and are useful as a cleansing agent. They can be employed with advantage, it is said, in some final processes of washing silk and wool, imparting a peculiar gloss without injuring the most sensitive color. (Also called *bouncing-bet*, *fuller's herb*, and by many other names. See cut under *petal*.) *S. Vaccaria* (*Vaccaria vulgaris*), the cow-herb, also contains saponin. *S. cæspitosa*, *S. Calabrica*, and *S. ocymoides* are finer European species desirable in culture.

The Upper Part of the Stem with Flowers of Soapwort (*Saponaria officinalis*).

2. Any plant of the order *Sapindaceæ*. *Lindley*. —**Soapwort-gentian**. See *gentian*.

soapy (sō′pi), *a.* 1. Consisting of or containing soap; resembling soap; having some of the properties of soap; saponaceous.

All soaps and *soapy* substances . . . resolve solids, and sometimes attenuate or thin the fluids.
Arbuthnot, On Diet, i.

2. Smeared with soap: as, *soapy* hands.

Our *soapy* laundresses. *Randolph*, Conceited Peddler.

3. Belonging to or characteristic of soap: as, a *soapy* taste; a *soapy* feeling.

The backgrounds to all these figures have been scraped off, leaving a *soapy* light color.
The Century, XXXVII. 672.

4. Smooth-tongued; unctuous; plausible; flattering. [Slang.]

soar[1] (sōr), *v. i.* [Early mod. E. also *sore;* < ME. *soren*, *sooren*, < OF. *essoreir*, *essorer*, F. *essorer*, lay out, mount, or soar, dial. *essourer*, air clothes, = Pr. *essaureiar*, *eisaurar* = It. *sorare*, soar, < LL. **exaurare*, expose to the air, formed < L. *ex*, out, + *aura*, a breeze, the air: see *aura*[1].] 1. To mount on wings, or as on wings, through the air; fly aloft, as a bird or other winged creature; specifically, to rise and remain on the wing without visible movements of the pinions. The specific mode of flight is specially distinguished from any one in which the wings are flapped to beat the air; but the term *soaring* is also loosely applied to any light, easy flight to a great height with little advance in any other direction, whatever be the action of the wings, as of a skylark rising nearly vertically from the ground. In the case of heavy-bodied, short-winged birds which fly up thus, the action is often specified as *rocketing* or *towering* (see these verbs). A kind of swift wayward soaring, as of the swallow, is often called *skimming*. Soaring specifically so called, or sailing on the air, is best shown in the flight of long-winged birds, whether their wings be either narrow and sharp, or ample and blunt, as the albatross, frigato, and some other sea-birds, storks, cranes, and some other large waders, turkey-buzzards and other vultures, eagles, kites, and some other large birds of prey. It is capable of being indefinitely protracted, either on a horizontal plane, or at a considerable inclination upward, at least in some cases; but most birds which soar to a higher level without beating the wings take a spiral course, mounting as much as they can on that part of each lap which is against the wind, and this action is usually specified as *gyrating* or *circling*.

So have I seen a lark rising from his bed of grass, and *soaring* upwards, singing as he rises, and hopes to get to heaven, and climb above the clouds.
Jer. Taylor, Sermon, The Return of Prayers, ii.

2. To mount or rise aloft; rise, or seem to rise, lightly in the air.

Flames rise and sink by fits; at last they *soar*
In one bright blaze, and then descend no more.
Dryden.

He could see at once the huge dark shell of the cupola, the slender *soaring* grace of Giotto's campanile, and the quaint octagon of San Giovanni in front of them.
George Eliot, Romola, iii.

We miss the cupola of Saint Cyriacus *soaring* in triumph above the triumphal monument of the heathen.
E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 73.

3. To float, as at the surface of a liquid. [Rare.]

'Tis very likely that the shadow of your rod . . . will cause the Chubs to sink down to the bottom with fear; for they be a very fearful fish, . . . but they will presently rise up to the top again, and lie there *soaring* till some shadow affrights them again.
I. Walton, Complete Angler (ed. 1653), p. 53.

4. To rise mentally, morally, or socially; aspire beyond the commonplace or ordinary level.

How high a pitch his resolution *soars!*
Shak., Rich. II., i. 1. 109.

But know, young prince, that valour *soars* above
What the world calls misfortune and affliction.
Addison, Cato, ii. 4.

In every age the first necessary step towards truth has been the renunciation of those *soaring* dreams of the human heart which strive to picture the cosmic frame as other and fairer than it appears to the eye of the impartial observer. *Lotze*, Microcosmus (trans.), I., Int., p. vii.

soar[1] (sōr), *n.* [< *soar*[1], *v.*] 1. The act of soaring, or rising in the air.

The churches themselves [of Rome] are generally ugly. . . . There is none of the spring and *soar* which one may see even in the Lombard churches.
Lowell, Fireside Travels, p. 306.

2. The height attained in soaring; the range of one who or that which soars. [Rare.]

Within *soar*
Of towering eagles, to all the fowls he seems
A phœnix. *Milton*, P. L., v. 270.

soar[2]†, *n.* See *sore*[2].

soarant (sōr′ant), *a.* [< OF. *essorant*, ppr. of *essorer*, mount, soar: see *soar*[1].] In *her.*, flying aloft, poised on the wing, as an eagle.

soar-eaglet, **soar-falcont**, *n.* See *sore-eagle*, *sore-falcon*.

soaringly (sōr′ing-li), *adv.* [< *soaring* + *-ly*[2].] As if soaring; so as to soar; with an upward motion or direction.

Their summits to heaven
Shoot *soaringly* forth.
Byron, Manfred, i. 1.

soave (sō-ä′ve), *adv.* [It., < L. *suavis*, sweet, grateful, delightful: see *suave*.] In *music*, with sweetness or tenderness.

soavemente (sō-ä-vä-men′te), *adv.* [It., < *soave*, sweet: see *soave*, *suave*.] Same as *soave*.

sob[1] (sob), *v.*; pret. and pp. *sobbed*, ppr. *sobbing*. [< ME. *sobben*, < AS. **sobbian*, a secondary or collateral form of *scófian*, *siófian*, lament; perhaps connected with OHG. *sūftōn*, *sūfteōn*, MHG. *sūften*, *sūfzen*, G. *seufzen*, sob, sigh, < OHG. *sūft*, a sob, sigh (cf. Icel. *syptir*, a sobbing), < *sūfan* (= AS. *sūpan*, etc.), drink in, sup: see *sup*, *sop*. Cf. *sob*[2].] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To sigh strongly with a sudden heaving of the breast or a kind of convulsive motion; weep with convulsive catchings of the breath.

He . . . sori gan wexe,
And wepte water with his eyghen and weyled the tyme
That euere he dede dede that dere God displesed;
Swowed and *sobbed* and syked ful ofte.
Piers Plowman (B), xiv. 326.

Sweet father, cease your tears; for, at your grief,
See how my wretched sister *sobs* and weeps.
Shak., Tit. And., iii. 1. 137.

2. To make a sound resembling a sob.

Pale Ocean in unquiet slumber lay,
And the wild winds flew round, *sobbing* in their dismay.
Shelley, Adonais, xiv.

II. *trans.* 1. To give forth or utter with sobs; particularly, to say with sobbing.

He *sobs* his soul out in the gush of blood.
Pope, Iliad, xvi. 419.

2. In *lute-playing*, to deaden the tone of by damping the string, or relaxing the finger by which it is stopped.

sob[1] (sob), *n.* [< *sob*[1], *v.*] 1. A convulsive heaving of the breast and inspiration of breath, under the impulse of painful emotion, and accompanied with weeping; a strong or convulsive sigh. It consists of a short, convulsive, somewhat noisy respiratory movement.

Herewith hir swelling *sobbes*
Did tie hir tong from talke.
Gascoigne, Philomene (Steele Glas, etc., ed. Arber, p. 99).

I'll go in and weep, . . .
Crack my clear voice with *sobs*.
Shak., T. and C., iv. 2. 114.

2. A sound resembling the sobbing of a human being.

The tremulous *sob* of the complaining owl.
Wordsworth. (*Webster*.)

sob[2] (sob), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sobbed*, ppr. *sobbing*. [Prob. a var. of *sop:* see *sop*, *sup*. Cf. *sob*[1].] 1. To sup; suck up. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.] —2. To sop; soak with a liquid. [Prov. Eng. and U. S.]

The tree, being *sobbed* and wet, swells. *Mortimer*.

The highlands are *sobbed* and boggy.
New York Herald, Letter from Charleston. (*Bartlett*.)

sob[3] (sob), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sobbed*, ppr. *sobbing*. [Origin obscure.] To frighten. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

It was not of old that a Conspiracie of Bishops could frustrate and *sob* off the right of the people.
Milton, Reformation in Eng., i.

sobal, *n.* Same as *sobol*[1].

sobbing (sob′ing), *n.* [< ME. *sobbing*, *sobbynge;* verbal n. of *sob*[1], *v.*] The act of one who sobs; a series of sobs or sounds of a similar nature.

sobbingly (sob′ing-li), *adv.* With sobs. *George Eliot*, Felix Holt, xxxvii.

sobeit (sō-bē′it), *conj.* [Prop. three words, *so be it*, if it be so; cf. *albeit*, *howbeit*.] If it be so; provided that.

The heart of his friend cared little whither he went, *sobeit* he were not too much alone.
Longfellow, Hyperion, ii. 9.

sober (sō′bėr), *a.* [< ME. *sober*, *sobur*, *sobre*, < OF. (and F.) *sobre* = Sp. Pg. It. *sobrio*, < L. *sobrius*, sober, < *so-*, a var. of *se-*, apart, used privatively, + *ebrius*, drunken: see *ebrious*, *ebriety*. The same prefix occurs in L. *socors*, without heart, *solvere*, loose (see *solve*).] 1. Free from the influence of intoxicating liquors; not drunk; unintoxicated.

Ner. How like you the young German? . . .
Por. Very vilely in the morning, when he is *sober*, and most vilely in the afternoon, when he is drunk.
Shak., M. of V., i. 2. 93.

2. Habitually temperate in the use of liquor; not given to the use of strong or much drink.

A *sober* man is Percivale and pure;
But once in life was flustered with new wine.
Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

3. Temperate in general character or habit; free from excess; avoiding extremes; moderate.

Be *sobre* of syzte and of tonge,
In etynge and in handlynge and in alle thi fyue wittis.
Piers Plowman (B), xiv. 53.

A man of *sober* life,
Fond of his friend and civil to his wife;
Not quite a madman, though a pasty fell,
And much too wise to walk into a well.
Pope, Imit. of Hor., II. ii. 188.

4. Guided or tempered by reason; rational; sensible; sane; sound; dispassionate; commonplace.

A *sober* and humble distinction must . . . be made betwixt divine and human things.
Bacon, Physical Fables, ii., Expl.

The dreams of Oriental fancy have become the *sober* facts of our every-day life.
O. W. Holmes, Med. Essays, p. 213.

5. Free from violence or tumult; serene; calm; tranquil; self-controlled.

Then the se wex *sober*, aesit the wyndis;
Calme was the course, clensit the aire.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 4663.

With such *sober* and unnoted passion
He did behave his anger, ere 'twas spent,
As if he had but proved an argument.
Shak., T. of A., iii. 5. 21.

I'd have you *sober*, and contain yourself.
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, i. 1.

6. Modest; demure; sedate; staid; dignified; serious; grave; solemn.

He aez ther ydel men ful stronge
& aa[y]de to hen [hem ?] with *sobre* sonn,
"Wy stonde ze ydel thise dayez longe?"
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), l. 531.

What damned error but some *sober* brow
Will bless it, and approve it with a text?
Shak., M. of V., iii. 2. 78.

Come, pensive Nun, devout and pure,
Sober, stedfast, and demure.
Milton, Il Penseroso, l. 32.

What parts gay France from *sober* Spain?
Prior, Alma, ii.

The "Good-natured Man" was *sober* when compared with the rich drollery of "She Stoops to Conquer."
Macaulay, Goldsmith.

7. Plain or simple in color; somber; dull.

Now shall my friend Petruchio do me grace,
And offer me disguised in *sober* robes
To old Baptista as a schoolmaster
Well seen in music, to instruct Bianca.
Shak., T. of the S., i. 2. 132.

Twilight gray
Had in her *sober* livery all things clad.
Milton, P. L., iv. 599.

Autumn bold,
With universal tinge of *sober* gold,
Keats, Endymion, i.

8. Little; small; mean; poor; weak. *Jamieson.* [Obsolete or Scotch.]

Herald, saith he, tell the Lord Governor and the Lord Huntley that we have entered your country with a *sober* company (which in the language of the Scots is poor and mean): your army is both great and fresh.
Heylin, Hist. Reformation, i. 90. (*Davies.*)

=Syn. 3-5. Cool, collected, unimpassioned, steady, staid, somber. *Sober* differs from the words compared under *grave* in expressing the absence of exhilaration or excitement, whether physical, mental, or spiritual, whether beneficial or harmful.

sober (sō′bėr), *v.* [< ME. *soberen*, < LL. *sobriare*, make sober, < L. *sobrius*, sober: see *sober*, *a.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To make sober; free from intoxication.

A little learning is a dangerous thing;
Drink deep, or taste not the Pierian spring:
There shallow draughts intoxicate the brain,
And drinking largely *sobers* us again.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 218.

2†. To mitigate; assuage; soften; restrain.

A! my lord, & it like yow at this lefe tyme,
I be-seche you, for my sake *sober* youre wille.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 8491.

Thy Fadir that in heuen is meste,
He vppon highte,
Thy sorowes for to *sobir*
To the he hase me sente. *York Plays*, p. 245.

3. To make serious, grave, or sad: often followed by *down*.

The essential qualities of . . . majestic simplicity, pathetic earnestness of supplication, *sobered* by a profound reverence, are common between the translations [incorporated into the English Liturgy] and the originals.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., xiv.

The usually buoyant spirits of his attendant had of late been materially *sobered down*.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 36.

II. *intrans.* To become sober, in any sense of the word. Especially—(*a*) To recover from intoxication: generally with *up*. (*b*) To become staid, serious, or grave: often followed by *down*.

Vance gradually *sobered down*. *Bulwer.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

But when we found that no one knew which way to go, we *sobered down* and waited for them to come up; and it was well we did, for otherwise probably not one of us would ever have reached California, because of our inexperience. *The Century*, XLI. 113.

sober-blooded (sō′bėr-blud″ed), *a.* Free from passion or enthusiasm; cool-blooded; cool; calm. [Rare.]

This same young *sober-blooded* boy, . . . a man cannot make him laugh. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iv. 3. 94.

soberize (sō′bėr-īz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *soberized*, ppr. *soberizing*. [< *sober* + *-ize*.] **I.** *trans.* To make sober. [Rare.]

And I was thankful for the moral sight,
That *soberised* the vast and wild delight.
Crabbe, Tales of the Hall, vi.

Turning her head, . . . she saw her own face and form in the glass. Such reflections are *sobering* to plain people; their own eyes are not enchanted with the image.
Charlotte Brontë, Shirley, vii.

II. *intrans.* To become sober. [Rare.] *Imp. Dict.*

Also spelled *soberise*.

soberly† (sō′bėr-li), *a.* [< ME. *soberly*; < *sober* + *-ly*[1].] Sober; solemn; sad.

He nas nat right fat, I undertake,
But loked holwe, and therto *soberly*.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 289.

soberly (sō′bėr-li), *adv.* [< ME. *soberly*, *sobrelîche*, *soburly*, *sobyrly*; < *sober* + *-ly*[2].] In a sober manner, or with a sober appearance, in any sense of the word *sober*.

sober-minded (sō′bėr-mīn″ded), *a.* Temperate in mind; self-controlled and rational.

Young men likewise exhort to be *sober-minded*.
Tit. ii. 6.

sober-mindedness (sō′bėr-mīn″ded-nes), *n.* Sobriety of mind; wise self-control and moderation.

To induce habits of modesty, humility, temperance, frugality, obedience—in one word, *sober-mindedness*.
Bp. Porteous, Sermon before the University of Cambridge. [(*Latham.*)

soberness (sō′bėr-nes), *n.* [< ME. *sobyrnes*, *soburnesse*; < *sober* + *-ness*.] The state or character of being sober, in any sense of the word; sobriety.

Soburnesse. Sobrietas, modestia. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 462.

I am not mad, most noble Festus, but speak forth the words of truth and *soberness*. Acts xxvi. 25.

sobersides (sō′bėr-sīdz), *n.* A sedate or serious person. [Humorous.]

You deemed yourself a melancholy *sobersides* enough! Miss Fanshawe there regards you as a second Diogenes in his tub. *Charlotte Brontë*, Villette, xxviii.

sober-suited (sō′bėr-sū″ted), *a.* Clad in dull colors; somberly dressed.

Come, civil night,
Thou *sober-suited* matron, all in black.
Shak., R. and J., iii. 2. 11.

sobol[1] (sō′bol), *n.* [< Pol. *sobol* = Russ. *sobolĭ*, sable: see *sable*.] The Russian sable, *Mustela zibellina*. See cut under *sable*.

sobole, sobol[2] (sō′bōl, -bol), *n.* [< L. *soboles*.] Same as *soboles*.

soboles (sob′ō-lēz), *n.* [NL., < L. *soboles*, more prop. *suboles*, a sprout, shoot, < *sub*, under, + *olere*, increase, grow.] In *bot.*, a shoot, or creeping underground stem; also, a sucker, or a shoot in a wider sense.

soboliferous (sob-ō-lif′e-rus), *a.* [< NL. *soboles* + L. *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] In *bot.*, bearing or producing soboles; producing strong, lithe shoots.

Sobranje (sō-brän′ye), *n.* [Bulg. *sobranje* (*sobranie*) = Russ. *sobranie*, an assembly, gathering.] The national assembly of Bulgaria. It consists of one chamber, and is composed of members chosen to the number of one for every 10,000 inhabitants. On extraordinary occasions a Great Sobranje is summoned, composed of twice this number of members. Also written *Sobranye*.

sobret†, *a.* A Middle English form of *sober*.

sobresault†, *n.* An obsolete form of *somersault*.

sobretet†, *n.* A Middle English form of *sobriety*.

sobriety (sō-brī′e-ti), *n.* [< ME. *soberte*, *sobretc*, < OF. *sobrete*, F. *sobriété* = Pr. *sobritat*, *sobrietat* = Sp. *sobriedad* = Pg. *sobriedade* = It. *sobrietà*, < L. *sobricta(t-)s*, moderation, temperance, < *sobrius*, moderate, temperate: see *sober*.] The state, habit, or character of being sober. Especially—(*a*) Temperance or moderation in the use of strong drink.

The English in their long wars in the Netherlands first learned to drown themselves with immoderate drinking. . . . Of all the northern nations, they had been before this most commended for their *sobriety*. *Camden*, Elizabeth, iii.

(*b*) Moderation in general conduct or character; avoidance of excess or extremes.

The thridde stape of *sobreté* is zette and loki mesure ine wordes. *Ayenbite of Inwyt* (E. E. T. S.), p. 254.

That women adorn themselves in modest apparel, with shamefacedness and *sobriety*; not with broided hair, or gold, or pearls, or costly array. 1 Tim. ii. 9.

We admire the *sobriety* and elegance of the architectural accessories. *C. C. Perkins*, Italian Sculpture, p. 36.

(*c*) Reasonableness; saneness; soundness: as, *sobriety* of judgment.

Our English *sobriety*, and unwillingness, if I may use the phrase, to make fools of ourselves, has checked our philosophical ambition. *Leslie Stephen*, Eng. Thought, i. § 60.

(*d*) Modest or quiet demeanor; composure; sedateness; dignity; gravity; staidness.

In the other's silence do I see
Maid's mild behaviour and *sobriety*.
Shak., T. of the S., i. 1. 71.

Though he generally did his best to preserve the gravity and *sobriety* befitting a prelate, some flashes of his military spirit would, to the last, occasionally break forth.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vi.

=Syn. (*a*) and (*b*) *Abstinence*, *Temperance*, etc. See *abstemiousness*.—(*c*) and (*d*) Soberness, moderation, moderateness, regularity, steadiness, quietness.

sobriquet (sō-brē-kā′), *n.* [Also *soubriquet*; < F. *sobriquet*, formerly *soubriquet*, *sotbriquet*, a surname, nickname, formerly also a jest, quip; prob. a transferred use of OF. *soubriquet*, *soubzbriquet*, a chuck under the chin, < *sous*, *soubz* (F. *sous*) (< L. *sub*), under, + *briquet*, *brichet*, *bruchet*, *bruschet*, F. *brochet*, the breast, throat, brisket: see *sub-* and *brisket*.] A nickname; a fanciful appellation.

"Amen" was not the real name of the missionary; but it was a *sobriquet* bestowed by the soldiers, on account of the unction with which this particular word was ordinarily pronounced. *Cooper*, Oak Openings, xi.

soc, *n.* See *soke*[1].

Soc. An abbreviation of *Society*.

socage, soccage (sok′āj), *n.* [< OF. *socage* (ML. *socagium*); as *soc* + *-age*.] In *law*, a tenure of lands in England by the performance of certain determinate service: distinguished both from *knight-service*, in which the render was uncertain, and from *villeinage*, where the service was of the meanest kind: the only freehold tenure in England after the abolition of military tenures. Socage has generally been distinguished into *free* and *villein*—*free socage*, or *common* or *simple socage*, where the service was not only certain but honorable, as by fealty and the payment of a small sum, as of a few shillings, in name of annual rent, and *villein socage*, where the service, though certain, was of a baser nature. This last tenure was the equivalent of what is now called *copyhold tenure*.

In *socage* land—the land, that is, which was held by free tenure, but without military service—the contest between primogeniture and gavel-kind was still undecided in the thirteenth century. *F. Pollock*, Land Laws, p. 57.

Guardianship in socage, a guardianship at common law as an incident to lands held by socage tenure. It occurs where the infant is seized, by descent, of lands or other hereditaments holden by that tenure, and is conferred on the next of kin to the infant who cannot possibly inherit the lands from him. *Minor.*—**Socage roll**, the roll of those holding under socage tenure—that is, within a soke. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 475 (gloss.).

Also it ys ordeyned that the charter of the seid cite, with the lj. *Socage Rolles*, shullen be putt in the comyn cofour. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 376.

socager, soccager (sok′āj-ėr), *n.* [< *socage* + *-er*[1].] A tenant by socage; a socman.

so-called (sō′kâld), *a.* See *so called*, under *so*[1], *adv.*

socaloin (sō-kal′ō-in), *n.* [< *Soc*(*otra*) (see *Socotran*) + *aloin*.] A bitter principle contained in Socotrine aloes. See *aloin*.

soccage, soccager. See *socage*, *socager*.

soccated†, *a.* An erroneous form of *socketed*.

Soccotrine, *a.* See *Socotran*.

socdolager, *n.* See *sockdologer*.

sociability (sō″shia-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< F. *sociabilité* = Sp. *sociabilidad* = Pg. *sociabilidade*, < ML. *sociabilita(t-)s*, < L. *sociabilis*, sociable: see *sociable*.] Sociable disposition or tendency; disposition or inclination for the society of others; sociableness.

Such then was the root and foundation of the *sociability* of religion in the ancient world, so much envied by modern Pagans. *Warburton*, Divine Legation, ii. 1.

The true ground [of society] is the acceptance of conditions which came into existence by the *sociability* inherent in man, and were developed by man's spontaneous search after convenience. *J. Morley*, Rousseau, II. 183.

sociable (sō′shia-bl), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *sociable* = Sp. *sociable* = Pg. *sociavel* = It. *sociabile*, < L. *sociabilis*, sociable, < *sociare*, associate, join, accompany: see *sociate*.] **I.** *a.* 1†. Capable of being conjoined; fit to be united in one body or company.

Another law there is, which toucheth them as they are *sociable* parts united into one body; a law which bindeth them each to serve unto other's good.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, i. 3.

2. Disposed to associate or unite with others; inclined to company; of social disposition; social; of animals, social.

Society is no comfort
To one not *sociable*. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, iv. 2. 13.

3. Disposed to be friendly and agreeable in company; frank and companionable; conversible.

This Macilente, signior, begins to be more *sociable* on a sudden, methinks, than he was before.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, iv. 6.

4†. Friendly: with reference to a particular individual.

Is the king *sociable*,
And bids thee live? *Beau. and Fl.*

The *sociable* and loving reproof of a Brother.
Milton, Reformation in Eng., i.

5. Affording opportunities for sociability and friendly conversation.

I will have no little, dirty, second-hand chariot now furbished, but a large, *sociable*, well-painted coach.
Wycherley, Gentleman Dancing-Master, v. 1.

6. Characterized by sociability and the absence of reserve and formality: as, a *sociable* party.—7. Of, pertaining to, or constituting society; social. [Rare.]

His divine discourses were chiefly spent in pressing men to exercise those graces which adorn the *sociable* state.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, I. x.

Sociable weaver or **weaver-bird.** See *weaver-bird*, and cuts under *Philetærus* and *hive-nest*. **=Syn. 2** and **3.** *Social*, *Sociable*, friendly, communicative, familiar. So far as *social* and *sociable* are like in meaning, *sociable* is the stronger and more familiar. They may differ in that *social* may express more of the permanent character, and *sociable* the temporary mood: man is a *social* being, but is not always inclined to be *sociable*.

II. *n.* 1. An open four-wheeled carriage with seats facing each other.

They set out on their little party of pleasure; the children went with their mother, to their great delight, in the *sociable*. *Miss Edgeworth*, Belinda, xlx.

2. A tricycle with seats for two persons side by side.

A *sociable* is a wide machine having two seats, side by side. This style of cycle has been used in Europe for wedding trips. *Tribune Book of Sports*, p. 454.

3. A kind of couch or chair with a curved S-shaped back, and seats for two persons, who sit side by side and partially facing each other. Also called *vis-à-vis*.—**4.** A gathering of people for social purposes; an informal party; especially, a social church meeting. [U. S.]

Their wildest idea of dissipation was a church *sociable*, or a couple of tickets to opera or theater.
The Century, XL. 272.

sociableness (sō′shia-bl-nes), *n.* [< *sociable* + *-ness*.] Sociable character or disposition; inclination to company and social intercourse; sociability. *Bailey*, 1727.

sociably (sō′shia-bli), *adv.* In a sociable manner; with free intercourse; conversibly; familiarly. *Bailey*, 1727.

social (sō′shal), *a.* [= F. *social* = Sp. Pg. *social* = It. *sociale* = G. *social*, < L. *socialis*, of or belonging to a companion or companionship or association, social, < *socius*, a companion, fellow, partner, associate, ally, as an adj. partaking, sharing, associated, < *sequi*, follow: see *sequent*.] 1. Disposed to live in companies; delighting in or desirous of the company, fellowship, and coöperation of others: as, man is a *social* animal.—2. Companionable; sociable; ready to mix in friendly relations or intercourse with one's fellows; also, characteristic of companionable or sociable persons: as, *social* tastes; a man of fine *social* instincts.

Withers, adieu! yet not with thee remove
Thy martial spirit or thy *social* love!
Pope, Epitaph on Withers.

He [King John] was of an amiable disposition, *social* and fond of pleasure, and so little jealous of his royal dignity that he mixed freely in the dances and other entertainments of the humblest of his subjects.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 23.

3. Of or pertaining to society, or to the community as a body: as, *social* duties, interests, usages, problems, questions, etc.; *social* science.

Thou in thy secresy, although alone,
Best with thyself accompanied, seek'st not
Social communication. *Milton*, P. L., viii. 429.

To love our neighbour as ourselves is such a fundamental truth for regulating human society that by that alone one might determine all the cases in *social* morality.
Locke.

We could right pleasantly pursue
Our sports in *social* silence too.
Scott, Marmion, iv., Int.

Emerson is very fair to the antagonistic claims of solitary and *social* life. *O. W. Holmes*, Emerson, xi.

4. In *zoöl.*: (*a*) Associating together; gregarious; given to flocking; republican; sociable: as, *social* ants, bees, wasps, or birds. (*b*) Colonial, aggregate, or compound; not simple or solitary: as, the *social* ascidians; *social* polyps. See *Sociales*.—**5.** In *bot.*, noting species of plants, as the common ragweed (*Ambrosia trifida*), in which the individuals grow in clumps or patches, or often cover large tracts to the exclusion of other species. Species of sage-brush, the common white pine and other conifers forming extensive forests, species of seaweed, etc., are social.—**Social ascidians**. See *Sociales* and *Clavellinidæ*.—**Social bees**, the *Apidæ*, including the hive-bees: distinguished from *solitary bees*, or *Andrenidæ*. See *Socialinæ*.—**Social contract**, or **original contract**. See *contract*.—**Social democracy**, the principles of the Social Democrats; the scheme or system of social and democratic reforms proposed and aimed at by the Social Democrats of Germany and elsewhere; the party of the Social Democrats.—**Social Democrat**, a member of a socialistic party founded in Germany in 1863 by Ferdinand Lassalle, whose ultimate object is the abolition of the present forms of government and the substitution of a socialistic one in which labor interests shall be supreme, land and capital shall both belong to the people, private competition shall cease, its place being taken by associations of working-men, production shall be regulated and limited by officers chosen by the people, and the whole product of industry shall be distributed among the producers. For the present its members content themselves with the promotion of measures for the amelioration of the condition of the working classes, such as shortening the hours of labor, forbidding the employment of children in factories, and higher education for all. Social Democrats are now found in many of the countries of Europe, as well as in the United States. Since the fusion of the Lassalle and Marx groups of socialists in 1875, the social-democratic party in Germany has had remarkable development.—**Social dynamics**, that branch of sociology which treats of the conditions of the progress of society from one epoch to another. See *sociology*.—**Social operation of the mind**, an operation of the mind involving intercourse with another intelligent being. *Reid*.—**Social sanction**. See *sanction*.—**Social science**, the science of all that relates to the social condition, the relations and the institutions which are involved in man's existence and his well-being as a member of an organized community. It concerns itself more especially with questions relating to public health, education, labor, punishment of crime, reformation of criminals, pauperism, and the like. It thus deals with the effect of existing social forces and their result on the general well-being of the community, without directly discussing or expounding the theories or examining the problems of sociology, of which it may be considered as a branch.—**Social statics**, that branch of sociology which treats of the conditions of the stability or equilibrium of the different parts of society or the theory of the mutual action and reaction of contemporaneous social phenomena on each other, giving rise to what is called *social order*.—**Social war**, in *Rom. hist.*, the war (90–88 B. C.) in which the Italian tribes specially termed the allies (*socii*) of the Roman state fought for admission into Roman citizenship. In the end the allies virtually obtained all they strove for, though at the expense of much bloodshed. Also called the *Marsic war*, from the Marsi, who took a leading part in the movement.—**Social wasps**, the *Vespidæ*, including hornets or yellowjackets, which build large papery nests inhabited by many individuals. See cuts under *hornet*, *Polistes*, and *wasp*.—**The social evil**. See *evil*1.=**Syn.** See *sociable*.

social-democratic (sō′shal-dem-ō-krat′ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Social Democrats; characterized by or founded on the principles of the social democracy: as, *social-democratic* agitation.—**Social-democratic party**. Same as *social democracy* (which see, under *social*).

Sociales (sō-si-ā′lēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of L. *socialis*, sociable, social.] A group of social ascidians, corresponding to the family *Clavellinidæ*.

Socialinæ (sō″si-a-lī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *socialis*, social, + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of the family *Apidæ*, including the genera *Bombus* and *Apis*, the species of which live in communities; the social bees. Each species is composed of three classes of individuals—males, females, and workers. They have the power of secreting wax, from which their cells are made, and the larvæ are fed by the workers, whose legs are furnished with corbiculæ or pollen-baskets. See cuts under *Apidæ*, *bumblebee*, and *corbiculum*.

socialisation, socialise. See *socialization, socialize*.

socialism (sō′shal-izm), *n.* [= F. *socialisme* = Sp. Pg. *socialismo* = G. *socialismus*; as *social* + *-ism*.] Any theory or system of social organization which would abolish, entirely or in great part, the individual effort and competition on which modern society rests, and substitute for it coöperative action, would introduce a more perfect and equal distribution of the products of labor, and would make land and capital, as the instruments and means of production, the joint possession of the members of the community. The name is used to include a great variety of social theories and reforms which have more or less of this character.

What is characteristic of *socialism* is the joint ownership by all the members of the community of the instruments and means of production; which carries with it the consequence that the division of the produce among the body of owners must be a public act performed according to rules laid down by the community. *Socialism* by no means excludes private ownership of articles of consumption. *J. S. Mill*, *Socialism*.

Socialism, . . . while it may admit the state's right of property over against another state, does away with all ownership, on the part of members of the state, of things that do not perish in the using, or of their own labor in creating material products.
Woolsey, Communism and *Socialism*, p. 7.

Christian socialism, a doctrine of somewhat socialistic tendency which sprang up in England about 1850, and flourished under the leadership of Charles Kingsley, Frederick D. Maurice, Thomas Hughes, and others. The main contentions of its advocates were (1) that Christianity should be directly applied to the ordinary business of life, and that in view of this the present system of competition should give place to coöperative associations both productive and distributive, where all might work together as brothers; (2) that any outer change of the laborer's life, as aimed at in most socialistic schemes, would not suffice to settle the labor question, but that there must be an inner change brought about by education and elevation of character, especially through Christianity; and (3) that the aid of the state should not be invoked further than to remove all hostile legislation. A similar scheme appeared somewhat earlier in France. The doctrines of Christian socialism, or similar doctrines under the same name, have been frequently advocated in the United States.—**Professorial socialism**. Same as *socialism of the chair*.—**Socialism of the chair**, a name (first used in ridicule in 1872 by Oppenheim, one of the leaders of the National Liberals) for the doctrines of a school of political economy in Germany which repudiated the principle of laissez-faire, adopted in the study of political economy the historical method (which see, under *historical*), and strove to secure the aid of the state in bringing about a better distribution of the products of labor and capital, especially to bring to the laborer a larger share of this product, and to elevate his condition by means of factory acts, savings-banks, sanitary measures, shortening of the hours of labor, etc.

socialist (sō′shal-ist), *n.* and *a.* [= F. *socialiste* = Sp. Pg. *socialista* = G. *socialist*; as *social* + *-ist*.] **I.** *n.* One who advocates socialism.

A contest who can do most for the common good is not the kind of competition which *Socialists* repudiate.
J. S. Mill, Pol. Econ., II. i. § 3.

Christian socialist, a believer in, or an advocate of, the doctrines of Christian socialism. See *socialism*.—**Professorial socialist**. Same as *socialist of the chair*.—**Socialist of the chair**, a believer in, or an advocate of, socialism of the chair. See *socialism*.

II. *a.* Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of socialism or its advocates; relating to or favoring socialism: as, a *socialist* writer.

It must be remembered that in a *socialist* farm or manufactory each labourer would be under the eye, not of one master, but of the whole community.
J. S. Mill, Pol. Econ., II. i. § 3.

socialistic (sō-sha-lis′tik), *a.* [< *socialist* + *-ic*.] Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of the socialists; based on the principles of socialism: as, *socialistic* schemes; *socialistic* legislation.

Socialistic troubles of close bonds
Betwixt the generous rich and grateful poor.
Mrs. Browning, Aurora Leigh, viii.

The general tendency is to regard as *socialistic* any interference with property undertaken by society on behalf of the poor, the limitation of the principle of laissez-faire in favour of the suffering classes, radical social reform which disturbs the present system of private property as regulated by free competition. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 205.

socialistically (sō-sha-lis′ti-kal-i), *adv.* In a socialistic manner; in accordance with the principles of socialism.

sociality (sō-shi-al′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *socialité* = It. *socialità*, < L. *socialita(t-)s*, fellowship, sociality, < *socialis*, social: see *social*.] **1.** The character of being social; social quality or disposition; sociability; social intercourse, or its enjoyment.—**2.** The impulses which cause men to form society. *Sociality*, in this sense, is a wider term than *sociability*, which embraces only the higher parts of *sociality*. The latter is a philosophical word, while the former is common in familiar language.

Sociality and individuality, . . . liberty and discipline, and all the other standing antagonisms of practical life.
J. S. Mill, Liberty, ii.

socialization (sō″shal-i-zā′shon), *n.* [< *socialize* + *-ation*.] The act of socializing, or the state of being socialized; the act of placing or establishing something on a socialistic basis. Also spelled *socialisation*.

It was necessary in order to bring about the *socialisation* of labour which now we see.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLII. 643.

socialize (sō′shal-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *socialized*, ppr. *socializing*. [< *social* + *-ize*.] **1.** To render social.

The same forces which have thus far *socialised* mankind must necessarily, in Mr. Spencer's view, go on to make the world a happier and better one.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLIII. 128.

2. To form or regulate according to the theories of socialism.

Also spelled *socialise*.

socially (sō′shal-i), *adv.* In a social manner or way: as, to mingle *socially* with one's neighbors. *Latham*.

socialness (sō′shal-nes), *n.* Social character or disposition; sociability or sociality. *Bailey*, 1727.

sociatet (sō′shi-āt), *v. i.* [< L. *sociatus*, pp. of *sociare*, join, associate, accompany, < *socius*, partaking, associated, as a noun a companion, fellow: see *social*. Cf. *associate*.] To associate.

They seem also to have a very great love for professors that are sincere; and, above all others, to desire to *sociate* with them, and to be in their company.
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 254.

sociatet (sō′shi-āt), *n.* [< L. *sociatus*, pp.: see the verb.] An associate.

Fortitude is wisdom's *sociate*.
Middleton, Solomon Paraphrased, vi.

As for you, Dr. Reynolds, and your *sociates*, how much are ye bound to his majesty's clemency!
Fuller, Church Hist., X. i. 22.

sociative (sō′shiā-tiv), *a.* [< *sociate* + *-ive*.] Expressing association, coöperation, or accompaniment. [Rare.]

The pure dative, the locative, and the instrumental (including the *sociative*).
Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass., XVII. 79.

societarian (sō-sī-e-tā′ri-an), *a.* [< *societary* + *-an*.] Of or pertaining to society.

The all-sweeping besom of *societarian* reformation.
Lamb, Decay of Beggars.

societary (sō-sī′e-tā-ri), *a.* [= F. *sociétaire*; as *societ-y* + *-ary*.] Of or pertaining to society; societarian. [Rare.]

A philosopher of society, in search of laws that measure and forces that govern the aggregate *societary* movement.
N. A. Rev., CXXXIX. 18.

society (sō-sī′e-ti), *n.*; pl. *societies* (-tiz). [< F. *société* = Pr. *societat* = Sp *sociedad* = Pg. *sociedade* = It. *società*, < L. *societa(t-)s*, companionship, society, < *socius*, sharing, partaking, associated, as a noun a companion, fellow: see *social*.] 1. Fellowship; companionship; company: as, to enjoy the *society* of the learned; to avoid the *society* of the vicious.

Hol. I beseech your *society*.
Nath. And thank you, too; for *society*, saith the text, is the happiness of life. *Shak.*, L. L. L., iv. 2. 167.

The sentiments which beautify and soften private *society*. *Burke*, Rev. in France.

2†. Participation; sympathy.

If the partie die in the eueninq, they weepe all night with a high voice, calling their neighbors and kinred to *society* of their griefe. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 847.

The meanest of the people, and such as have least *society* with the acts and crimes of kings.
Jer. Taylor. (*Imp. Dict.*)

3. Those persons collectively who are united by the common bond of neighborhood and intercourse, and who recognize one another as associates, friends, and acquaintances.—**4.** An entire civilized community, or a body of some or all such communities collectively, with its or their body of common interests and aims: with especial reference to the state of civilization, thought, usage, etc., at any period or in any land or region.

Although *society* and government are thus intimately connected with and dependent on each other, of the two *society* is the greater. *J. C. Calhoun*, Works, I. 5.

Among philosophical politicians there has been spreading the perception that the progress of *society* is an evolution. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Biol., § 117.

Specifically—**5.** The more cultivated part of any community in its social and intellectual relations, interests, and influences; in a narrow sense, those, collectively, who are recognized as taking the lead in fashionable life; those persons of wealth and position who profess to act in accordance with a more or less artificial and exclusive code of etiquette; fashionable people in general: as, he is not received into *society*. In this sense frequently used adjectively: as, *society* people; *society* gossip; a *society* journal.

Society became interested, and opened its ranks to welcome one who had just received the brevet of "Man of Letters." *Hayward*, Letters, I. ii. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

These envied ladies have no more chance of establishing themselves in *society* than the benighted squire's wife in Somersetshire, who reads of their doings in the Morning Post. *Thackeray*, Vanity Fair, xxxvii.

As to *society* in 1837, contemporary commentators differ. For, according to some, *society* was always gambling, running away with each other's wives, causing and committing scandals, or whispering them: the men were spendthrifts and profligates, the women extravagant and heartless. *W Besant*, Fifty Years Ago, p. 110.

6. An organized association of persons united for the promotion of some common purpose or object, whether religious, benevolent, literary, scientific, political, convivial, or other; an association for pleasure, profit, or usefulness; a social union; a partnership: a club: as, the *Society* of Friends; the *Society* of the Cincinnati; a sewing *society;* a friendly *society*.

In this sense the Church is always a visible *society* of men; not an assembly, but a *society*.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, iii. 1.

It is now near two hundred years since the *Society* of Quakers denied the authority of the rite altogether, and gave good reasons for disusing it.
Emerson, The Lord's Supper.

Specifically—**7.** In *eccles. law*, in some of the United States, the corporation or secular body organized pursuant to law with power to sue and be sued, and to hold and administer all the temporalities of a religious society or church, as distinguished from the body of communicants or members united by a confession of faith. When so used in this specific sense, members of the society are those who are entitled under the law to vote for trustees—usually adults who have been stated attendants for one year and have contributed to the support of the organization according to its usages, while members of the church are those who have entered into a religious covenant with one another. To a considerable extent both bodies are the same persons acting in different capacities. Under the law in some jurisdictions, and in some denominations in all jurisdictions, there is no such distinction.—**Amalgamated societies.** See *amalgamate*.—**Bible, building, coöperative,** etc., **society.** See the qualifying words.—**Dorcas Society,** an association of women organized for the supply of clothes to the poor: named from the Dorcas mentioned in Acts ix. 36. Frequently the members of the society meet at stated times and work in common. Partial payment is generally required from all except the very poorest recipients.—**Emigrant aid societies.** See *emigrant*.—**Fruit-bringing Society.** Same as *Order of the Palm* (which see, under *palm*[2]).—**Guaranty society.** See *guaranty*.—**Harmony Society.** See *Harmonist*, 4.—**Red-Cross Society, Ribbon Society,** etc. See the adjectives.—**Society hands,** in *printing*, workmen who belong to a trade society, and work under its rules. [Eng.]—**Society houses,** in *printing*, offices that conform to the rules of a trade society. [Eng.]—**Society journal** or **newspaper,** a journal which professes to chronicle the doings of fashionable society.—**Society of the Perfectibilists.** Same as *Order of the Illuminati* (which see, under *Illuminati*).—**Society screw.** See *screw*[1].—**Society verse,** verse concerned with the lighter society topics; poetry of a light, entertaining, polished character.—**The Societies.** See *Cameronian*, 1.= **Syn. 1.** Corporation, fraternity, brotherhood.—**6** and **7.** Union, league, lodge.

socii, *n.* Plural of *socius*.

Socinian (sō-sin′i-an), *a.* and *n.* [= Sp. Pg. It. *Sociniano*, < NL. *Socinianus*, < *Socinus* (It. *Sozzini*): see def.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to Lælius or Faustus Socinus or their religious creed.

II. *n.* One who holds to Socinian doctrines. See *Socinianism*.

Socinianism (sō-sin′i-an-izm), *n.* [< *Socinian* + *-ism.*] The doctrines of the Italian theologians Lælius Socinus (1525–62) and Faustus Socinus (1539–1604) and their followers. The term is in theological usage a general one, and includes a considerable variety of opinion. The Socinians believe that Christ was a man, miraculously conceived and divinely endowed, and thus entitled to honor and reverence, but not to divine worship; that the object of his death was to perfect and complete his example and to prepare the way for his resurrection, the necessary historical basis of Christianity; that baptism is a declarative rite merely, and the Lord's Supper merely commemorative; that divine grace is general and exerted through the means of grace, not special and personally efficacious; that the Holy Spirit is not a distinct person, but the divine energy; that the authority of Scripture is subordinate to that of the reason; that the soul is pure by nature, though contaminated by evil example and teaching from a very early age; and that salvation consists in accepting Christ's teaching and following his example. The Socinians thus occupy theologically a midway position between the Arians, who maintain the divinity of Jesus Christ, but deny that he is coequal with the Father, and the Humanitarians, who deny his supernatural character altogether.

Socinianize (sō-sin′i-an-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *Socinianized*, ppr. *Socinianizing*. [< *Socinian* + *-ize.*] To render Socinian in doctrine or belief; tinge or tincture with Socinian doctrines; convert to Socinianism. Also spelled *Socinianise*.

I cannot be ordained before I have subscribed and taken some oaths. Neither of which will pass very well, if I am ever so little Popishly inclined or *Socinianis'd*.
Tom Brown, Works, I. 4. (*Davies.*)

sociogeny (sō-shi-oj′e-ni), *n.* [< L. *socius*, a companion (see *social*), + Gr. *-γένεια*, production: see *-geny.*] The science of the origin or genesis of society.

sociography (sō-shi-og′ra-fi), *n.* [< L. *socius*, a companion, + *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write.] The observing and descriptive stage of sociology. *O. T. Mason*, Smithsonian Report, 1881, p. 501.

sociologic (sō″shi-ō-loj′ik), *a.* [< *sociology* + *-ic.*] Same as *sociological*.

sociological (sō″shi-ō-loj′i-kal), *a.* [< *sociologic* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to sociology, or sociologic principles or matters: as, *sociological* studies or observations.

sociologically (sō″shi-ō-loj′i-kal-i), *adv.* As regards sociology; with reference to sociology.

sociologist (sō-shi-ol′ō-jist), *n.* [< *sociolog-y* + *-ist.*] One who treats of or devotes himself to the study of sociology. *J. S. Mill.*

sociology (sō-shi-ol′ō-ji), *n.* [< L. *socius*, a companion, + Gr. *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology.*] The science of social phenomena; the science which investigates the laws regulating human society; the science which treats of the general structure of society, the laws of its development, the progress of civilization, and all that relates to society.

The philosophical student of *sociology* assumes as data the general and undisputed facts of human nature, and with the aid of all such concrete facts as he can get from history he constructs his theory of the general course of social evolution—of the changes which societies have undergone, or will undergo, under given conditions.
J. Fiske, Evolutionist, p. 198.

socionomy (sō-shi-on′ō-mi), *n.* [< L. *socius*, a companion, + Gr. *νόμος*, law: see *nome*[5].] The deductive and predictive stage of sociology. *O. T. Mason*, Smithsonian Report, 1881, p. 501.

socius (sō′shi-us), *n.*; pl. *socii* (-ī). [NL., < L. *socius*, a companion, associate: see *social.*] An associate; a member or fellow, as of a sodality, an academy, or an institution of learning. [Archaic.]

socius criminis (sō′shi-us krim′i-nis). [L.: *socius*, a sharer, a partner (see *social*); *criminis*, gen. of *crimen*, fault, offense: see *crime.*] In *law*, an accomplice or associate in the commission of a crime.

sock[1] (sok), *n.* [< ME. *socke, sokke, sok,* < AS. *socc* = OFries. *sokka* = MD. *socke*, D. *sok* = OHG. *soc, soch*, MHG. *soc*, G. *socke* = MLG. *socke* = Icel. *sokkr* = Sw. *socka* = Dan. *sokke*, a sock, = F. *socque*, a clog, = Pr. *soc* = Sp. *zueco, zoco* = Pg. *socco*, a clog, = It. *socco*, half-boot, < L. *soccus*, a light shoe or slipper, buskin, sock. Hence *socket.*] **1.** A light shoe worn by the ancient actors of comedy; hence, comedy, in distinction from tragedy, which is symbolized by the buskin.

Where be the sweete delights of learnings treasure,
That wont with Comick *sock* to beautefie
The painted Theaters?
Spenser, Tears of the Muses, l. 176.

Then to the well-trod stage anon,
If Jonson's learned *sock* be on,
Or sweetest Shakespeare, Fancy's child,
Warble his native wood-notes wild.
Milton, L'Allegro, l. 132.

2. A knitted or woven covering for the foot, shorter than a stocking; a stocking reaching but a short distance above the ankle.

Hii weren *sockes* in here shon, and felted botes above.
Political Songs (ed. Wright), p. 330.

3†. A sandal, wooden patten, or clog for the feet, worn by the friars called Recollets. *E. Phillips*, 1706.

sock[2] (sok), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *socke, sucke* = MD. *sock*, < OF. *soc*, F. dial. *so, soie, sou* (ML. *soccus*), a plowshare, < Bret. *souc'h, soc'h* = Gael. *soc* = W. *swch* = Corn. *soch*, a plowshare, a snout.] A plowshare; a movable share slipped over the sole of a plow.

sock[3]† (sok), *v. t.* [Origin obscure.] To sew up.

Needels wherwith dead bodies are sowne or *sockt* into their sheets. *R. Scot*, Discoverie of Witchcraft (N. and Q., [6th ser., XI. 268).

The same needles thrust into their pillows
That sews and *socks* up dead men in their sheets.
Middleton, The Witch, i. 2.

sock[4]†, *n.* Same as *soke*[1].

sock[5] (sok), *v. t.* [Perhaps abbr. from *sockdologer.*] **1.** To throw; especially, to hurl or send with swiftness and violence: as, to *sock* a ball. *Wright.* [Prov. or colloq.]—**2.** To hit hard; pitch into: as, to *sock* one in the eye. [Slang.]—**3.** With an impersonal *it*, to strike a hard blow; give a drubbing: as, *sock it* to him! [Slang.]

sock[6] (sok), *n.* A dialectal form of *sog*.

sockdologer (sok-dol′o-jėr), *n.* [Also *sockdolager, socdolager, sogdologer;* a perversion of *doxology*, taken in the sense of 'the finishing act,' in allusion to the customary singing of the doxology at the close of service.] **1.** A conclusive argument; the winding up of a debate; a settler.—**2.** A knock-down or decisive blow.—**3.** Something very big; a whopper.

Fit for an Abbot of Theleme, . . .
The Pope himself to see in dream
Before his fenten vision gleam,
He lies there, the *sogdologer!*
Lowell, To Mr. John Bartlett, who had sent me a seven-[pound trout.

4. A patent fish-hook having two hooked points which close upon each other as soon as the fish bites, thus securing the fish with certainty. [U. S. slang in all uses.]

socket (sok′et), *n.* [< ME. *soket, soketc,* < OF. *soket*, dim. of **soc*, m., *sochc, souche*, F. *souche*, f., = It. *zocco*, m., a stump or stock of a tree; same as F. *socque* = Sp. *zoco* = Pg. *soco, socco*, a sock, wooden shoe, clog, < L. *soccus*, a sock, shoe: see *sock*[1]. Cf. *socle.*] **1.** An opening or cavity into which anything is fitted; any hollow thing or place which receives and holds something else.

Another pyece wherin the *sokette* or morteys was maade that the body of the crosse stood in.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 155.

My eyes burn out, and sink into their *sockets*.
Fletcher, Wife for a Month, iv. 4.

The head [of the statue] seems to have been of another piece, there being a *socket* for it to go in, and probably it was of a more costly material.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. ii. 74.

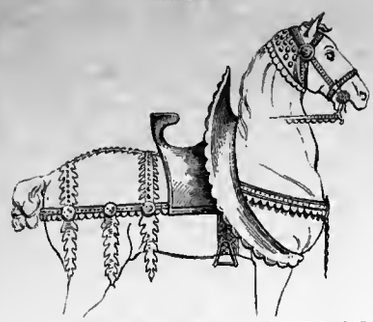
Specifically—**2.** A small hollow tube or depression in a candlestick to hold a candle. Also called *nozle*.

Item, j. candilstik, withoute *sokettes*, weiyng xviij. unces.
Paston Letters, I. 473.

There was a lamp of brasse, with eight *socketts* from the middle stem, like those we use in churches.
Evelyn, Diary, Aug. 19, 1641.

3. In *anat.*, specifically, the hollow of one part which receives another; the concavity or excavation of an articulation: as, an eye-*socket;* the *socket* of the hip.—**4.** In *mining*, the end of a shot-hole, when this remains visible after the shot has been fired.—**5.** In *well-boring*, a tool with various forms of gripping mechanism, for seizing and lifting tools dropped in the tube.—**6.** In the just, a defense of steel attached to the saddle, and serv-

Right Scapula, seen from in front.
G, glenoid fossa or socket.



Socket, French form, end of 14th century. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. du Mobilier français.")

ing to protect the legs and thighs. Compare *burʳ*, 3 (*c*). Also *socquette*.—**Ball and socket.** See *ball*¹.

socket (sok'et), *v. t.* [< *socket*, *n.*] To provide with or place in a socket.

socket-bayonet (sok'et-bā″ō-net), *n.* A bayonet of modern type, in which a short cylinder fits outside the barrel of the gun.

socket-bolt (sok'et-bōlt), *n.* In *mach.*, a bolt that passes through a thimble placed between the parts connected by the bolt.

socket-caster (sok'et-kȧs″tėr), *n.* A caster attached to a socket which is fitted over the end of a leg of a piece of furniture.

socket-celt (sok'et-selt), *n.* A celt with a socket into which the handle or haft is fitted, as distinguished from celts of those forms in which the handle is secured to the outside of the head.

socket-chisel (sok'et-chiz″el), *n.* A chisel having a hollow tang in which the handle is inserted. The form is used for heavy chisels employed especially in mortising.

socket-drill (sok'et-dril), *n.* A drill for countersinking or enlarging a previously drilled hole. It has a central projection which fits the drilled hole, and laterally projecting cutting edges which enlarge or countersink the hole.

socketed (sok'et-ed), *p. a.* 1. Provided with or placed in a socket.

Two whyte marble colums or pillers, *soccated* in two foote stepps of black marble well polished.
Archæologia, X. 404.

Referring to drainage, we read of *socketed* pipes which are uncemented at the joints. *Lancet*, 1889, II. 915.

2. In *anat.*, received in a socket; articulated by reception in a socket.

socket-joint (sok'et-joint), *n.* A ball-and-socket joint; an enarthrodial articulation, or enarthrosis, as those of the shoulder and hip.

Socket-pipe.
a, length of socket-pipe; *b*, branch-piece; *c*, connecting piece; *d*, elbow.

socket-pipe (sok'et-pīp), *n.* A joint of pipe with a socket at one end, usually intended to receive the small end of another similar joint.

socket-washer (sok'et-wosh″ėr), *n.* A washer with a countersunk face to receive the head of a bolt, etc.; a cup-washer. *E. H. Knight.*

socket-wrench (sok'et-rench), *n.* A wrench for turning nuts, having a socket fitted to a special size and shape of nut to be turned. See cut under *wrench*.

sockhead (sok'hed), *n.* A stupid fellow. [Prov. Eng.]

sockless (sok'les), *a.* [< *sock*¹, *n.*, + *-less*.] Lacking socks; hence, without protection or covering: said of the feet.

You shall behold one pair [of legs], the feet of which were in times past *sockless*.
Beau. and Fl., Woman-Hater, i. 3.

sockman, *n.* See *socman*.

socky (sok'i), *a.* See *soaky*.

socle (sō'kl), *n.* [Also *zocle*; = G. Sw. *sockel* = Dan. *sokkel*, < F. *socle*, a plinth, pedestal, < It. *zoccolo*, formerly *soccolo*, a plinth, a wooden shoe, formerly also a stilt, < L. *socculus*, dim. of *soccus*, a light shoe, sock: see *sock*¹. Cf. *socket*.] 1. In *arch.*, a low, plain member, serving as a foundation for a wall or pedestal, or to support vases or other ornaments. It differs from a pedestal in being without base or cornice, and is higher than a plinth. A *continued socle* is one extending around a building or part of a building.

2. One of the ridges or elevations which support the tentacles and sense-bodies of some worms.

socman (sok'man), *n.* [Also *sockman*, *sokeman*; repr. AS. **sōcmān* (ME. *socheman*, ML. *sokmannus*, *socomannus*, *socamannus*, *socmannus*, *sockemannus*), a feudal tenant or vassal, < *sōc*, the exercise of judicial power, + *man*: see *soke*¹ and *soken*.] One who holds lands or tenements by socage.

A seignorie of pillage, which had a baron of old ever ventured to arrogate, burgess and citizen, *socman* and bocman, villein and churl, would have burned him alive in his castle. *Bulwer*, My Novel, xii. 19.

socmanry (sok'man-ri), *n.*; pl. *socmanries* (-riz). [< ML. *socmanaria*, < *socmannus*, *sokmannus*, etc., < AS. *sōcman*: see *socman*.] Tenure by socage.

These tenants . . . could not be compelled (like pure villeins) to relinquish these tenements at the lord's will, or to hold them against their own: "et ideo," says Bracton, "dicuntur liberi." Britton also, from such their freedom, calls them absolutely sokemans, and their tenure *sokemanries*. *Blackstone*, Com., II. vi.

Socotran (sok'ō-tran), *a.* and *n.* [< *Socotra* (see def.) + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Socotra, an island in the Indian Ocean, off the east coast of Africa.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Socotra. Also *Socotrine*.

Socotrine (sok'ō-trin), *a.* and *n.* [< *Socotra* (see *Socotran*) + *-ine*¹.] Same as *Socotran*.—**Socotrine aloes.** See *aloes*, 1.

socourt, *n.* A Middle English form of *succor*.

socquette, *n.* Same as *socket*, 6.

Socratic (sō-krat'ik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *Socratique* = Sp. *Socrático* = Pg. It. *Socratico*, < L. *Socraticus*, < Gr. Σωκρατικός, of or pertaining to Socrates, < Σωκράτης, Socrates.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the methods, style, doctrine, character, person, or followers of the illustrious Athenian philosopher Socrates (about 470–399 B. C.). His father, Sophroniscus, was a sculptor, and he was brought up to the same profession. His mother, Phænarete, was a midwife. Socrates was unjustly accused before the council of the prytanes of being a corrupter of youth and of not believing in the gods of the city, was condemned, and died by drinking hemlock. His philosophy is known to us by the account of Xenophon, written to show the practical upshot of his teachings and the injustice of his sentence, and by the Dialogues of Plato, in most of which Socrates is introduced only to give an artistic setting to Plato's own discussions. Some things can also be inferred from fragments of Æschines, and from the doctrines of other companions of Socrates. He wrote nothing, but went about Athens frequenting some of the best houses, and followed by a train of wealthy young men, frequently cross-questioning those teachers whose influence he distrusted. He himself did not profess to be capable of teaching anything, except consciousness of ignorance; and he bargained for no pay, though he no doubt took moderate presents. He called his method of discussion (the *Socratic method*) *obstetries* (see *maieutic*), because it was an art of inducing his interlocutors to develop their own ideas under a catechetical system. He put the pretentions to shame by the practice of *Socratic irony*, which consisted in sincerely acknowledging his own defective knowledge and professing his earnest desire to learn, while courteously admitting the pretensions of the person interrogated, and in persisting in this attitude until examination made it appear bitter sarcasm. He was opposed to the rhetorical teaching of the sophists, and had neither interest nor confidence in the physical speculations of his time. The center of his philosophy, as of all those which sprang directly or indirectly from his—that is to say, of all European philosophy down to the rise of modern science—was morality. He held that virtue was a species of knowledge; really to know the right and not to do it was impossible, hence wrong-doers ought not to be punished; virtue was knowledge of the truly useful. He was far, however, from regarding pleasure as the ultimate good, declaring that if anything was good in itself, he neither knew it nor wished to know it. The great problems he held to consist in forming general conceptions of the nature of truth, happiness, virtue and the virtues, friendships, the soul, a ruler, a suit of armor—in short, of all objects of interest. These conceptions were embodied in definitions, and these definitions were framed by means of analytic reflection upon special instances concerning which all the world were agreed. He would not allow that anything was known for certain concerning which competent minds opined differently. This process of generalization, the *Socratic induction*, together with the doctrine of the necessity of definitions, were his two contributions to logic. The disciples of Socrates were Plato, Euclides, Phædo, Antisthenes, Aristippus, Xenophon, Æschines, Simonias, Cebes, and about twenty more. Properly speaking, there was no Socratic school; but the Academy and the Megarian, Elean, Eretrian, Cynic, and Cyrenaic schools are called *Socratic*, as having been founded by immediate disciples of Socrates.—**Socratic school.** See *school*¹.

II. *n.* A disciple of Socrates: as, Æschines the *Socratic*.

Socratical (sō-krat'i-kal), *a.* [< *Socratic* + *-al*.] Socratic in some sense, or to some extent. [Rare.]

Socratically (sō-krat'i-kal-i), *adv.* In the Socratic manner; by the Socratic method.

Socraticism (sō-krat'i-sizm), *n.* [< *Socratic* + *-ism*.] A Socratic peculiarity, absurdity, or the like. *Encye. Brit.*, VIII. 579.

Socratism (sok'ra-tizm), *n.* [< *Socrates* + *-ism*.] The doctrines or philosophy of Socrates. *Imp. Dict.*

Socratist (sok'ra-tist), *n.* [< *Socrates* + *-ist*.] A disciple of Socrates; one who uses the Socratic method; a Socratic.

Socratize (sok'ra-tīz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *Socratized*, ppr. *Socratizing*. [< *Socrates* + *-ize*.] To use the Socratic method. [Rare.]

"What is to prevent me from *Sokratizing?*" was the question by which he [Ramus] established his individual right to doubt and inquiry.
J. Owen, Evenings with Skeptics, I. 255.

sod¹ (sod), *n.* [< ME. *sod*, *sodde* = OFries. *sātha*, *sāda* = MD. *sode*, *soode*, *socde*, *soeuwe*, *soye*, D. *zode*, *zoo*; = MLG. *sōde*, LG. *sode* = G. *sode*, sod, turf: so called as being sodden or saturated with water; a deriv. or particular use of OFries. *sāth*, *sād* = MD. *sode*, later *sood*, *zoo* = MLG. *sōd*, LG. *sood* = MHG. *sōt*, *sōd*, boiling, seething, also a well, = AS. *seáth*, a well, pit, < *scóthan* (pret. *seáth*, pp. *soden*), etc., boil, seethe: see *seethe*, *sodden*¹, etc.] 1. The upper stratum of grass-land, containing the roots of grass and the other herbs that may be growing in it; the sward or turf.

Tender blue-bells, at whose birth
The *sod* scarce heaved. *Shelley*, The Question.

To rest beneath the clover *sod*.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, x.

2. A piece of this grassy stratum pared or pulled off; a turf; a divot or fail.

She therefore, to encourage hir people against the enimies, mounted vp into an high place raised vp of turfes and *sods* made for the nonce.
Holinshed, Hist. Eng., iv. 10.

Sod kiln, a lime-kiln made by excavating the earth in the form of a cone, filling with alternate layers of fuel and broken limestone, and covering the top with sods to prevent loss of heat. Sometimes the sides are lined with sods.—**The old sod**, one's native country: especially used by Irish emigrants: as, he's a clever lad from *the old sod*. [Colloq.]

sod¹ (sod), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sodded*, ppr. *sodding*. [< *sod*¹, *n.*] To cover with sod; turf.

The slope was *sodded* and terraced with rows of seats, and the spectators looked down upon the circular basin at the bottom. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXIX. 558.

sod²†. An obsolete preterit and past participle of *seethe*.

soda (sō'dȧ), *n.* [= F. Sp. Pg. D. G. Sw. Dan. *soda* (NL. *soda*), < It. *soda*, soda, OIt. *soda* (= OF. *soulde*), saltwort, glasswort, fem. of *sodo*, contr. of *solido*, solid, hard: see *solid*.] 1. Sesquicarbonate or normal carbonate of sodium (Na_2CO_3); soda-ash: the latter being the common name of the commercial article, one of the most, if not the most, important of all the products of chemical manufacture. Various hydrated carbonates of sodium occur in nature—the decahydrate or natron; the monohydrate, known as *thermonatrite*; and trona, a compound of the sesquicarbonate and the bicarbonate with three equivalents of water. These natural carbonates occur in solution in the water of various alkaline lakes, or as deposits at the bottoms of such as have become dried up, but usually mixed with more or less common salt, sodium sulphate, and other saline combinations. It was from these deposits, and from the incineration of various plants growing by the sea-shore (*Salsola*, *Salicornia*, *Chenopodium*, *Statice*, *Reaumuria*, *Nitraria*, *Tetragonia*, *Mesembryanthemum*), that soda was formerly obtained. These sources have become of little importance since artificial soda began to be made from common salt, a process invented by Leblanc, and put in operation near Paris toward the end of the eighteenth century. By this process common salt is decomposed by sulphuric acid, and the resulting sodium sulphate is mixed with limestone and coal, and heated in a reverberatory furnace, the product (technically known as *black ash*) consisting essentially of soluble sodium carbonate and insoluble calcium sulphid, which are easily separated from each other by lixiviation. By the Leblanc process the soda used in the arts was almost exclusively produced until about thirty years ago, when the so-called ammonia or Solvay process began to become of importance. This process had been patented in England as early as 1838, and tried there and near Paris, but without success. The difficulties were first overcome by E. Solvay, who in 1861 established a manufactory of soda by this process (since known by his name) near Brussels. By the ammonia or Solvay process a concentrated solution of common salt is saturated with ammonia, and then decomposed by carbonic acid. By this means sodium chlorid is converted into sodium carbonate, and the ammonia is afterward recovered by the aid of lime or magnesia. This process has within the past few years become of great importance, and at the present time about half the soda consumed in the world is made by it. Whether it will eventually entirely supplant the Leblanc process cannot yet be stated. The chief advantage which it presents is that the amount of coal consumed by it is much smaller than that required by the older process, so that countries where fuel is not very cheap and abundant can now make their own soda, being no longer dependent on England, as they were in large degree before the Solvay process became successful. For the properties of pure soda, see *sodium carbonate*, under *sodium*. Also called *mineral alkali*.

2. Soda-water. [Colloq.]—**Ball soda**, crude soda.—**Caustic soda.** See *caustic*.—**Nitrate of soda.** See *nitrate*.—**Salt of soda**, sodium carbonate.—**Soda cocktail.** See *cocktail*.—**Soda niter.** Same as *nitratin*.—**Soda powder.** See *powder*.

soda-alum (sō′dạ̈-al″um), *n.* A crystalline mineral, a hydrated double sulphate of aluminium and sodium, found on the island of Melos, at Solfatara in Italy, and near Mendoza on the east of the Andes. Also called *mendozite*.

soda-ash (sō′dạ̈-ash), *n.* The trade-name of sodium carbonate. See *soda*.

soda-ball (sō′dạ̈-bâl), *n.* An intermediate product in the manufacture of sodium carbonate, formed by fusing together sodium sulphate, coal-dust, and limestone. Also called *black ash*. See also *soda*.

soda-biscuit (sō′dạ̈-bis″kit), *n.* A biscuit raised with soda. See *biscuit*, 2. [U. S.]

soda-cracker (sō′dạ̈-krak″ėr), *n.* A kind of cracker or biscuit, consisting of flour and water, with a little salt, bicarbonate of soda, and cream of tartar, made into a stiff dough, rolled thin, and cut into squares. [U. S.]

> The eccentric old telegraph editor . . . kept a colony of white mice in a squirrel-cage, feeding them upon *soda-crackers* and milk. *The Century*, XXXVIII. 875.

soda-feldspar (sō′dạ̈-feld″spär), *n.* See *feldspar*.

soda-fountain (sō′dạ̈-foun″tạ̄n), *n.* **1.** A metal or marble structure containing water charged with carbonic-acid gas (or containing materials for its production), with faucets through which the water can be drawn off. Soda-fountains commonly contain tanks for flavoring-syrups and a reservoir for ice.—**2.** A strong metal vessel lined with glass or other non-corrosible material, used to store and transport water charged with carbonic-acid gas under pressure.

soda-furnace (sō′dạ̈-fėr″nās), *n.* A furnace for converting into the carbonate, by fusing with chalk and slaked lime or small coal, the sulphate of soda obtained by treating common salt with sulphuric acid. In a usual form the cylinder which receives the charge is heated red-hot before being filled, and is caused to rotate by appropriate mechanism. *E. H. Knight.*

sodaic (sō-dā′ik), *a.* [< *soda* + *-ic*.] Of, relating to, or containing soda: as, *sodaic* powders.

sodainet, *a.* An obsolete form of *sudden*.

soda-lime (sō′dạ̈-līm), *n.* In *chem.*, a mixture of caustic soda and quicklime, used chiefly for nitrogen determinations in organic analysis.

sodalite (sō′dạ̈-līt), *n.* [< *soda* + *-lite*.] A mineral so called from the large portion of soda which enters into its composition. It is commonly found in volcanic rocks, occurring in isometric crystals and also massive, and is usually of a blue color, also grayish, greenish, yellowish, and white. It is a silicate of aluminium and sodium with sodium chlorid.

sodality (sō-dal′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *sodalité*, < L. *sodalita(t-)s*, companionship, friendship, a brotherhood or society, < *sodalis*, a mate, a fellow, a boon companion.] A fraternity; confraternity: especially in use by Roman Catholics for a religious fraternity or society.

> He was a learned gentleman, and one of the club at the Mermayd, in Fryday street, with Sr Walter Raleigh, &c., of that *sodalitie*, heroes and witts of that time. *Aubrey*, Lives (Thomas Hariot), note.

soda-lye (sō′dạ̈-lī), *n.* A solution of sodium hydrate in water.

soda-mesotype (sō′dạ̈-mes″ō-tīp), *n.* Same as *natrolite*.

soda-mint (sō′dạ̈-mint), *n.* A mixture containing sodium bicarbonate and spearmint.

soda-paper (sō′dạ̈-pā″pėr), *n.* A paper saturated with sodium carbonate: used as a test-paper, and also for inclosing powders which are to be ignited under the blowpipe, so that they may not be blown away.

soda-plant (sō′dạ̈-plant), *n.* A saltwort, *Salsola Soda*, one of the plants from whose ashes barilla was formerly obtained.

soda-salt (sō′dạ̈-sâlt), *n.* In *chem.*, a salt having soda for its base.

soda-waste (sō′dạ̈-wāst), *n.* In the soda industry, that part of soda-ball or black ash which is insoluble in water. It contains sulphids and hydrates of calcium, coal, and other matters.

soda-water (sō′dạ̈-wâ″tėr), *n.* **1.** A drink generally consisting of ordinary water into which carbonic acid has been forced under pressure. On exposure to the ordinary atmospheric pressure, the excess of carbonic acid escapes, thus causing effervescence. It rarely contains soda in any form; but the name originally applied when sodium carbonate was contained in it has been retained. It is generally sweetened and flavored with syrups.

2. A solution used to cool drills, punches, etc., used in metal-working.

sod-burning (sod′bėr″ning), *n.* In *agri.*, the burning of the turf of old pasture-lands for the sake of the ashes as manure.

sod-cutter (sod′kut″ėr), *n.* A tool or machine for cutting or trimming sods; a paring-plow; a sodding-spade.

sodden[1] (sod′n), *p. a.* [< ME. *sodden*, *soden*, < AS. *soden*: see *seethe*.] **1.** Boiled; seethed.

> And also brede, *soddyn* egges, and somtyme other vytayles. *Sir R. Guylforde*, Pylgrymage, p. 17.
>
> Which drained by the blade-bones of sheepe, *sodde* and then burnt to powder. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 414.

2. Soaked and softened, as in water; soaked through and through; soggy; pulpy; pulpaceous; of bread, not well baked; doughy.

> It had ceased to rain, but the earth was *sodden*, and the pools and rivulets were full. *Charlotte Brontë*, Shirley, iv.

3. Having the appearance of having been subjected to long boiling; parboiled; bloated; soaked or saturated, as with drink.

> Double your files! as you were! faces about!
> Now, you with the *sodden* face, keep in there!
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Knight of Burning Pestle, v. 2.

sodden[2] (sod′n), *v.* [< *sodden*[1], *p. a.*] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To be seethed or soaked; settle down as if by seething or boiling.

> It [avarice] takes as many shapes as Proteus, and may be called above all the vice of middle life, that *soddens* into the gangrene of old age, gaining strength by vanquishing all virtues. *Mrs. S. C. Hall.*

2. To become soft, as by rotting. [Unique.]

> They never fall who die
> In a great cause: the block may soak their gore;
> Their heads may *sodden* in the sun.
> *Byron*, Marino Faliero, ii. 2.

II. *trans.* To soak; fill the tissues of with water, as in the process of seething; saturate.

> Clothes . . . *soddened* with wet. *Dickens*, Little Dorrit, i. 11.

sodden[3]† (sod′n), *a.* [< *sod*[1] + *-en*[2].] Of sods; soddy. *Court and Times of Charles I.*, II. 285. [Rare.]

soddenness (sod′n-nes), *n.* Sodden, soaked, or soggy character or quality.

> The *soddenness* of improperly boiled or fried foods will be avoided. *Science*, XV. 230.

sodding-mallet (sod′ing-mal″et), *n.* A beating-tool with a broad, flat face, for smoothing and compacting newly laid sods.

sodding-spade (sod′ing-spād), *n.* A spade with a flat, sharp blade, used for cutting sods; a sod-cutter.

soddy (sod′i), *a.* [< *sod*[1] + *-y*[1].] Consisting of sod; covered with sod; turfy.

soden[1]†, **sode**†. Middle English forms of *sodden*, past participle of *seethe*.

soden[2]†, **sodein**†, *a.* Obsolete forms of *sudden*.

sodenet, *n.* A Middle English form of *subdean*.

sodert, *n.* and *v.* A former spelling of *solder*. Isa. xli. 7.

sodeynt, sodeynliche†. Obsolete forms of *suddenly, suddenly*.

sodger[1] (sō′jėr), *n.* A dialectal form of *soldier*.

sodger[2] (soj′ėr), *n.* The whelk. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

sodic (sō′dik), *a.* [< *sod(ium)* + *-ic*.] Consisting of or containing sodium.

sodic-chalybeate (sō′dik-kạ̄-lib′ē-āt), *a.* Containing both iron and sodium: used of mineral waters.

sodium (sō′di-um), *n.* [= F. G. *sodium* = Sp. Pg. It. *sodio*, < NL. *sodium*, < *soda* + *-ium*.] Chemical symbol, Na (natrium); atomic weight, 23. The metallic base of the alkali soda. See *soda* and *metal*. It was first isolated by Davy, in 1807, by electrolysis, and is at present obtained on a large scale by igniting sodium carbonate with charcoal. Sodium is a silver-white metal with a high luster, but it oxidizes rapidly on exposure to moist air. Heated in the air, it burns rapidly with a bright-yellow flame, very characteristic of the metal; thrown into cold water, it oxidizes, but does not become hot enough to set the evolved hydrogen on fire, as potassium does; with hot water, ignition of the hydrogen takes place. Its specific gravity at 56° is 0.9735; at the ordinary temperature it has the consistency of wax; at 204° it melts, and forms a liquid resembling mercury in appearance. Next to silver, copper, and gold, it is, of the metals, the best conductor of heat and electricity; next to cæsium, rubidium, and potassium, it is the most electropositive of the metals. It is extensively used in the laboratory as a powerful reducing agent; it is closely analogous to potassium in its chemical relations. Two of its compounds are very widely diffused in nature, and of the highest importance from various points of view; these are common salt and sodium carbonate, or soda.—**Sodium bicarbonate**, a compound having the formula $NaHCO_3$. It is a white crystalline powder, with a weaker alkaline taste than the other carbonate described below, and less soluble in water. Also called *soda saleratus*.—**Sodium borate.** See *borax*.—**Sodium carbonate**, a compound having the formula Na_2CO_3, either anhydrous or containing water of crystallization. (The method of manufacture is described under *soda*.) Anhydrous sodium carbonate, or chemically pure soda, is a white powder having an alkaline taste and reaction, readily soluble in water with evolution of heat. It fuses at a dull-red heat to a clear liquid. It is used in enormous quantities in the arts for a great variety of purposes. When crystallized from aqueous solution it forms transparent crystals, called *washing-crystals*, which contain ten equivalents of water. These effloresce on exposure to air.—**Sodium chlorid**, common salt, NaCl. See *salt*[1], 1.—**Sodium line**, the bright-yellow line (strictly a double line) which incandescent sodium vapor gives when viewed by the spectroscope: it corresponds to the dark absorption-line D (D_1 and D_2) of the solar spectrum.—**Sodium nitrate.** See *nitrate of soda*, under *nitrate*.

sod-oil (sod′oil), *n.* Oil pressed from sheepskins by tanners, and used in manufacturing the lowest grades of brown soap.

Sodom-apple (sod′om-ap″l), *n.* **1.** Same as *apple of Sodom* (which see, under *apple*). Specifically—**2.** The nightshade, *Solanum Sodomæum*; also, sometimes, in the United States, the horse-nettle, *S. Carolinense*, or some similar species.

sodomist (sod′om-ist), *n.* [< *Sodom* (see *Sodomite*) + *-ist*.] A sodomite.

Sodomite (sod′om-īt), *n.* [< ME. *sodamyte*, < OF. (and F.) *sodomite* = Sp. Pg. *sodomita* = It. *sodomito* = G. *sodomit*, < LL. *Sodomita*, < Gr. Σοδομίτης, an inhabitant of Sodom, < Σόδομα, LL. *Sodoma*, < Heb. *Sedōm*, Sodom.] **1.** An inhabitant of Sodom, an ancient city which, according to the account in Genesis, was destroyed by fire from heaven on account of the wickedness of its inhabitants.—**2.** [*l. c.*] One who is guilty of sodomy. Deut. xxiii. 17.

sodomitical (sod-ō-mit′i-kal), *a.* [< **sodomitic* (< LL. *Sodomiticus*, pertaining to the inhabitants of Sodom, < *Sodomita*, an inhabitant of Sodom: see *Sodomite*) + *-al*.] Relating to or of the nature of sodomy; given to or guilty of sodomy; grossly wicked.

> So are the hearts of our popish protestants, I fear me, hardened from fearing God, in that they look, yea, go back again to their *sodomitical* minion. *J. Bradford*, Works (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 330.

sodomitically (sod-ō-mit′i-kal-i), *adv.* In a sodomitical manner; with sodomy.

sodomitryt, *n.* [< *sodomite* + *-ry*.] Sodomitic practices; sodomy; gross wickedness.

> Their *sodomitry*, whereof they cast each other in the teeth daily in every abbey, for the least displeasure that one doth to another. *Tyndale*, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 151.

sodomy (sod′om-i), *n.* [= D. G. *sodomie*, < F. *sodomie* = Sp. *sodomía* = Pg. It. *sodomia*, sodomy, so called because it was imputed to the inhabitants of Sodom, < LL. *Sodoma*, < Gr. Σόδομα, Sodom: see *Sodomite*.] Unnatural sexual relations, as between persons of the same sex, or with beasts.

> They are addicted to *sodomie* or buggerie. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 416.

sod-plow (sod′plou), *n.* A plow designed to cut and turn sods. It is made with a long share and mold-board.

sod-worm (sod′wėrm), *n.* The larva of certain pyralid moths, as *Crambus exsiccatus*, which destroys the roots of grass and corn. Also called *turf-worm* and *turf web-worm*. [U. S.]

soe (sō), *n.* [Also *so*, *soa*; Sc. *sae*, *sary*, *se*; < ME. *so*, *soo*, *saa*, a tub, bucket, < AS. **sā*, *saa*, a vessel, = Icel. *sār*, a cask. a dairy vessel, = Sw. *så* (*så-stång*) = Dan. *saa* (*saa-stang*), a soe or tub, a cowl.] A pail or bucket, especially one to be carried on a yoke or stick. [Prov. Eng.]

> He kam to the welle, water up-drow,
> And filde the[r] a mickel *so*.
> *Havelok* (E. E. T. S.), l. 933.
>
> Beer, which is brewed of Malt and Hops . . . and carried in *Soes* into the cellar. *Comenius*, Visible World (trans.), p. 91.

soeful (sō′fûl), *n.* [< *soe* + *-ful*.] The contents of a soe.

> A pump grown dry will yield no water; but pour a little into it at first, for one bason-full you may fetch up so many *soe-fulls*. *Dr. H. More*, Antidote against Atheism, I. ii. 6. (*Richardson.*)

Soemmering's (or **Sömmering's**) **mirror, mohr, spot.** See *mirror, mohr, spot*.

soever (sō-ev′ėr), *adv.* [< *so*[1] + *ever*.] A word generally used in composition to extend or render indefinite the sense of such words as *who, what, where, when, how*, etc., as in *whosoever, wheresoever*, etc. (See these words.) It is sometimes used separate from *who, how*, etc.

> *What* Beverage *soever* we make, either by Brewing, by Distillation, Decoction, Percolation, or pressing, it is but Water at first. *Howell*, Letters, ii. 54.
>
> We can create, and in *what* place *soe'er*
> Thrive under evil. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 260.

sofa (sō′fạ̈), *n.* [Formerly also *sopha*; = F. *sofa*, *sopha* = Sp. Pg. It. *sofa* = D. Dan. *sofa* = G. *sofa*, *sopha* = Sw. *soffa*, < Turk. *soffa* (= Ar. *soffa*, *suffah*), a bench of stone or wood, a couch, a sofa, < *saffa*, draw up in line, put a seat to a saddle.] A long seat or settee with a stuffed bottom and raised stuffed back and ends; a

bench or settee upholstered with permanent cushions. See cut under *settee*.

Thus first Necessity invented stools,
Convenience next suggested elbow chairs,
And Luxury th' accomplish'd *Sofa* last.
Cowper, Task, i. 88.

sofa-bed (sō'fȧ-bed), *n.* A piece of furniture forming a sofa, as during the day, but capable of being opened or altered in shape so as to furnish a bed at night.

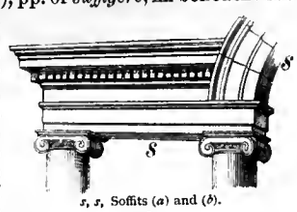
One of those *sofa-beds* common in French houses.
Bulwer, Night and Morning, iii. 12.

sofa-bedstead (sō'fȧ-bed″sted), *n.* Same as *sofa-bed*.

Innumerable specimens of that imposition on society — a *sofa bedstead*. *Dickens*, Sketches, Scenes, xxi.

sofett† (sō'fet), *n.* [Dim. < *sofa* + *-et*.] A small sofa. [Rare.]

soffit (sof'it), *n.* [< F. *soffite* = Sp. *sofito*, < It. *soffitta*, *soffitto*, < L. as if **sufficta*, **sufficius* (for *suffixa*, *suffixus*), pp. of *suffigere*, fix beneath: see *suffix*.] **1.** In *arch.*: (*a*) The under horizontal face of an architrave between columns. (*b*) The lower surface of an arch. (*c*) The ceiling of a room, when divided by cross-beams into panels, compartments, or lacunaria. (*d*) The under face of an overhanging cornice, of a projecting balcony, an entablature, a staircase, etc. — **2.** In *scene-painting*, a border. See *scene*, 4.



s, *s*, Soffits (*a*) and (*b*).

soffre1†, *v.* A Middle English form of *suffer*.

soffre2 (sof'ėr), *n.* [S. Amer.] A South American yellow troopial, *Icterus jamacaii*.

sofi, sofism. See *sufi*, *sufism*.

soft (sôft), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *soft*, *softe*, < AS. *sōfte*, *sēfte* = OS. *sāfti* = MD. *sacht*, *saecht*, D. *zacht* = MLG. LG. *sacht* (> G. *sacht*) = OHG. *semfti*, MHG. *semfte*, *senfte*, G. *sanft*, soft (see the adv.); perhaps akin to Goth. *samjan*, please: see *scem*, *same*. For the D. and LG. forms, which have *ch* for *f*, cf. similar forms of *shaft1*, *shaft2*.]

I. *a.* **1.** Yielding readily to pressure; easily penetrated; impressible; yielding: opposed to *hard*: as, a *soft* bed; a *soft* apple; *soft* earth; *soft* wood; a *soft* mineral; easily susceptible of change of form; hence, easily worked; malleable: as, *soft* iron; lead is *softer* than gold.

A good *soft* pillow for that good white head
Were better than a churlish turf of France.
Shak., Hen. V., iv. 1. 14.

For spirits, when they please,
Can either sex assume, or both; so *soft*
And uncompounded is their essence pure.
Milton, P. L., i. 424.

The earth, that ought to be as hard as a biscuit, is as *soft* as dough. *Sydney Smith*, To Lady Holland, vi.

2. Affecting the senses in a mild, smooth, bland, delicate, or agreeable manner. (*a*) Smooth and agreeable to the touch; free from roughness or harshness; not rugged, rough, or coarse; delicate; fine: as, a *soft* skin; *soft* hair; *soft* silk; *soft* dress-materials.

Huy is a small hound; his coat of *soft* and erect ash-coloured hair is especially long and thick about the neck and shoulders. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XLIII. 89.

(*b*) Mild and agreeable; gentle; genial; kindly.

The *soft* airs that o'er the meadows play.
Bryant, Our Fellow-Worshippers.

Soft the air was as of deathless May.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 343.

(*c*) Smooth; flowing; not rough or vehement; not harsh; gentle or melodious to the ear: as, a *soft* sound; *soft* accents; *soft* whispers.

Her voice was ever *soft*,
Gentle, and low — an excellent thing in woman.
Shak., Lear, v. 3. 272.

Soft were my numbers; who could take offence?
Pope, Prol. to Satires, l. 147.

The *soft* murmur of the vagrant Bee.
Wordsworth, Vernal Ode, iv.

(*d*) Not harsh or offensive to the sight; mild to the eye; not strong or glaring; not exciting by intensity of color or violent contrast: as, *soft* colors; the *soft* coloring of a picture.

The sun, shining upon the upper part of the clouds, made . . . the *softest*, sweetest lights imaginable.
Sir T. Browne, Travels. (*Latham.*)

It is hard to imagine a *softer* curve than that with which the mountain sweeps down from Albano to the plain.
H. James, Jr., Trans. Sketches, p. 146.

3. Bituminous, as opposed to *anthracitic*: said of coal. — **4.** Nearly free from lime or magnesia salts, and therefore forming a lather with soap without leaving a curd-like deposit: said of water.

A great elm-tree spread its broad branches over it [Van Tassel's farmhouse], at the foot of which bubbled up a spring of the *softest* and sweetest water, in a little well formed of a barrel. *Irving*, Sketch-Book, p. 427.

5. Unsized: as, *soft* paper. — **6.** Mild: noting the weather. (*a*) Open; genial.

The nyght was feire and clere, and a *softe* weder in the myddill of Aprill. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 240.

The wild hedge-rose
Of a *soft* winter.
Tennyson, Queen Mary, iii. 6.

(*b*) Moist; wet or rainy: as, a *soft* day.

It was a gray day, damp and *soft*, with no wind; one of those days which are not unusual in the valley of the Thames. *Mrs. Oliphant*, Poor Gentleman, xxxix.

(*c*) Warm enough to melt snow or ice; thawing. [New Eng.]

7. In *phonetics*, pronounced with more or less of a sibilant sound and without explosive utterance, as *c* in *cinder* as opposed to *c* in *candle*, *g* in *gin* as opposed to *g* in *gift*; also often used instead of *sonant* or *voiced* or the like for an alphabetic sound uttered with tone. — **8.** Tender; delicate.

Have I nat of a capoun but the lyvere,
And of youre *softe* [var. *white*] breed nat but a shyvere, . . .
Thanne hadde I with yow hoomly suffisaunce.
Chaucer, Summoner's Tale, l. 132.

Why are our bodies *soft* and weak and smooth,
Unapt to toil and trouble in the world,
But that our *soft* conditions and our hearts
Should well agree with our external parts?
Shak., T. of the S., v. 2. 167.

9. Effeminate; lacking manliness, hardiness, or courage; easy to overcome; gentle.

Somday boughten they of Troye it dere,
And eft the Greekes founden nothinge *softe*
The folk of Troy. *Chaucer*, Troilus, i. 137.

When a warlike State grows *soft* and effeminate, they may be sure of a war.
Bacon, Vicissitudes of Things (ed. 1887).

10. Easily persuaded, moved, or acted upon; impressible; hence, facile; weak; simple; foolish; silly.

What cannot such scoffers do, especially if they find a *soft* creature on whom they may work.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 209.

A few divines of so *soft* and servile tempers as disposed them to so sudden acting and compliance.
Eikon Basilike.

He made . . . *soft* fellows stark noddies; and such as were foolish quite mad. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 149.

11. Slack; easy-going; without care or anxiety.

Under a shepherde *softe* and necligent
The wolf hath many a sheepe and lamb to-rent.
Chaucer, Physician's Tale, l. 101.

12. Mild; gentle; kind; sympathetic; easily touched or moved; susceptible; tender; merciful; courteous; not rough, rude, or irritating: as, *soft* manners.

There segh thai that aemly, & with *soft* wordys,
Comford hur kyndly with carpyng of mowthe.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 7608.

A *soft* answer turneth away wrath. Prov. xv. 1.

Women are *soft*, mild, pitiful, and flexible;
Thou stern, obdurate, flinty, rough, remorseless.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., i. 4. 141.

13. Easy; gentle; steady and even, especially in action or motion.

Furth they went,
As *soft* a pace as yei myght with hym goo;
Too se hym in that plight they were full woo.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 2370.

Notwithstondynge the contynuall tedyous calme, we made sayle with right *softe* spede.
Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 77.

With inoffensive pace that spinning sleeps
On her *soft* axle; while she [the earth] paces even,
And bears thee soft with the smooth air along.
Milton, P. L., viii. 165.

14. In *anat.*, not bony, cartilaginous, dentinal, etc.: as, the *soft* parts or *soft* tissues of the body: not specific. — **15.** When noting silk, having the natural gum removed by cleaning or washing: distinguished from *hard*. — **16.** In *ichth.*, not spinous; soft-rayed: noting fins or fin-rays: as, a *soft* dorsal or anal (fin). See *soft-finned*, and cut under *Malacopterygii*. — **17.** In *conch.* and *herpet.*, soft-shelled. — **18.** In *Crustacea*, soft-shelled. — **A soft thing**, a snug berth, in which work is light and remunerative; a comfortable or very desirable place. Also called *a soft snap*. [Slang.] — **Soft bast.** See *bast1*, 2. — **Soft carbonates.** See *carbonate1*. — **Soft chancre.** Same as *chancroid*. — **Soft clam**, the common clam, *Mya arenaria*, and related forms, whose shell is comparatively thin; a long clam: so called in distinction from various *hard* or *round clams*, as species of *Venus*, *Mactra*, etc. See cut under *Mya*. — **Soft coal.** See def. 3 and *coal*, 2. — **Soft commissure of the brain.** Same as *middle commissure* (which see, under *commissure*). — **Soft crab**, a soft-shelled crab. See *soft-shelled*. — **Soft epithem**, a poultice; specifically, a cold poultice of scraped raw potato applied to burns and scalds. — **Soft fish, maple, money, oyster.** See the nouns. — **Soft palate.** See *palate*, 1. — **Soft pedal, pottery, pulse, sawder, snap, soap, solder.** See the nouns. — **Soft tortoise** or **turtle.** See *soft-shelled*. — **Soft weather**, a thaw. [New Eng.] — **The softer sex.** See *sex1*. = **Syn. 1.** Plastic, pliable. — **2.** (*c*) Mellifluous, dulcet. — **10.** Compliant, submissive, irresolute. — **12** and **13.** *Mild*, *Bland*, etc. See *gentle*.

II. *n.* **1.** A soft or silly person; a person who is weak or foolish; a fool. Also *softy*. [Colloq. or slang.]

It'll do you no good to sit in a spring-cart o' your own, if you've got a *soft* to drive you: he'll soon turn you over into the ditch. *George Eliot*, Adam Bede, ix.

2. [*cap.*] In *U. S. politics*: (*a*) A member or an adherent of that one of the two factions into which in 1852 and succeeding years the Democratic party in the State of New York was divided which was less favorable to the extension of slavery. (*b*) A member of the pro-slavery wing of the Democratic party in Missouri about 1850. See *hard*, *n.*, 5.

soft (sôft), *adv.* [< ME. *softe*, < AS. *sōfte* = OS. *sāfto* = OHG. *samfto*, *sanfto*, MHG. *samfte*, *sanfte*, G. *sanft*, softly; from the adj.] Softly; gently; quietly.

This child ful *softe* wynde and wrappe.
Chaucer, Clerk's Tale, l. 527.

Soft whispering thus to Nestor's son,
His head reclin'd, young Ithacus begun.
Pope, Odyssey, iv. 81.

soft (sôft), *interj.* [An elliptical use of *soft*, *adv.*] Go softly! hold! stop! not so fast!

Soft!
The Jew shall have all justice; *soft!* no haste;
He shall have nothing but the penalty.
Shak., M. of V., iv. 1. 320.

Soft — who is that standa by the dying fire?
M. Arnold, Tristram and Iseult.

soft† (sôft), *v. t.* [< ME. *soften*, *softien* (= MLG. *sachten*), soften; < *soft*, *a.*] To soften; make soft.

Softyng with oynement. *Rom. of the Rose*, l. 1924.

Yet cannot all these flames, in which I fry,
Her hart more harde then yron *soft* a whit.
Spenser, Sonnets, xxxii.

softa (sof'tȧ), *n.* [Also *sophta*; < Turk. *softa*.] A Moslem student of sacred law and theological science.

soft-bodied (sôft'bod″id), *a.* In *zoöl.*, having a soft body. Specifically applied to (*a*) the *Mollusca* or *Malacozoa* (see *malacology*); (*b*) the *Malacodermata*; (*c*) in *Coleoptera*, the *Malacodermi*; (*d*) in *Hemiptera*, the *Capsidæ*.

soft-conscienced (sôft'kon″shenst), *a.* Having a tender conscience. *Shak.*, Cor., i. 1. 37. [Rare.]

soften (sôf'n), *v.* [< *soft* + *-en1*. Cf. *soft*, *v.*]

I. *intrans.* To become soft or less hard. (*a*) To become more penetrable, pliable, and yielding to pressure: as, iron *softens* with heat.

Many of those bodies that will not melt, or will hardly melt, will notwithstanding *soften*.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 840.

(*b*) To become less rude, harsh, severe, or cruel; grow less obstinate or obdurate; become more susceptible of humane feelings and tenderness; relent.

We do not know
How he may *soften* at the sight o' the child.
Shak., W. T., ii. 2. 40.

(*c*) To pass by soft, imperceptible degrees; melt; blend.

Shade unperceiv'd, so *softening* into shade.
Thomson, Hymn, l. 25.

II. *trans.* To make soft, or more soft. (*a*) To make less hard in substance.

Orpheus' lute was strung with poets' sinews,
Whose golden touch could *soften* steel and stones.
Shak., T. G. of V., iii. 2. 79.

Their arrows' point they *soften* in the flame.
Gay, The Fan, l. 183.

(*b*) To mollify; make less fierce or intractable; make more susceptible of humane or fine feelings: as, to *soften* a hard heart; to *soften* savage natures.

Even the sullen disposition of Hash she evinced a facility for *softening* by her playful repartees and beautiful smiles. *S. Judd*, Margaret, ii. 1.

(*c*) To make tender; make effeminate; enervate: as, troops *softened* by luxury.

Before Poets did *soften* vs, we were full of courage, giuen to martiall exercises.
Sir P. Sidney, Apol. for Poetrie.

(*d*) To make less harsh or severe, less rude, less offensive or violent; mitigate: as, to *soften* an expression.

He bore his great commission in his look,
But sweetly temper'd awe, and *soften'd* all he spoke.
Dryden.

The asperity of his opinions was *softened* as his mind enlarged. *Southey*, Bunyan, p. 54.

(*e*) To make less glaring; tone down; make less sharp or harsh: as, to *soften* the coloring of a picture; to *soften* the outline of something. (*f*) To make less strong or intense in sound; make less loud; make smooth to the ear: as, to *soften* the voice.

softener (sôf'nėr), *n.* [< *soften* + *-er1*.] **1.** One who or that which softens.

His [Milton's] hand falls on his subject without the *softener* of cuff or ruffle.
Landor, Imag. Conv., Andrew Marvel and Bp. Parker.

2. Specifically, in *ceram.*, a broad brush used to spread vitrifiable color thinly and uniformly on the biscuit.

softening (sôf'ning), *n.* [Verbal n. of *soften*, *v.*] 1. The act of making soft or softer.—2. In *painting*, the blending of colors into each other.—3. In *pathol.*, a diminution of the natural and healthy firmness of organs or parts of organs; mollities.—**Cerebral softening**, softening of the brain.—**Colloidal softening**. Same as *colloid degeneration* (which see, under *colloid*).—**Softening of the brain**, an affection of some part or parts of the brain, in which it is necrosed and softened. Red, yellow, and white softenings are distinguished. The color depends on the presence or absence of blood-pigment. These spots of softening are usually produced by the occlusion of an artery, most frequently by embolism or thrombosis. Rarer conditions are ascribed to a local inflammation. The phrase is sometimes popularly but improperly applied to dementia paralytica.—**Softening of the spinal cord**, a local condition similar to the like-named in the brain, but most frequently dependent on inflammation.

softening-iron (sôf'ning-ī″ėrn), *n.* In *leather-manuf.*, a round-edged iron plate mounted on an upright beam, and fixed to a heavy plank securely fastened in the floor of a drying-loft. The skins are wetted, and then stretched upon this iron. Also called *stretching-iron*.

softening-machine (sôf'ning-ma-shēn″), *n.* In *leather-manuf.*, a machine for treating dry hides with water to prepare them for the tan-pits, and also for treating sheepskins, etc., with oil.

soft-eyed (sôft'īd), *a.* Having soft, gentle, or tender eyes.

> Give Virtue scandal, Innocence a fear,
> Or from the *soft-eyed* virgin steal a tear!
> *Pope*, Prol. to Satires, l. 286.

soft-finned (sôft'find), *a.* In *ichth.*, having no fin-spines; spineless; anacanthine; malacopterous; malacopterygian. See *Malacopterygii*.

soft-grass (sôft'grȧs), *n.* See *Holcus*.

soft-handed (sôft'han″ded), *a.* Having soft hands. Hence, figuratively—(*a*) Unused and therefore unable to work. (*b*) Not firm in rule, discipline, or the like: as, a *soft-handed* kind of justice.

soft-headed (sôft'hed″ed), *a.* Having a soft or silly head; silly; stupid.

soft-hearted (sôft'här″ted), *a.* Having a soft or tender heart.

soft-heartedness (sôft'här″ted-nes), *n.* The quality of being soft-hearted; tendency or disposition to be touched, or moved to sympathy; tenderness of heart; benevolence; gentleness.

> *Soft-heartedness*, in times like these,
> Shows sof'ness in the upper story!
> *Lowell*, Biglow Papers, 2d ser., vii.

softhorn (sôft'hôrn), *n.* A foolish person; one easily imposed upon; a greenhorn. [Colloq.]

softie, *n.* See *softy*.

softling† (sôft'ling), *n.* [< *soft* + *-ling*[1].] A sybarite; a voluptuary.

> Effeminate men and *softlings* cause the stoute man to waxe tender. *Bp. Woolton*, Christ. Manual (1576).

softly† (sôft'li), *a.* [< *soft* + *-ly*[1].] Soft; easy; gentle; slow.

> The gentle Prince not farre away they spyde,
> Ryding a *softly* pace with portance sad.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., VI. vii. 6.

softly (sôft'li), *adv.* [< ME. *softly, softely, softeli, softelihe;* < *soft* + *-ly*[2].] In a soft manner. (*a*) Without force or violence; gently: as, he *softly* pressed my hand. (*b*) Not loudly; without noise: as, speak *softly*; walk *softly*.

> And seide ful *softly* in shrifte as it were.
> *Piers Plowman* (B), iii. 37.
>
> In this dark silence *softly* leave the Town.
> *Dryden*, Indian Emperor, iii. 1.

(*c*) Gently; slowly; calmly; quietly; hence, at an easy pace: as, to lay a thing down *softly*.

> His howe he toke in hand toward the deere to stalke;
> Y prayed hym his shote to lene & *softely* with me to walke.
> *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 118.
>
> He commaunded certaine Captaines to stay behinde, and to row *softly* after him. *North*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 178.

(*d*) Mildly; tenderly.

> The king must die—
> Though pity *softly* plead within my soul.
> *Dryden*, Spanish Friar, iii. 3.

(*e*) Slackly; carelessly.

> All that *softly* shiftless class who, for some reason or other, are never to be found with anything in hand at the moment that it is wanted. *H. B. Stowe*, Oldtown, p. 343.

softner, *n.* Same as *softener*.

softness (sôft'nes), *n.* [< ME. *softnesse*, < AS. *sōftness, sēftnes*, < *sōfte*, soft: see *soft* and *-ness*.] The property or character of being soft, in any sense of that word.

> There is on the face of the whole earth no do-nothing whose *softness*, idleness, general inaptitude to labor, and everlasting, universal shiftlessness can compare with that of this worthy. *H. B. Stowe*, Oldtown, p. 29.

soft-rayed (sôft'rād), *a.* In *ichth.*, malacopterygian; soft-finned: said of a fish or its fins.—**Soft-rayed fishes**, ordinarily, the *Malacopterygii*; also, the whole of the *Physostomi*. *Jordan and Gilbert*.

soft-sawder (sôft'sâ'dėr), *v. t.* [< *soft sawder:* see under *sawder*.] To flatter; blarney. [Slang, U. S.]

soft-shell (sôft'shel), *a.* Same as *soft-shelled*.

soft-shelled (sôft'sheld), *a.* Having a soft shell or carapace.—**Soft-shelled clam**, the common soft clam, *Mya arenaria*, or the gaper, *M. truncata*; any soft clam. See cuts under *Mya* and *Myidæ*.—**Soft-shelled crab**, the common edible crab of the United States, *Callinectes hastatus*, when it has molted its hard shell and not yet grown another, so that it is covered only with a flexible skin. In this state it is accounted a delicacy. The molt occurs from late in the spring throughout most of the summer. The term is extended to other edible crabs. A crab in the act of casting its shell is termed a *shedder, peeler*, or *buster;* when the new shell begins to harden, a *crackler*. See cut under *paddle-crab*.—**Soft-shelled tortoises or turtles**, tortoises or turtles of the family *Trionychidæ*, and others whose carapace is somewhat flexible; leatherbacks or leather-turtles. Also *soft tortoises* or *turtles*. See cuts under *Aspidonectes, leatherback*, and *Trionyx*.

soft-sized (sôft'sīzd), *a.* See *sized*[2].

soft-skinned (sôft'skind), *a.* Having a soft skin; specifically, in *zoöl.*, malacodermatous.

soft-soap (sôft'sōp'), *v. t.* [< *soft soap:* see under *soap*.] To flatter, especially for the attainment of some selfish end. See *soap*, *n.* and *v.* [Colloq.]

soft-solid (sôft'sol″id), *a.* Pulp-like in consistence.

soft-spoken (sôft'spō″kn), *a.* Speaking softly; having a mild or gentle voice; hence, mild; affable; plausible.

> He has heard of one that's lodged in the next street to him who is exceedingly *soft-spoken*, thrifty of her speech, that spends but six words a day. *B. Jonson*, Epicœne, i. 1.
>
> A nice, *soft-spoken* old gentleman; . . . butter wouldn't melt in his mouth. *Thackeray*, Pendennis, xi.

soft-tack (sôft'tak), *n.* Soft wheaten bread, as distinguished from *hardtack*, or hard sea-bread or -biscuit. [Sailors' and soldiers' slang.]

softwood (sôft'wůd), *n.* See *Myrsine*.

softy (sôf'ti), *n.*; pl. *softies* (-tiz). [< *soft* + dim. *-y*[2].] A soft or silly person. Also *softie*. [Colloq.]

> Nancy . . . were but a *softy* after all, for she left off doing her work in a proper manner.
> *Mrs. Gaskell*, Sylvia's Lovers, xv.
>
> He is a kind of *softie*—all alive on one side of his brain and a noodle on the other.
> *Mrs. Humphry Ward*, Robert Elsmere, iii.

sog[1] (sog), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *söggr*, dank, wet, *saggi*, moisture, wet, dampness; prob. akin to *sjūga* = AS. *sūgan, sūcan*, suck, AS. *socian*, E. *soak:* see *soak*.] A bog; quagmire.

sog[2] (sog), *n.* A lethargy. *Bartlett*. [U. S.]

> Old Ezra Barnet . . . waved a limp hand warningly toward the bedroom door. "She's layin' in a *sog*," he said, hopelessly. *S. O. Jewett*, Scribner's Mag., II. 738.

soger (sō'jėr), *n.* 1. A dialectal or colloquial form of *soldier*. Also *sojer, sodger*.—2. *Naut.*, a skulk or shirk; one who is always trying to evade his share of work.

> The captain called him a *soger*.
> *R. H. Dana, Jr.*, Before the Mast, p. 142.

soger (sō'jėr), *v. i.* [< *soger*, *n.*: see *soger*, *n.*, 2.] *Naut.*, to play the soger or shirk.

> Reefing is the most exciting part of a sailor's duty. All hands are engaged upon it, and, after the halyards are let go, there is no time to be lost—no *sogering*, or hanging back, then. *R. H. Dana, Jr.*, Before the Mast, p. 26.

soget†. A Middle English form of *subject*.

soggetto (so-jet'tō), *n.* [It.: see *subject*.] In *music*, same as *subject* or *theme*.

soggy (sog'i), *a.* [< *sog*[1] + *-y*[1]; in part a var. of *socky, soaky*.] Soaked with water or moisture; thoroughly wet; damp and heavy: as, *soggy* land; *soggy* timber; *soggy* bread.

> *Cor.* How now, Milis! what's that you consider so seriously?
> *Mil.* Troth, that which doth essentially please me, the warping condition of this green and *soggy* multitude.
> *B. Jonson*, Every Man out of his Humour, iii. 2.

soh (sō), *interj.* See *so*[1], *interj.*

sohare, *n.* Same as *sura-hai*.

soho (sō-hō'), *interj.* [< ME. *sohowe:* see *so*[1] and *ho*[1].] A word used in calling from a distant place; a sportsmen's halloo.

> *Launce. Soho! soho!*
> *Pro.* What seest thou?
> *Launce.* Him we go to find.
> *Shak.*, T. G. of V., iii. 1. 189.
>
> *So ho*, birds! (Holds up a piece of bread.)
> How the eyasses scratch and scramble!
> *Massinger*, The Picture, v. 1.

soi-disant (swo-dē-zoṅ'), *a.* [F.: *soi*, reflexive pron., oneself (< L. *se*, oneself); *disant* (< L. *dicen(t-)s*), ppr. of *dire*, say, speak, < L. *dicere*, say: see *diction*.] Calling one's self; self-styled; pretended; would-be.

soil[1] (soil), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *soile, soyle;* < ME. *soile, soyle, soylle, sule*, soil, ground, earth; (*a*) < OF. *sol*, F. *sol* = Pr. *sol* = Sp. *suelo* = Pg. *solo* = It. *suolo*, bottom, ground, soil, pavement, < L. *solum*, the bottom, foundation, ground, soil, earth, land, the sole of the foot or of a shoe (see *sole*[1]); the E. form *soil* instead of **sole* in this sense ('soil, ground,' etc.) being due to confusion with (*b*) OF. *soel, suel, sueil, seuil*, threshold, also area, place, F. *seuil* = Pr. *sulh*, < ML. *solium, soleum*, threshold, < L. *solum* (see above); (*c*) OF. *sole, soule* = Sp. *suela* = Pg. *sola* = Olt. *suola, sola*, It. *suola*, sole of a shoe, *soglia*, threshold, < L. *solea*, a sole, sandal, sill, threshold, etc., ML. also ground, joist, etc. (see *sole*[1]); (*d*) OF. *soil, souil*, a miry place (see *soil*[2]). The forms and senses of *soil*[1] and *sole*[1] are much involved with other forms and senses.] 1. The ground; the earth.

> That euery man kepe his *soyle* clene ayenst his tenement, and his pavyment hole, in peyne of xl. d.
> *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 384.

2. Land; country; native land.

> Paris, that the prinse louit, . . .
> That ordant on all wise after his dethe,
> The soucrain to send into his *soile* hom.
> *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 9083.
>
> Dorset your son, that with a fearful soul
> Leads discontented steps in foreign *soil*.
> *Shak.*, Rich. III., iv. 4. 312.

3. A mixture of fine earthy material with more or less organic matter resulting from the growth and decomposition of vegetation on the surface of the ground, or from the decay of animal matter (manure) artificially supplied. The existence of soil over any area implies a previous decomposition of the rocks, and climatic and other physical conditions favorable to the growth of vegetation. As these conditions vary, so varies the thickness of the soil. That which lies next beneath the soil and partakes of its qualities, but in a less degree, is called the *subsoil*.

> Sir Walter Blunt, new lighted from his horse,
> Stain'd with the variation of each *soil*
> Betwixt that Holmedon and this seat of ours.
> *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., i. 1. 64.
>
> Life without a plan,
> As useless as the moment it began,
> Serves merely as a *soil* for discontent
> To thrive in. *Cowper*, Hope, l. 97.

4. In *soldering*, a mixture of size and lampblack applied around the parts to be joined to prevent the adhesion of melted solder.

soil[2] (soil), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *soyl, soyle;* < OF. *soil, souil*, F. *souille*, the mire in which a wild boar wallows, = Pr. *solh*, mire, prob. < L. *suillus*, belonging to swine, < *sus*, swine, sow: see *sow*[2]. Cf. *soil*[3], *v.*] A marshy or wet place to which a hunted boar resorts for refuge; hence, a wet place, stream, or water sought for by other game, as deer.

> *Soil*, or *souil de sanglier*, the *soile* of a wilde boare, the slough or mire wherein he hath wallowed. *Cotgrave*.
>
> As deer, being struck, fly through many *soils*,
> Yet still the shaft sticks fast.
> *Marston*, Malcontent, iii. 1.

To take soil, to run into the water or a wet place, as an animal when pursued; hence, to take refuge or shelter.

> O! what a sport, to see a Heard of them [harts]
> *Take soyl* in Sommer in som spacious stream!
> *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 6.
>
> O, sir, have you *ta'en soil* here? It 's well a man may reach you after three hours running yet.
> *B. Jonson*, Bartholomew Fair, i. 1.

soil[3] (soil), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *soyle;* < ME. *soilen, soillen, suilen, soulen, suylen*, < OF. *sollier, souiller*, soil, refl. (of a swine), take soil, wallow in the mire, F. *souiller*, soil, sully, dirty, = Pr. *sulhar, solar* = Pg. *sujar* = Olt. *sogliare*, soil; from the noun *soil*[2]: see *soil*[2]. In another view, F. *souiller*, soil, dirty, is < L. **suculare*, wallow like a pig, < LL. *sucula*, a porker, dim. of *sus*, swine, sow, being thus from the same nlt. source as above; so Pr. *sulhar*, soil, < *sulha*, a sow; cf. Sp. *emporcar*, soil, < L. *porcus*, a pig. The relations of the forms here grouped under *soil*[3] are somewhat uncertain. The word is not akin to *sully*.] I. *trans.* 1. To make dirty on the surface; dirty; defile; tarnish; sully; smirch; contaminate.

> I haue but one hool hatere. . . . I am the lasse to blame Though it be *soiled* and seide clene.
> *Piers Plowman* (B), xiv. 2.
>
> Our kingdom's earth should not be *soil'd*
> With that dear blood which it hath fostered.
> *Shak.*, Rich. II., i. 3. 125.
>
> Truth is as impossible to be *soiled* by any outward touch as the sunbeam. *Milton*, Divorce.

2. To dung; manure.

> Men . . . *soil* their ground; not that they love the dirt, but that they expect a crop. *South*.

II. *intrans.* To take on dirt; become soiled; take a soil or stain; tarnish: as, silver *soils* sooner than gold.

soil[3] (soil), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *soyle;* < *soil*[3], *v.* In def. 3 prob. now associated with *soil*[1], 3.] **1.** Any foul matter upon another substance; foulness.

A lady's honour must be touched,
Which, nice as ermines, will not bear a *soil.*
Dryden.

The very garments of a Quaker seem incapable of receiving a *soil.* *Harper's Mag.*, LXX. 319.

2. Stain; tarnish; spot; defilement or taint.

As free from touch or *soil* with her
As she from one ungot. *Shak.*, M. for M., v. 1. 141.

For euen alreadie it is one good steppe of an Atheist and Infidell to become a Proselyte, although with some *soyle.* *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 49.

3. Manure; compost. Compare *night-soil.*

Improve land by dung and other sort of *soils.*
Mortimer.

soil[4] (soil), *v. t.* [A var. of *saul* (?), *soul* (?), < OF. *saoler*, later *saouler*, F. *soûler*, glut, cloy, fill, satiate, < OF. *saol, saoul*, F. *soûl* = Pr. *sadol* = It. *satollo*, full, satiated, < L. *satullus*, dim. of *satur*, full, satiated: see *sad*, *sate*[2], *satiate*. Cf. *soul*[2], *n.*] To stall-feed with green food; feed for the purpose of fattening.

The fitchew, nor the *soiled* horse, goes to't
With a more riotous appetite.
Shak., Lear, iv. 6. 124.

You shall cozen me, and I'll thank you, and send you brawn and bacon, and *soil* you every long vacation a brace of foremen [geese], that at Michaelmas shall come up fat and kicking. *Beau. and Fl.*, Philaster, v. 3.

During their first summer they [calves] do best to be *soiled* on vetches, clover, or Italian ryegrass, with from 1 lb. to 2 lb. of cake to each calf daily.
Encyc. Brit., I. 390.

soil[5]† (soil), *v. t.* [< ME. *soilen*, by apheresis from *assoil*[1].] **1.** To solve; resolve.

M. More throughout all his book maketh "Quod he" [his opponent] to dispute and move questions after such a manner as he can *soil* them or make them appear *soiled.* *Tyndale*, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 194.

The doubt yet remaineth there in minde, which riseth vpon this answere that you make, and, that doubt *soiled*, I wil as for this time . . . encombre you no farther.
Sir T. More, Cumfort against Tribulation (1573), fol. 43.

2. To absolve; assoil.

Faste, freke, for thy faith, on thy fote fonde be!
And fro this place, bewschere, I *soile* the for enere.
York Plays, p. 318.

soil[6] (soil), *v.* A dialectal variant of *sile*[1].

soil[7] (soil), *n.* Same as *syle*[2]. *Buchanan.*

soil[8] (soil), *n.* A dialectal variant of *sill*[1].

soil[9] (soil), *n.* [Origin obscure (?).] A young coalfish. [Local, Eng.]

soil-bound (soil'bound), *a.* Bound or attached to the soil: a translation of the Latin *adscriptus glebæ.*

That morning he had freed the *soil-bound* slaves.
Byron, Lara, ii. 8.

soil-branch (soil'branch), *n.* A lateral connection with a sewer-pipe.

soil-cap (soil'kap), *n.* The covering of soil and detrital material in general which rests upon the bed-rock: occasionally used by geologists.

Mere gravitation, aided by the downward pressure of sliding detritus or *soil-cap*, suffices to bend over the edges of fissile strata.
A. Geikie, Text-Book of Geol. (2d ed.), p. 496.

soiled (soild), *a.* [< *soil*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Having soil: used chiefly in composition: as, deep-*soiled.*

The Province . . . is far greater, more populous, better *soiled*, and more stored with Gentry.
Howell, Letters, I. ii. 15.

soiliness† (soi'li-nes), *n.* The quality or condition of being soily; soil; tarnish. [Rare.]

To make proof of the incorporation of silver and tin. . . . and to observe . . . whether it yield no *soiliness* more than silver. *Bacon*, Physiological Remains.

soiling (soi'ling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *soil*[4], *v.*] **1.** The act of stall-feeding with green food.

In our American climate . . . the *soiling* of dairy cows is altogether important. *New Amer. Farm Book*, p. 141.

2. Green food stall-fed to cattle.

Soiling, when the pastures fall short, should always be supplied. . . . The rye, grasses, clover, and millet . . . should be fed in mangers under shelter, or in the stables.
New Amer. Farm Book, p. 141.

soilless (soil'les), *a.* [< *soil*[1] + *-less.*] Destitute of soil or mold. *Wright.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

soil-pipe (soil'pīp), *n.* An upright discharge-pipe which receives the general refuse from water-closets, etc., in a building.

A round cover and a water trap to exclude noxious air from the *soil-pipe.* *G. Kennan*, The Century, XXXV. 764.

soil-pulverizer (soil'pul″vẹ-rī-zẹr), *n.* A tool or machine for breaking up or pulverizing the soil preparatory to seeding, etc., as a special form of harrow, or a flanged roller; a clod-crusher.

soillure (soi'lūr), *n.* [< OF. *souilleure, soillure*, F. *souillure*, filth, ordure, < *souiller*, soil: see *soil*[3].] The act of soiling, or the state of being soiled; stain or staining; tarnish or tarnishing.

He merits well to have her that doth seek her,
Not making any scruple of her *soilure,*
With such a hell of pain and world of charge.
Shak., T. and C., iv. 1. 56.

soily† (soi'li), *a.* [Early mod. E. *soylie;* < *soil*[3] + *-y*[1].] Somewhat dirty, soiled, or tarnished; polluting.

So spots of sinne the writer's soule did staine,
Whose *soylie* tincture did therein remaine,
Till brinish teares had washt it out againe.
Fuller, David's Sinne, st. 32. (*Davies.*)

soimonite (soi'mon-īt), *n.* [After *Soimonoff*, a Russian statesman.] A variety of corundum, occurring with barsowite near Zlatoust in the Urals.

soirée (swo-rā'), *n.* [< F. *soirée, serée*, Norm. dial. *série*, evening-tide, an evening party, = It. *serata*, evening-tide, < LL. **serare*, become late, < L. *serus*, late in the day, neut. *serum*, evening, > It. *sera* = Pr. *ser, sera* = F. *soir*, evening. Cf. *serotine.*] An evening party or reunion: as, a musical *soirée.*

Mrs. Tuffin was determined she would not ask Philip to her *soirées.* *Thackeray*, Philip, xxiii.

Soja (sō'jä), *n.* [NL. (Savi, 1824), < *soy*, a kind of sauce.] A former genus of leguminous plants, consisting of a single species, *S. hispida*, now classed as *Glycine Soja.* Also written *Soya.* See *soy.*

sojer (sō'jẹr). *n.* A dialectal or colloquial form of *soldier.*

sojourt, *n.* A Middle English form of *sojourn.*

sojourn (sō'jẹrn or sọ-jẹrn'), *v. i.* [Early mod. E. also *sojorn;* < ME. *sojournen, sojornen,* < OF. *sojourner, sojorner, sejourner, sejorner*, F. *séjourner* = Pr. *sojornar, sejornar* = It. *soggiornare* (ML. reflex *sejornare*), dwell for a time, sojourn, < ML. **subdiurnare* (or **superdiurnare* ?), < L. *sub*, under, + *diurnare*, stay, last, < *diurnus*, daily: see *sub-* and *diurnal, journal.* Cf. *adjourn, journey.*] To dwell for a time; dwell or live in a place as a temporary resident, or as a stranger, not considering the place as a permanent habitation.

Thus restede the childeren and *soiournede* in the Citee of logres, that the saisnes ne dide hem no forfete.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 202.

Abram went down into Egypt to *sojourn* there.
Gen. xii. 10.

The old King is put to *sojorn* with his Eldest Daughter, attended only by threescore Knights.
Milton, Hist. Eng., i.

=**Syn.** *Abide, Sojourn, Continue*, etc. See *abide*[1].

sojourn (sō'jẹrn or sọ-jẹrn'), *n.* [< ME. *sojourne, sojorne, sojorn, sojour*, < OF. **sojourn, sujurn, sojour, sujur, sejor, séjour*, F. *séjour* = Pr. *sojorn, sejorn* = OSp. *sojorno* = It. *soggiorno;* from the verb.] **1.** A temporary stay or residence, as that of a traveler.

Ful longe to holde there *sojour.*
Rom. of the Rose, l. 4282.

The princes, France and Burgundy, . . .
Long in our court have made their amorous *sojourn.*
Shak., Lear, i. 1. 48.

2. A place of temporary stay or abode. [Rare.]

That day I bode stille in ther companye,
Which was to me a gracious *soiourne.*
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 55.

Escaped the Stygian pool, though long detain'd
In that obscure *sojourn.* *Milton*, P. L., iii. 15.

sojournant†, *n.* [ME. *sojornaunt*, < OF. *sojornant*, ppr. of *sojorner*, sojourn: see *sojourn.*] One making a sojourn; a visitor. [Rare.]

Your doughter of Sweynsthorpp and hyr *sojornaunt*, E. Paston, recomandyth hem to yow in ther most humble wyse. *Paston Letters*, III. 219.

sojourner (sō'jẹr-nẹr or sọ-jẹr'nẹr), *n.* [< ME. **sojourner, sojorner;* < *sojourn* + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who sojourns; a temporary resident; a stranger or traveler who dwells in a place for a time.

We are strangers before thee and *sojourners*, as were all our fathers. 1 Chron. xxix. 15.

2. A guest: a visitor.

We've no strangers, woman,
None but my *sojourners* and I.
Middleton, Women Beware Women, ii. 2.

Thus graciously bespoke her welcome guest: . . .
"Welcome an owner, not a *sojourner.*"
Dryden, Hind and Panther, ii. 704.

The inhabitants of the quarter . . . objected to my living among them, because I was not married. . . . I replied that, being merely a *sojourner* in Egypt, I did not like either to take a wife or female slave.
E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, I. 193.

sojourning (sō'jẹr-ning or sọ-jẹr'ning), *n.* [Verbal n. of *sojourn, v.*] The act of dwelling in a place for a time; also, the time of abode.

The *sojourning* of the children of Israel [in Egypt] . . . was four hundred and thirty years. Ex. xii. 40.

sojournment (sō'jẹrn-mẹnt or sọ-jẹrn'mẹnt), *n.* [< OF. *sejournement*, F. *séjournement*, < OF. *sejourner*, F. *séjourner*, sojourn: see *sojourn.*] The act of sojourning; temporary residence, as that of a stranger or traveler.

God has appointed our *sojournment* here as a period of preparation for futurity. *Wakefield.*

soke[1] (sōk), *n.* [Also *soc;* < ME. *soke, sok* (AF. *soc*, ML. *soca*), the exercise of judicial power, a franchise, land held by socage, < AS. *sōc*, jurisdiction, lit. inquiry or investigation, < *sacan* (pret. *sōc*), contend, litigate, > *sacu*, a contention, a lawsuit, hence in old law *sac*, the power of hearing suits and administering justice within a certain precinct: see *sac*[1], *sake*[1]. The words *soke* and *soken* are practically identical in orig. sense, but are to be kept separate, being different forms. *Soc* is the AF. (Law F.) form of *soke*, which is itself a ME. form archaically preserved (like *bote, mote*). The mod. form would be *sook*, as the mod. form of *bote* is *boot*, and that of *mote* is *moot.*] **1.** The power or privilege of holding a court in a district, as in a manor; jurisdiction of causes; also, the limits of such jurisdiction.

The land was equally divided among the three, but the *soke*, the judicial rights, passed to Harold and Godward only. *E. A. Freeman*, Norman Conquest, v. 525.

2. The liberty or privilege of tenants excused from customary burdens.—**3.** Same as *soken*, 1.

If there is no retail tavern in the *soke* where he dwells.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 185.

4. Same as *soken*, 2.

soke[2]†, *v.* An old spelling of *soak, suck.*

sokeling†, *n.* An obsolete form of *suckling.*

sokeman (sōk'mạn), *n.* In *old Eng. law*, same as *soeman.*

soken (sō'kn), *n.* [ME. *soken, sokne, sokene*, < AS. *sōcen* (> ML. *soena*), an inquiry (= Icel. *sókn* = Sw. *socken* = Dan. *sogn*, a parish); cf. AS. *sōc*, the exercise of judicial power (see *soke*[1]); < *sacan*, contend, litigate, etc.: see *sake*[1].] **1.** A district or territory within which certain privileges or powers were exercised; specifically, a district held by tenure of socage.

Bette the bedel of Bokyngham-shire,
Rainalde the reue of Rotland *sokene.*
Piers Plowman (B), ii. 110.

He [the freeman] may be a simple husbandman, or the lord of a *soken* and patron of hundreds of servants and followers. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 37.

2. An exclusive privilege claimed by a miller of grinding all the corn used within the manor in which his mill stands, or of being paid for the same as if actually ground.

Gret *sokene* hath this millere, out of doute,
With whete and malt of al the land abonte.
Chaucer, Reeve's Tale, l. 67.

soke-reeve (sōk'rēv), *n.* A rent-gatherer in a lord's soke.

sokerel†, *n.* [ME. (mod. E. as if **suckerel*, < *suck* + dim. *-er-el* as in *cockerel*).] A child not weaned. *Halliwell.*

sokinah, *n.* [Malagasy.] An insectivorous mammal of Madagascar, *Echinops telfairi*, belonging to the family *Centetidæ.* It is a typical

Sokinah (*Echinops telfairi*).

centetid, closely related to and much resembling the common tenrec.

soko (sō'kō), *n.* [African.] The native name of an ape closely allied to the chimpanzee, discovered by Dr. Livingstone in Manyuema, near Lake Tanganyika, in Central Africa. The animal has not been scientifically identified.

sol[1] (sol), *n.* [Used chiefly as mere L.; ME. *sol* (in def. 3); = OF. *sol* (dim. *soleil, solail, soleis,*

etc., F. *soleil*) = Sp. Pg. *sol* = It. *sole*; < L. *sōl*, the sun, = AS. *sōl*, the sun (*Sōl-mōnath*, February), = Icel. *sōl* = Sw. Dan. *sol* = Goth. *sauil* = W. *haul* = Ir. *sul* = Lith. Lett. OPruss. *saule*, the sun; also with added suffixes, in Teut. and Slav. forms, AS. *sunne*, etc., E. *sun*: see *sun*.] **1.** [*cap.*] The sun. See *Phœbus*.

And therefore is the glorious planet *Sol*
In noble eminence enthroned and sphered.
Shak., T. and C., i. 3. 89.

Dan *Sol* to slope his wheels began.
Thomson, Castle of Indolence, lviii.

2. In *her.*, a tincture, the metal or, or gold, in blazoning by planets, as in the arms of sovereigns. See *blazon*, *n.*, 2.—**3.** In *alchemy*, gold.

Sol gold is, and Luna silver we threpe.
Chaucer, Prol. to Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 273.

Good gold naturel, and of the myn of the erthe, is clepid of philosophoris *sol* in latyn; for he is the sonne of oure heuene, lich as sol the planet is in the heuene aboue.
Book of Quinte Essence (ed. Furnivall), p. 3.

sol[2] (sol), *n.* [< OF. *sol*, later *sou*, F. *sou* = It. *soldo*, < ML. *solidus*, a coin, < L. *solidus*, solid: see *solid*, *solidus*, and cf. *sou*, *soldo*, *sold*[2], etc.] An old French coin, the twentieth part of the livre, and equivalent to twelve deniers. At the revolution it was superseded by the *sou*.

For six *sols* more would plead against his Maker.
B. Jonson, Volpone, iv. 2.

sol[3] (sōl), *n.* [Sp. *sol*, lit. sun: see *sol*[1].] A current silver coin of Peru, of the same weight and fineness as the French 5-franc piece. Gold pieces of 1, 2, 5, 10, and 20 sols are also struck. Also *sole*.

sol[4] (sōl), *n.* [= F. Sp. Pg. It. *sol*: see *gamut*.] In *solmization*, the syllable used for the fifth tone of the scale, or dominant. In the scale of C this tone is G, which is therefore called *sol* in France, Italy, etc.

sol. An abbreviation of *solution*.

sola[1] (sō-lä′), *interj.* [Prob. < *so* + *la* (*interj.*).] A cry or call to attract the attention of one at a distance.

Laun. Sola, sola! wo ha, ho! *sola, sola!*
Lor. Who calls?
Laun. Sola! did you see Master Lorenzo? . . . Tell him there's a post come from my master, with his horn full of good news.
Shak., M. of V., v. 1. 39.

sola[2] (sō′lä), *n.* [Also *solah*, also *solar* (simulating *solar*[1]); < Beng. *solā*, Hind. *sholā*, the plant here defined.] **1.** A tall leguminous swamp-plant, *Æschynomene aspera*, found widely in the Old World tropics. Its robust stems are of a pith-like texture (sometimes called *spongewood*), and in India are worked up into many articles, especially hats and military helmets, which are very light and cool. See *Æschynomene* and *hat-plant*.

2. Same as *sola topi*.—**Sola topi** or **topee**, a pith helmet or sun-hat made in India from the pith of the sola. See *pith-work*. Also *solar topi*, *solar hat*, and simply *sola*.

solace (sol′ās), *n.* [< ME. *solace*, *solas*, < OF. *solas*, *solaz*, *soulas*, F. *soulas* = Pr. *solatz* = Cat. *solas* = Sp. Pg. *solaz* = It. *sollazzo*, < L. *solatium*, *solacium*, soothing, consolation, comfort, < *solari*, pp. *solatus*, soothe, console, comfort. Cf. *consolate*.] **1.** Comfort in sorrow, sadness, or misfortune; alleviation of distress or of discomfort.

I beseech your majesty, give me leave to go;
Sorrow would *solace*, and mine age would ease.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., ii. 3. 21.

2. That which gives relief, comfort, or alleviation under any affliction or burden.

Two goldfinches, whose sprightly song
Had been their mutual *solace* long,
Liv'd happy pris'ners there.
Cowper, The Faithful Bird.

3†. Sport; pleasure; delight; amusement; recreation; happiness.

I am so ful of joye and of *solas*.
Chaucer, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 350.

And therein sate a Lady fresh and fayre,
Making sweet *solace* to herselfe alone.
Spenser, F. Q., II. vi. 3.

4. In *printing*, the penalty prescribed by the early printers for a violation of office rules.

=**Syn. 1** and **2.** *Consolation*, etc. (see *comfort*), mitigation, relief, softening, soothing, cheer, diversion, amusement.

solace (sol′ās), *v.*; pret. and pp. *solaced*, ppr. *solacing*. [< ME. *solacen*, *solacien*, < OF. *solacier*, *solacer*, F. *solacier* = Sp. *solazar* = It. *sollazzare*, < ML. *solatiare*, *solatiari*, give solace, console, < L. *solatium*, *solacium*, solace: see *solace*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To cheer in grief, trouble, or despondency; console under affliction or calamity; comfort.

Thy own sweet smile I see,
The same that oft in childhood *solac'd* me.
Cowper, My Mother's Picture.

Leolin . . . foamed away his heart at Averill's ear:
Whom Averill *solaced* as he might.
Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

2. To allay; assuage; soothe: as, to *solace* grief by sympathy.

We sate sad together,
Solacing our despondency with tears.
Shelley, The Cenci, iii. 1.

3. To amuse; delight; give pleasure to: sometimes used reflexively.

From that Cytee men gon be Watre, *solacynge* and disportynge *hem*.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 21.

Houses of retralte for the Gentlemen of Venice & Padua, whereln they *solace themselves* in sommer.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 152.

=**Syn. 1** and **2.** See *solace*, *n.*

II.† *intrans.* **1.** To take comfort; be consoled or relieved in grief.

One poor and loving child,
But one thing to rejoice and *solace* in,
And cruel death hath cateh'd it from my sight!
Shak., R. and J., iv. 5. 47.

2. To take pleasure or delight; be amused; enjoy one's self.

These six assaulted the Castle, whom the Ladies seeing so lusty and couragious, they were contented to *solace* with them.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 255.

solacement (sol′ās-ment), *n.* [< *solace* + *-ment*.] The act of solacing or comforting; the state of being solaced.

Solacement of the poor, to which our archquack now more and more betook himself.
Carlyle, Cagliostro. (*Latham.*)

solacious† (sō-lā′shus), *a.* [< OF. *solacieux* = Sp. *solazoso* = Pg. *solaçoso*, < ML. *solatiosus*, full of solace, cheering, entertaining, < L. *solatium*, *solacium*, solace: see *solace*.] Affording pleasure or amusement; entertaining.

The aboundaunt pleasures of Sodome, whych were . . . pryde, plenty of feadyng, *solacyouse* pastymes, ydelnesse, and eruelti'e.
Bp. Bale, English Votaries, ii.

In the literal sense you meet with purposes merry and *solacious* enough.
Urquhart, tr. of Rabelais, Prol. to Gargantua, p. 95.

solæus, *n.* See *soleus*.

solah, *n.* See *sola*[2], 1.

solaint, *a.* A Middle English form of *sullen*.

All redy was made a place ful *solain*.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 864.

solan (sō′lan), *n.* [Also (Sc.) *soland* (with excrescent *d*); < Icel. *sūla* = Norw. *sula* (in comp. Icel. *haf-sūla* = Norw. *hav-sula*, 'sea-solan'), a gannet, solan-goose. The *n* appar. represents the affixed def. art.; cf. Shetland *sooleen*, the sun, < Dan. *sol*, sun, + def. art. *en*, the.] The solan-goose.

Along th' Atlantick rock undreading climb,
And of its eggs despoil the *solan's* nest.
Collins, Works (ed. 1800), p. 99. (*Jodrell.*)

A white *solan*, far away by the shores of Mull, struck the water as he dived, and sent a jet of spray into the air.
W. Black, Princess of Thule, xxvii.

Solanaceæ (sol-ā-nā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bartling, 1830), < *Solanum* + *-aceæ*.] An order of gamopetalous plants, of the series *Bicarpellatæ* and cohort *Polemoniales*, characterized by regular flowers commonly with a plicate border, carpels with many ovules, and a straight, spiral, or coiled embryo in fleshy albumen. The sepals, petals, and stamens are each usually five, the ovary usually entire and two-celled, with an undivided style. In its plicate corolla the order resembles the *Convolvulaceæ*, which are, however, unlike it in their few-seeded carpels and usually twining habit. Its other nearest ally is the *Scrophularineæ*, to which the tribe *Salpiglossideæ*, by its didynamous stamens and somewhat irregular flowers, forms a direct transition. The order includes about 1,750 species, perhaps to be reduced to 1,500, classed in 72 genera of 5 tribes, for the types of which see *Solanum*, *Atropa*, *Hyoscyamus*, *Cestrum*[1], and *Salpiglossis*. They are erect or climbing herbs or shrubs, or sometimes trees, and either smooth or downy, but rarely with bristles. They bear alternate and entire toothed or dissected leaves, often in scattered unequal pairs, but never truly opposite. The typical inflorescence is a bracteless cyme, either terminal, opposite the leaves, or lateral, but not truly axillary, and sometimes converted into umbels or sessile cinsters or reduced to a single flower. They are usually rank-scented and possess strongly narcotic properties, either throughout or in special organs, in *Mandragora* in the root, in most others strongly developed in the leaves, as in belladonna, tobacco, henbane, stramonium, and nightshade. In some, as the henbane, this principle is actively developed for a limited time only; in others, parts from which it is absent furnish a valued food, as the potato, tomato, and egg-plant, or a condiment, as Cayenne pepper. The order furnishes also several tonics and numerous diuretic remedies, as species of *Physalis*, *Nicandra*, *Cestrum*, and *Solanum*. Plants of this order are widely dispersed through warm climates of both hemispheres, extending beyond the tropics in North and South America, especially in the west, but less frequent in Europe and Asia. They are absent in alpine and arctic regions and in Australia. About 17 genera and 55 species are natives of the United States, chiefly in the southwest, and largely of the genera *Lycium*, *Solanum*, and *Physalis*. For other important genera, see *Lycopersicum*, *Capsicum*, *Datura*, *Nicotiana*[1], *Petunia*, and *Solandra*.

solanaceous (sol-ā-nā′shius), *a.* [< NL. *Solanaceæ* + *-ous*.] Belonging to the *Solanaceæ*.

soland (sō′land), *n.* See *solan*.

solander[1] (sō-lan′dėr), *n.* Same as *sellanders*.

solander[2] (sō-lan′dėr), *n.* [< *Solander* (see quot. and *Solandra*).] A form of box designed to contain prints or drawings. See the quotation.

A *Solander* case is the invention of Dr. Solander, of memory dear to readers of "Cook's Voyages," who used one to contain and preserve specimens for natural history, drawings, and matters of the kind. It is really a box, generally shaped like a book, one side of which, turning on hinges, serves for a lid, while the front, or fore edge of the case, is furnished with hinges to be let down, so that the fronts as well as the tops of the contents can be got at.
N. and Q., 7th ser., VII. 135.

Solandra (sō-lan′drą), *n.* [NL. (Swartz, 1787), named after Daniel *Solander* (born 1736, died about 1781), a Swedish botanist and traveler.] A genus of solanaceous plants, of the tribe *Atropeæ*. It is characterized by solitary flowers with a long calyx-tube, an obliquely funnel-shaped corolla with broad imbricated lobes and indupliate sinuses, five stamens, and a two-celled ovary imperfectly four-celled by false partitions, forming in fruit a pulpy berry half-protruded from the torn membranous calyx. The 4 species are all American and tropical. They are lofty climbing coarse shrubby plants, with entire smooth fleshy and coriaceous shining leaves, clustered near the ends of the branches, and very large terminal white, yellowish, or greenish flowers on fleshy pedicels. *S. grandiflora*, *S. longiflora*, and other species are sometimes cultivated from the West Indies under the name *trumpet-flower*, forming handsome greenhouse evergreens, usually grown as climbers, or, in *S. longiflora*, as small shrubs.

Solaneæ (sō-lā′nē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (A. L. de Jussieu, 1789), < *Solanum* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of plants of the order *Solanaceæ*. It is distinguished by flowers with the corolla somewhat equally plicate or divided into valvate or indupliate lobes, and having perfect stamens and a two-celled ovary which becomes an indehiscent berry in fruit, containing compressed seeds with a curved embryo and slender seed-leaves not broader than the radicle. It includes 31 genera, very largely natives of South America. For some of the most important, see *Solanum* (the type), *Capsicum*, *Lycopersicum*, and *Physalis*.

solaneous (sō-lā′nē-us), *a.* Belonging to the *Solanaceæ*, or especially to *Solanum*.

solan-goose (sō′lan-gös), *n.* [< *solan* + *goose*.] The gannet, *Sula bassana*. Also *solan* and *soland-goose*. See *Sula*, and cut under *gannet*.

solania (sō-lā′ni ą), *n.* [NL., < *Solanum*.] The active principle of *Solanum Dulcamara*. See *solanine*.

solanine (sol′ą-nin), *n.* [NL., < *Solanum* + *-ine*[2].] A complex body, either itself an alkaloid or containing an alkaloid, the active principle of bittersweet, *Solanum Dulcamara*. It is a narcotic poison.

solano (sō-lä′nō), *n.* [< Sp. *solano*, an easterly wind (cf. *solanazo*, a hot, violent easterly wind, *solana*, a sunny place), < L. *solanus* (sc. *ventus*), the east wind (usually called *subsolanus*), < *sol*, sun: see *sol*[1], *solar*[1].] The Spanish name of an easterly wind.

solanoid (sol′ą-noid), *a.* [< NL. *Solanum* + Gr. *εἶδος*, form.] Resembling a potato in texture: said of cancers.

Solanum (sō-lā′num), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), < LL. *solanum*, the nightshade.] A genus of gamopetalous plants, type of the order *Solanaceæ*, the nightshade family, and tribe *Solaneæ*. It is characterized by flowers usually with a deeply five- or ten-lobed spreading calyx, an angled or five-lobed wheel-shaped corolla, very short filaments with long anthers which form a cone or cylinder, open by a vertical pore or a larger chink, and are almost destitute of any connective, and a generally two-celled ovary with its conspicuous placentæ projecting from the partition. It is one of the largest genera of plants (compare *Senecio*), and includes over 950 published species, of which perhaps 750 are distinct. Their distribution is similar to that of the order, and they constitute half or two thirds of its species. They are herbs, shrubs, or small trees, sometimes climbers, of polymorphous habit, either smooth, downy, or woolly, or even viscous. They bear alternate entire or divided leaves, sometimes in pairs, but never truly opposite. Their flowers are yellow, white, violet, or purplish, grouped in panicled or umbeled cymes which are usually scorpioid, sometimes apparently racemose, rarely reduced to a single flower. The species form two groups, the subgenera *Pachystemonum* and *Leptostemonum* (Dunal, 1813), the first unarmed and with broad anthers, the other with long anthers opening by minute pores, and commonly armed with straight spines on the branchlets, leaves, and calyx. South America is the central home of the genus, and of its most useful member, the potato, *S. tuberosum*, which occurs in numerous wild varieties, with or without small tubers on the rootstocks, from Lima to latitude 45° S. in Patagonia, and northward to New Mexico. (See *potato*, *potato-rot*, and cuts under *rotate* and *tuber*.) There are 15 native species in the United States, chiefly in the southwest, besides numerous prominent varieties and 5 introduced species. The seeds of many species are remarkably tenacious of life, and are therefore soon naturalized, especially the cosmopolitan weed *S. nigrum*, the common or black nightshade, the original type of the genus (for which see *nightshade*, and figure of leaf under *repand*; and compare *ointment of poplar-buds*, under *ointment*); from this the name *nightshade*

is sometimes extended to several other European species. For *S. Dulcamara*, the bittersweet, the other common species of the northeastern United States, a climber introduced for ornament, see *nightshade, felonwort, dulcamara*, and *dulcamarin*. Two others in the United States are of importance as prickly weeds, *S. Carolinense* (for which see *horse-nettle*), a pest which has sometimes caused fields in Delaware to be abandoned, and *S. rostratum* (for which see *sand-bur*), of abundant growth on the plains beyond the Mississippi, and known as the chief food of the Colorado beetle or potato-bug before the introduction of the potato westward. The genus is one of strongly marked properties. A few species with comparatively inert foliage have been used as salads, as *S. nodiflorum* in the West Indies and *S. sessiliflorum* in Brazil; but the leaves of most, as of the common potato, bittersweet, and nightshade, are more or less powerfully narcotic. (See *solanine*.) The roots, leaves, seeds, and fruit-juices yield numerous remedies of the tropics; *S. jubatum* is strongly sudorific; *S. pseudoquina* is a source of quina in Brazil, a powerful bitter and febrifuge; others are purgative or diuretic, as *S. paniculatum*, the jurubeba of Brazil; *S. stramonifolium* is used as a poison in Cayenne. The berries are often edible, as in the well-known *S. Melongena* (*S. esculentum*) (for which see *egg-plant, brinjal*, and *aubergine*). Others with edible fruit are *S. aviculare* (see *kangaroo-apple*), *S. Uporo*, the cannibal-apple or borodina of the Fiji and other Pacific islands, with large red fruit used like the tomato, *S. vescum*, the gunyang of southeastern Australia, *S. album* and *S. Æthiopicum*, cultivated in China and southern Asia, *S. Gilo* in tropical America, *S. muricatum*, the pepino or melon-pear of Peru, and *S. racemosum* in the West Indies. *S. Quitoense*, the Quito orange, yields a fruit resembling a small orange in color, fragrance, and taste. *S. Indicum* (*S. Anguivi*) is known as *Madagascar potato*, and *S. crispum* of Chili as *potato-tree*. Some species bear an inedible fruit, as *S. mammosum*, the macaw-bush (which see), also called *susumber* and (together with *S. torvum*) *turkey-berry*. For *S. Bahamense*, see *cankerberry*, and for *S. Sodomæum*, see *Sodom-apple*. Other species yield dyes, as *S. gnaphaloides* in Peru and *S. Vespertilio* in the Canaries, used to paint the face; *S. Guineense*, used to dye silk violet; and *S. indigoferum*, in cultivation in Brazil for indigo. *S. marginatum* is used in Abyssinia to tan leather; and the fruit of *S. saponaceum* is used as soap in Peru. Several species have been long cultivated as ornaments for their abundant red or orange berries, as *S. Pseudo-capsicum*, the Jerusalem cherry or winter-cherry (see *cherry*[1]), and the Brazilian *S. Capsicastrum*, the dwarf winter-cherry or star-capsicum. Many others are now cultivated as ornamental plants, and are known by the generic name *Solanum*, as *S. Karstenii*, from Venezuela, with violet flowers; *S. betaceum*, a small pink-flowered fleshy South American tree with fine scarlet egg-like fruit; and *S. lanceolatum*, with narrow willow-like leaves, reputed the most showy blooming species. Others are cultivated for their conspicuous foliage, as *S. crinitum* and *S. macranthum*, with leaves 2½ feet long; *S. robustum*, clad in showy red down; and *S. Warscewiczii*, with handsome flowers and large leaves elegantly cut. The climber *S. jasminoides*, the jasmine-solanum, is a house-plant from Brazil, esteemed for its large and abundant clusters of fragrant white or bluish flowers.

solar[1] (sō′lär), *a.* [= F. *solaire* = Sp. Pg. *solar* = It. *solare*, < L. *solaris*, of the sun, solar, < *sol*, the sun: see *sol*[1].] **1.** Of, pertaining or related to, or determined by the sun: as, the *solar* system; *solar* light; *solar* rays; *solar* influence.

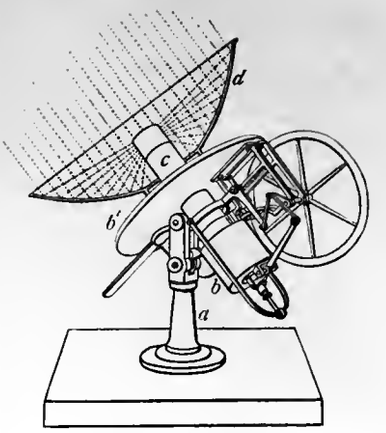
> To make the *solar* and lunary year agree.
> *Raleigh*, Hist. World, ii. 3.
>
> His soul proud science never taught to stray
> Far as the *solar* walk or milky way.
> *Pope*, Essay on Man, i. 102.

2. In *astrol.*, born under the predominant influence of the sun; influenced by the sun.

> The cock was pleased to hear him speak so fair,
> And proud beside, as *solar* people are.
> *Dryden*, Cock and Fox, l. 652.

Solar apex, the point in space, situated in the constellation Hercules, toward which the sun is moving.—**Solar asphyxia**. Same as *sunstroke*.—**Solar boiler**, an apparatus for utilizing the heat of the sun's rays in the heating of water and the production of steam.—**Solar caloric engine**. Same as *solar engine*.—**Solar camera, chronometer**. See the nouns.—**Solar constant**, the number which expresses the quantity of radiant heat received from the sun by the outer layer of the earth's atmosphere in a unit of time. As shown by the researches of Langley, its value is probably somewhat over three (small) calories per minute for a square centimeter of surface normal to the sun's rays. See *calory* and *sun*.—**Solar cooking-apparatus**, an arrangement for cooking food by the heat of the sun's rays. It consists essentially of a cooking-vessel inclosed in a glass frame, upon which the solar rays are directed by reflectors.—**Solar cycle**. See *cycle*[1].—**Solar day**. See *day*[1], 3.—**Solar deity**, in *myth.*, a deity of the sun, or personifying some of the attributes or characteristics of the sun, or of the sun's action. A familiar example is the Greek Apollo or Helios. Solar deities play an important part in the mythology of ancient Egypt, the chief of them being Ra, the supreme power for good. The Egyptian solar deities are commonly distinguished in art by bearing upon their heads the solar disk. See also cut under *Apollo*, and compare *solarism*.—**Solar eclipse**. See *eclipse*, 1.—**Solar engine**, an engine in which steam for motive power is generated by direct solar heat concentrated by lenses or by reflectors upon a steam-generator,

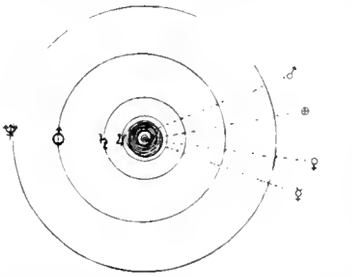
Egyptian Solar Deity.—Bronze figurine of the lioness-headed goddess Bast or Pasht, in Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York.



Ericsson's Solar Engine.

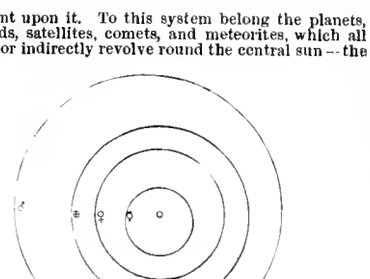
a, stand; *b*, adjustable caloric engine; *b′*, base-plate of engine, through which the cylinder *c* extends into the focal axis of a powerful reflector *d*, the curvature of which directs the rays, as shown by the dotted lines, upon the cylinder.

as in Mouchot's solar engine, or in which direct solar heat is concentrated upon the cylinder of a hot-air or caloric engine, as in the solar engine of Ericsson.—**Solar equation**. See *equation*.—**Solar eyepiece**, a helioscope; an eyepiece suitable for observing the sun. In the ordinary form, devised by Sir John Herschel, the sunlight is reflected at right angles by a transparent plane surface which allows most of the light and heat to pass through, so that only a thin shade-glass is needed. In the more perfect polarization-helioscopes of Merz and others the light is polarized by reflection at the proper angle from one or more glass surfaces, and afterward modified in intensity at pleasure by reflection at a second polarizing surface, or by transmission through a Nicol prism which can be rotated.—**Solar fever**, dengue.—**Solar flowers**, flowers which open and shut daily at certain determinate hours.—**Solar ganglion**. Same as *solar plexus*.—**Solar hour**. See *hour*.—**Solar lamp**. (*a*) Same as *Argand lamp* (which see, under *lamp*[1]). (*b*) An electric lamp of the fourth class.—**Solar microscope**. See *microscope*.—**Solar month**. See *month*, 2.—**Solar myth**, in *compar. myth.*, a myth or heroic legend containing or supposed to contain allegorical reference to the course of the sun, and used by modern scholars to explain the Aryan mythologies. The fable of Apollo and Daphne is an example.—**Solar observatory**, an astronomical observatory specially equipped for the study of solar phenomena. The observatory at Meudon, near Paris, is an example.—**Solar physics**, the study of the physical phenomena presented by the sun.—**Solar plexus**, in *anat.* See *plexus*. Also called *brain of the belly*.—**Solar print**, in *photog.*, a photographic print made in a solar camera from a negative. It is usually an enlargement, and is so called to distinguish it from an ordinary photo-print made by direct contact in a printing-frame, or otherwise.—**Solar prominence** or **protuberance**. See *sun*.—**Solar radiation**. See *radiation*.—**Solar-radiation register**, an apparatus for automatically registering the times during which the sun is shining.—**Solar salt**, sea-salt; bay-salt.—**Solar spectrum**. See *spectrum*, 3, and cut under *absorption*.—**Solar spots**. See *sun-spot*.—**Solar system**, in *astron.*, the system consisting of the sun and the bodies revolving round it (and those revolving round them) or otherwise



Solar System, showing especially the orbits of the four outer planets.

dependent upon it. To this system belong the planets, planetoids, satellites, comets, and meteorites, which all directly or indirectly revolve round the central sun—the



Solar System, showing the orbits of the four inner planets.

whole being bound together by the mutual attractions of the several parts. The following table gives a comparative view of the planets. For further information, see the proper names.

	Sidereal period in days.	Mean distance from sun in millions of miles.	Diameter in thousands of miles.	Mass relative to earth.	Density (water = 1).	Axial rotation in hours.
Mercury	88	36	3	0.1	7.2	?
Venus	225	67	7	0.8	5.2	?
Earth	365	93	8	1.0	5.7	24
Mars	687	141	4	0.1	4.0	25
Jupiter	4333	482	88	317.0	1.3	10
Saturn	10759	883	75	94.9	0.6	10
Uranus	30687	1778	30	14.7	1.4	?
Neptune	60127	2785	37	17.1	0.9	?
Sun	.....	.....	860	326800.0	1.4	In days. 25
Moon	.....	From earth. 0.24	2	1/80	3.5	27

Solar telegraph. See *telegraph*.—**Solar theory**. See *solarism*.—**Solar time**. Same as *apparent time*. See *time*.—**Solar walk**, the zodiac.—**Solar year**. See *year*.

solar[2] (sō′lär), *n.* See *sollar*.

solar[3] (sō′lär), *n.* See *sola*[2].

Solariidæ (sō-lā-rī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Solarium* + *-idæ*.] A family of pectinibranchiate gastropods, typified by the genus *Solarium*. The animal has the tentacles nearly united at the base; eyes on the upper part of the outer side of their base; the proboscis long, cylindrical, completely retractile; and the shell conical and generally declivous from the apex, with carinated margin of the last whorl, and a deep umbilical cavity, recalling a spiral staircase. The species inhabit tropical seas. They are rather large and generally handsome shells, some of which are common parlor ornaments. See cut under *Solarium*.

solarioid (sō-lā′ri-oid), *a.* [< *Solarium* + *-oid*.] Of, or having characters of, the *Solariidæ*.

solariplex (sō-lar′i-pleks), *n.* The solar plexus (which see, under *plexus*). *Coues*, 1887.

solarism (sō′lär-izm), *n.* [< *solar*[1] + *-ism*.] Exclusive or excessive explanation of mythology by reference to the sun; over-addiction to the assumption of solar myths. *Gladstone*, in Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVIII. 634.

solarist (sō′lär-ist), *n.* [< *solar*[1] + *-ist*.] An adherent of the doctrine of solarism. *Gladstone*, in Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVIII. 876.

solarium (sō-lā′ri-um), *n.* [< L. *solarium*, a sun-dial, a part of a house exposed to the sun, < *solaris*, of the sun: see *solar*[1].] **1.** A sun-dial, fixed or portable. See *dial, poke-dial, ring-dial, sun-dial*.—**2.** A place arranged to receive the sun's rays, usually a flat house-top, terrace, or open gallery, formerly used for pleasure only, but in modern times commonly as an adjunct of a hospital or sanatorium, in which case it is inclosed with glass; a room arranged with a view to giving patients sun-baths.—**3.** [*cap.*] [NL. (Lamarck, 1799).] The typical genus of *Solariidæ*, containing the staircase-shells, as the perspective shell, *S. perspectivum*. They have a much depressed but regularly conic shell, angular at the periphery, and with a wide spiral umbilicus which has suggested the idea of a spiral stairway.

Staircase-shell (*Solarium perspectivum*).

solarization (sō′lär-i-zā′shon), *n.* [= F. *solarisation*; as *solarize* + *-ation*.] **1.** Exposure to the action of the rays of the sun.—**2.** In *photog.*, the injurious effects produced on a negative by over-exposing it in the camera to the light of the sun, as blurring of outlines, obliteration of high lights, loss of relief, etc.; also, the effects on a print resulting from over-printing the sensitized paper or other medium.

solarize (sō′lär-īz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *solarized*, ppr. *solarizing*. [= F. *solariser*; as *solar*[1] + *-ize*.] **I.** *intrans.* In *photog.*, to become injured by too long exposure to the action of light.

> It is a familiar fact that iodide of silver *solarizes* very easily—that is, the maximum effect of light is quickly reached, after which its action is reversed.
> *Lea*, Photography, p. 137.

II. *trans.* **1.** To affect by sunlight; modify in some way by the action of solar rays.

> A spore born of a *solarized* bacillus is more susceptible to the reforming influence than its parent was.
> *Science*, VI. 475.

2. In *photog.*, to affect injuriously by exposing too long to light.

solary (sō′la-ri), *a.* [< ML. **solaris* (used only as a noun), pertaining to the ground or soil, < L. *solum*, the ground, soil: see *soil*[1].] Of or belonging to the ground. [Rare.]

From the like spirits in the earth the plants thereof perhaps acquire their verdure. And from such *solary* irradiations may those wondrous varieties arise which are observable in animals. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., vi. 12.

solast, *n.* A Middle English form of *solace*.

Solaster (sō-las'tėr), *n.* [NL., < L. *sol*, the sun, + *aster*, a star.] The typical genus of *Solasteridæ*, having more than five rays. In *S. endeca*, a common North Atlantic species, there are usually eleven or ten slender, tapering, and smooth arms, and the whole surface is closely reticulated. The corresponding sun-star of the North Pacific is *S. decemradiatus*.

Sun-star (*Solaster endeca*).

Solasteridæ (sō-las-ter'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Solaster* + *-idæ*.] A family of starfishes, typified by the genus *Solaster*. The limits of the family vary, and it is sometimes merged in or called *Echinasteridæ*. There are several genera, most of them with more than five rays, as in *Solaster*. In *Cribella* (or *Cribrella*) the rays are six. In *Crossaster papposus*, a common sun-star of both coasts of the North Atlantic, there are twelve short obtuse arms, extensively united by a membrane on the oral surface, and the upper side is roughened with clubbed processes and spines. *Echinaster sentus* is five-armed (see cut at *Echinaster*). The many-armed sun-stars of the genus *Heliaster* (in some forms of which the rays are more than thirty in number) are brought under this family or referred elsewhere. Also written *Solastridæ*.

solatium (sō-lā'shi-um), *n.*; pl. *solatia* (-ä). [L., also *solacium*, consolation, solace: see *solace*.] Anything that alleviates or compensates for suffering or loss; a compensation; specifically, in *Scots law*, a sum of money paid, over and above actual damages, to an injured party by the person who inflicted the injury, as a solace for wounded feelings.

sold[1] (sōld). Preterit and past participle of *sell*[1].

sold[2]†, *n.* [< ME. *solde, souldye, soude, sowde, sowd* = MHG. *solt*, G. *sold* = Sw. Dan. *sold*, < OF. *solde, soulde, soude*, F. *solde*, pay (of soldiers). = Sp. *sueldo* = Pg. It. *soldo*, pay, < ML. *soldus, soldum*, pay (of soldiers); cf. OF. *sol, sou*, a piece of money, a shilling, F. *sou*, a small coin or value, = Pr. *sol* = Sp. *sueldo* = Pg. It. *soldo*, a coin (see *sol*[2], *sou, soldo*), < LL. *solidus*, a piece of money, ML. also in gen. money, < L. *solidus*, solid: see *solid, solidus*. Hence ult. *soldier*.] Pay (of soldiers, etc.); salary. *Spenser*, F. Q., II. ix. 6.

My Lord Tresorer graunted the seid vij. c. marc to my Lord of Northfolk, for the arrerag of hys *sowde* qeyl he was in Scotland. *Paston Letters*, I. 41.

sold[2]†, **soud**[2]†, *v. t.* [< ME. **solden, souden*, < OF. *solder, souder*, pay, < *solde, soude*, pay: see *sold*[2], *n.*] To pay.

Imparfit is the pope that al the peuple sholde helpe,
And *soudeth* hem that sleeth suche as he sholde saue.
Piers Plowman (C), xxii. 431.

soldadot (sōl-dä'dō), *n.* [< Sp. *soldado*, a soldier: see *soldier*.] A soldier. *Scott*, Legend of Montrose, iii.

Come, help me; come, come, boys; *soldadoes*, comrades.
Fletcher, Rule a Wife, iv. 3.

soldant†, *n.* An obsolete form of *sultan*.

soldanel (sol'da-nel), *n.* A plant of the genus *Soldanella*. Also written *soldanelle*.

Soldanella (sol-da-nel'ä), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700) *soldanella*, dim. of *soldana*, a plant so called, < OIt. *soldo*, a coin: see *soldo*.] A genus of gamopetalous plants, of the order *Primulaceæ*, the primrose family, and tribe *Primuleæ*. It is characterized by flowers with a five-parted calyx, a broadly funnel-shaped or somewhat bell-shaped corolla with fringed lobes, five stamens inserted on the corolla, and an ovoid ovary which becomes a circumscissile capsule with a five- to ten-toothed mouth, containing many seeds on an elongated central placenta. There are 4 species, alpine plants of Europe. They are smooth, delicate, stemless herbs, growing from a short perennial rootstock, and bearing long-stalked, fleshy, and entire roundish leaves with a heart-shaped base. The nodding flowers, single or umbeled, are borne on a slender scape, and are blue, violet, rose-colored, or rarely white. *S. alpina*, growing near the snow-line on many European mountains, is, with other species, sometimes cultivated under the name *soldanel* or *soldanelle*, and has been also called *blue moonwort*.

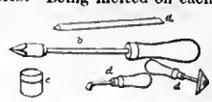
soldaness†, *n.* An obsolete form of *sultaness*.

soldanrie†, **soldanry**†, *n.* Obsolete forms of *sultanry*.

soldatesque (sol-da-tesk'), *a.* [< F. *soldatesque*, < *soldat*, a soldier (see *soldier*), + *-esque*.] Of or relating to a soldier; soldier-like. [A Gallicism.]

His [the Captain's] cane clanking on the pavement, or waving round him in the execution of military cuts and *soldatesque* manœuvres. *Thackeray*, Pendennis, xxii.

solder (sod'ėr or sol'dėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *soulder, soder, sowder* (dial. also *sawder*); < OF. *souldure, soudure, soudeure, soudure*, F. *soudure* = Sp. Pg. *soldadura* = It. *soldatura*, a soldering, < OF. *souder, soulder*, orig. **solder*, solder, consolidate, close or fasten together, = Pr. *soldar, soudar* = Sp. Pg. *soldar* = It. *soldare, sodare*, < L. *solidare*, make firm, < *solidus*, solid, firm: see *solid*, and cf. *soud*[1].] 1. A fusible alloy used for joining or binding together metal surfaces or joints, as the edges of tin cans, jewelry, and kitchen utensils. Being melted on each surface, the solder, partly by chemical attraction and partly by cohesive force, binds them together. After cleaning the edges to be joined, the workman applies a solution of zinc in hydrochloric acid and also powdered rosin to the cleaned surfaces; then he touches the heated soldering-iron to the rosin, and holding the solder-bar and iron over the parts to be joined melts off little drops of solder at intervals along the margins, and runs all together with the hot iron. There are many of these alloys, as soft solder used for tinware, hard solder for brass and iron, gold solder, silver solder, spelter solder, plumbers' solder, etc. Every kind is used at its own melting-point, which must always be lower than that of the metals to be united, soft solders being the most fusible.



Tools and Materials used in Soldering.

a, bar of solder; *b*, soldering-iron; *c*, rosin-box; *d*, *d*, shavers or scrapers, used for cleaning surfaces and leveling down protuberances or lumps in the soft solder after it is applied.

To soder such gold, there is a proper glew or *soder*.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, xxxiii. 5.

Hence—2. Figuratively, that which unites in any way.

Friendship! mysterious cement of the soul,
Sweetener of life, and *solder* of society.
Blair, The Grave, l. 89.

Aluminium solder. See *aluminium*.—**Hard solder**, solder which fuses only at red heat, and therefore is used only to unite the metals and alloys which can endure that temperature. Spelter solder and silver solder are the principal varieties.—**Soft solder.** (*a*) See def. 1. (*b*) Gross flattery or fulsome praise, particularly when used for selfish aims.

solder (sod'ėr or sol'dėr), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *soulder, soder, sowder*; < *solder*, *n.*] 1. To unite by a metallic cement; join by a metallic substance in a state of fusion, which hardens in cooling, and renders the joint solid.

I *sowder* a metall with sowlder. Je soulde.
Palsgrave, p. 725.

2. Figuratively, to close up or unite firmly by any means.

As if the world should cleaue, and that slaine men
Should *soader* vp the Rift.
Shak., A. and C. (folio 1623), iii. 4. 32.

Would my lips had been *soldered* when I spake on 't!
B. Jonson, Epicœne, ii. 2.

solderer (sod'ėr-ėr or sol'dėr-ėr), *n.* [< *solder* + *-er*[1].] One who or a machine which solders.

soldering (sod'ėr-ing or sol'dėr-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *solder*, *v.*] 1. The act of one who or that which solders.—2. A soldered place or part.

Even the delicate *solderings* of the ends of these wires to the copper clips were apparently the same as ever.
Elect. Rev. (Eng.), XXV. 349.

Autogenous soldering. See *autogenous*.—**Galvanic soldering**, the process of uniting two pieces of metal by means of another metal deposited between them through the agency of a voltaic current.—**Soldering nipple.** See *nipple*.

soldering-block (sod'ėr-ing-blok), *n.* A tool employed in soldering cans, as a support and for trimming. It is adjustable for different sizes.

soldering-bolt (sod'ėr-ing-bōlt), *n.* Same as *soldering-iron*.

soldering-frame (sod'ėr-ing-frām), *n.* A form of clamp for holding the parts together in soldering cans.

soldering-furnace (sod'ėr-ing-fėr″nās), *n.* A portable furnace used by tinners, etc., for heating soldering-irons.

soldering-iron (sod'ėr-ing-ī″ėrn), *n.* A tool with which solder is melted and applied. It consists of a copper bit or bolt, having a pointed or wedge-shaped end, fastened to an iron rod with a wooden handle. In some forms the copper bit is kept hot by means of a gas-flame supplied through a flexible pipe connected with the handle. See cut under *solder*.

soldering-machine (sod'ėr-ing-ma-shēn″), *n.* In *sheet-metal work*, a general name for appliances and machines for closing the seams of tin cans with solder; also, a soldering-block, or any other machine or appliance rendering mechanical aid in soldering. The cans may be automatically dipped in molten solder, or the solder may be laid on the seams, which are then exposed to a gas-flame, hot blast, or the direct heat of a furnace.

soldering-pot (sod'ėr-ing-pot), *n.* A small portable furnace used in soldering, especially for uniting the ends of telegraph-wires. It is fitted with a clamp for holding the ends of the wires, etc., in position; and when they are in place the furnace is tilted, and the melted solder flows over the wires, etc., and forms a soldered joint.

soldering-tongs (sod'ėr-ing-tôngz), *n. sing.* and *pl.* A flat-nosed tongs for brazing the joints of band-saws. The saw is held in a scarfing-frame, with a film of solder between the lapping scarfed edges. This film is melted by clamping the heated tongs over the edges. *E. H. Knight.*

soldering-tool (sod'ėr-ing-tōl), *n.* A soldering-iron, or other tool for soldering.

solder-machine (sod'ėr-ma-shēn″), *n.* A machine for forming molten solder into rods or drops for use.

soldi, *n.* Plural of *soldo*.

soldier (sōl'jėr), *n.* [Also dial. *soger, sodger, sojer*; early mod. E. *souldier, soldiour, souldiour*; < ME. *souldier, souldyour, soudiour, sowdiour, sowdyowre, sodiour, soudeur, soudier, soudoier*, < OF. *soldier*, also *soldoier, souldoier, souldoyer*, < ML. *soldarius*, a soldier, lit. 'one having pay,' < *soldus, soldum*, pay: see *sold*[2]. Cf. D. *soldaat* = G. Sw. Dan. *soldat*, < F. *soldat*, < It. *soldato* = Sp. Pg. *soldado*, a soldier, lit. 'one paid,' < ML. *soldatus*, pp. of *soldare* (> It. *soldare* = OF. *solder*), pay, < *soldus*, pay: see *sold*[2].] 1†. One who receives pay, especially for military service.

Bruyn the bere and ysegrym the wulf sente alle the londe a boute yf ony man wolde take wages that they shold come to bruyn and he wolde paye them their soul dye or wagis to fore. my fader ranne alle ouer the londe and bare the lettres. . . . My fader hadde ben oneral in the lande bytwene the elue and the somme. And hadde goten many a *souldyour* that shold the next somer haue comen to helpe bruyn.
Caxton, Reynard the Fox (ed. Arber), p. 39.

2. A person in military service. (*a*) One whose business is warfare, as opposed to a civilian.

Madame, ȝe misdon . . .
To awiche a simpul *sowdiour* as icham forto knele.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 3951.

Fie, my lord, fie! a *soldier*, and afeard?
Shak., Macbeth, v. 1. 40.

(*b*) One who serves in the land forces, as opposed to one serving at sea.

3. Hence, one who obeys the commands and contends in the cause of another.

Give me a favour, that the world may know
I am your *soldier*. *Fletcher*, Mad Lover, v. 4.

To continue Christ's faithful *soldier* and servant unto his life's end.
Book of Common Prayer, Public Baptism of Infants.

4. One of the rank and file, or sometimes including non-commissioned officers as opposed to commissioned officers.

Me thinkes it were meete that any one, before he come to be a captayne, should have bene a *soldiour*.
Spenser, State of Ireland.

That in the captain 'a but a choleric word
Which in the *soldier* is flat blasphemy.
Shak., M. for M., ii. 2. 131.

5. Emphatically, a brave warrior; a man of military experience, skill, or genius; a man of distinguished valor; one possessing the distinctive carriage, looks, habits, or traits of those who make a profession of military service: as, he is every inch a *soldier*.

So great a *soldier* taught us there
What long-enduring hearts could do
In that world's-earthquake, Waterloo!
Tennyson, Death of Wellington.

6. In *zoöl.*: (*a*) One of that section of a colony of some kinds of ants which does the fighting, takes slaves, etc.; a soldier-ant. (*b*) The corresponding form in a colony of white ants or termites. (*c*) A soldier-beetle. (*d*) A sort of hermit-crab; also, a fiddler-crab.

Under those Trees [Sapadillies] we found plenty of *Soldiers*, a little kind of Animals that live in Shells, and have two great Claws like a Crab, and are good food.
Dampier, Voyages, I. 39.

(*e*) The red gurnard, *Trigla cuculus*. [Local, Eng.] (*f*) A red herring. [British sailors' slang.]—7. One who makes a pretense of working, but is really of little or no use; one who works no more than is necessary to secure pay. See *soger*, 2. [Colloq.]—8. *pl.* A name of the red campion (*Lychnis diurna*), of the ribwort (*Plantago lanceolata*), and of various other plants. *Britten and Holland*, Eng. Plant Names. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]—**Fresh-water soldier.** See *fresh-water*.—**Old soldier.** (*a*) A bottle emptied at a banquet, carouse, etc. [Slang.] (*b*) The stump, or unsmoked part, of a cigar. See *snipe*[1], 3. [Slang.]—**Red soldier**, a disorder of pigs; rouget.

A disorder affecting pigs, called in France "rouget," and in Ireland "*red soldier*," from the red patches that appear on the skin in fatal cases. This affection depends on a bacillus. *Lancet*, 1890, II. 217.

Single soldier†. See *single*[1].—**Soldier of fortune**, one who is ready to serve as a soldier wherever profit, honor,

pleasure, or other advantage is most to be had.—**Soldiers and sailors,** soldier-beetles.—**Soldier's wind** (*naut.*), a fair wind for going and returning.—**To come the old soldier over one,** to impose upon one. [Colloq.]

I should think he was *coming the old soldier over me,* and keeping up his game. But no—he can scarce have the impudence to think of that.
Scott, St. Ronan's Well, xviii.

soldier (sōl′jėr), *v. i.* [< *soldier, n.*] 1. To serve as a soldier: as, to go *soldiering.*

Few nobles come. . . . Barras . . . is one. The reckless shipwrecked man: flung ashore on the coast of the Maldives long ago, while sailing and *soldiering* as Indian Fighter. *Carlyle,* French Rev., III. i. 7.

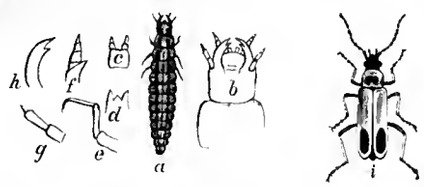
2. To bully; hector. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.] —3. To make a pretense or show of working, so as to be kept upon the pay-roll; shirk; feign sickness; malinger. See *soger,* 2. [Colloq.]

The two long lines of men attached to the ropes on the left shore . . . stretch out ahead of us so far that it needs an opera-glass to discover whether the leaders are pulling or only *soldiering.*
C. D. Warner, Winter on the Nile, p. 248.

4. To make temporary use of (another man's horse). Thus, a man wanting a mount catches the first horse he can, rides it to his destination, and then lets it go. [Slang, Australia.]

soldier-ant (sōl′jėr-ant), *n.* Same as *soldier,* 6 (*a*) (*b*).

soldier-beetle (sōl′jėr-bē″tl), *n.* Any beetle of

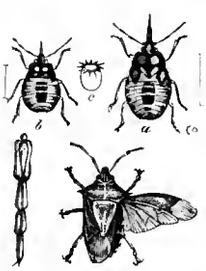


Pennsylvania Soldier-beetle (*Chauliognathus pennsylvanicus*). *a*, larva, natural size; *b*, head of same, from below, enlarged; *c* to *h*, mouth-parts, enlarged; *i*, beetle, natural size.

the family *Telephoridæ.* The Pennsylvania soldier-beetle, *Chauliognathus pennsylvanicus,* is common in the United States. The beetles live upon pollen, but their larvæ are carnivorous and destroy other insects. The two-lined soldier-beetle, *Telephorus bilineatus,* is also common in the United States. It preys upon the larvæ of the codling-moth.

Two-lined Soldier-beetle (*Telephorus bilineatus*). *a*, larva; *b*, head and thoracic joints of same, enlarged; *c*, beetle. (*a* and *c* natural size.)

soldier-bug (sōl′jėr-bug), *n.* A predaceous bug of the family *Pentatomidæ;* any rapacious reduvioid. *Podisus spinosus* is a common North American species known as the *spined soldier-bug.* It preys upon many destructive larvæ, such as the fall web-worm, cutworms, and the larvæ of the Colorado potato-beetle. The ring-banded soldier-bug is *Perillus circumcinctus.* The rapacious soldier-bug is *Sinea diadema.* See cuts under *Pentatomidæ, Perillus, Podisus, Sinea,* and *Harpactor.*



Spined Soldier-bug (*Podisus spinosus*). *a*, nymph; *b*, larva; *c*, egg; *d*, proboscis of adult, all enlarged (lines show natural sizes of *a* and *b*); *e*, adult, natural size.

soldier-bush (sōl′jėr-bush), *n.* Same as *soldierwood.*

soldier-crab (sōl′jėr-krab), *n.* A hermit-crab; a soldier.

soldieress (sōl′jėr-es), *n.* [< *soldier* + *-ess.*] A female soldier. [Rare.]

Soldieress,
That equally canst poise sternness with pity.
Fletcher (and another), Two Noble Kinsmen, i. 1.

soldier-fish (sōl′jėr-fish), *n.* The blue darter or rainbow-darter, *Etheostoma cærulеum,* of gorgeous colors, the male having about twelve indigo-blue bars running obliquely downward and backward, and being otherwise vividly colored. It is abundant in rivers of the Mississippi valley.

soldier-fly (sōl′jėr-flī), *n.* A dipterous insect of the family *Stratiomyidæ:* so called from its ornamentation.

soldiering (sōl′jėr-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *soldier, v.*] 1. The state of being a soldier; the act or condition of serving as a soldier; military duty; campaigning.

The simple *soldiering* of Grant and Foote was solving some of the problems that confused scientific hypothesis.
The Century, XXXVI. 664.

2. The act of feigning to work; shirking. [Colloq.]

soldier-like (sōl′jėr-līk), *a.* Soldierly.

I will not say pity me; 'tis not a *soldier-like* phrase.
Shak., M. W. of W., ii. 1. 13.

On hearing the general orders, he discharged a tempest of veteran, *soldier-like* oaths.
Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 316.

soldierly (sōl′jėr-li), *a.* [Early mod. E. *souldicrly;* < *soldier* + *-ly*[1].] Like or befitting a soldier, especially in a moral sense: as, *soldierly* conduct.

He seem'd a *souldierly* person and a good fellow.
Evelyn, Diary, June 15, 1675.

His own [face], tho' keen and bold and *soldierly,*
Scar'd by the close ecliptic, was not fair.
Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

soldier-moth (sōl′jėr-môth), *n.* An East Indian geometrid moth, *Euschema militaris.*

soldier-orchis (sōl′jėr-ôr″kis), *n.* A handsome orchid, *Orchis militaris,* of the northern Old World. It bears a dense oblong spike of small chiefly purple flowers. So named, perhaps, from the helmet-like adjustment of the sepals, or from its erect habit.

soldier's-herb (sōl′jėrz-ėrb), *n.* Same as *maticо*[1].

soldiership (sōl′jėr-ship), *n.* [< *soldier* + *-ship.*] The state of being a soldier; the qualities of a soldier, or those becoming a soldier; especially, skill in military matters.

His *soldiership*
Is twice the other twain.
Shak., A. and C., ii. 1. 34.

soldierwood (sōl′jėr-wůd), *n.* A West Indian leguminous shrub, *Calliandra purpurea.* Its flowers are in heads, the stamens, as in the genus generally, united into a tube and long-exserted, forming the conspicuous part.

soldiery (sōl′jėr-i), *n.* [Early mod. E. *souldiery, soldiourie;* < *soldier* + *-y*[3].] 1†. Soldiership; military service.

Basilius . . . inquired of his estate, adding promise of great rewards, among the rest offering to him, if he would exercise his courage in *soldiery,* he would commit some charge unto him under his lieutenant Philanax.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, i.

To read a lecture of *soldiery* to Hannibal, the most cunningest warrior of his time. *Ford,* Line of Life.

2. Soldiers collectively, whether in general, or in any state, or any army, camp, or the like.

They, expecting a sharp encounter, brought Sigebert, whom they esteem'd an expert Leader, with his presence to confirm the *Souldiery.* *Milton,* Hist. Eng., iv.

The ferocious deeds of a savage and infuriated *soldiery.*
Clay, Speech on Greek Rev.

soldo (sol′dō), *n.*; pl. *soldi* (-di). [< It. *soldo,* a coin: see *sol*[2], *sou.*] A small Italian coin of

Obverse. Reverse.

Billon Soldo of Peter Leopold, Grand Duke of Etruria, 1778, in the British Museum. (Size of original.)

copper or billon, the twentieth part of the lira; a sol or sou.

sole[1] (sōl), *n.* [< ME. *sole, soole* (of the foot or of a shoe), < AS. *sole* (pl. *solen,* for **solan*) = MD. *sole,* D. *zool* = MLG. *sole,* LG. *sale* = OHG. *sola,* MHG. *sole, sol,* G. *sohle* = Icel. *sōli* = Sw. *sål*a = Dan. *saale* = Goth. *sulja,* the sole of the foot, = OIt. *suola,* also *suolo,* It. *suolo* = Sp. *suela* = Pg. *sola* = Pr. *sola, sol* = F. *sole,* the sole of the foot, < ML. *sola,* a collateral form (found in glossaries) of L. *solea,* a slipper or sandal (consisting of a single sole fastened on by a strap across the instep), a kind of shoe for animals, also the sole of the foot (of animals), in ML. also the sole of a shoe, a flat under surface, the bottom, < *solum,* the ground, soil. Cf. *soil*[1], *sole*[2].] 1. The bottom or under side of the foot; technically, the planta, corresponding to the palm of the hand. The *sole* of ordinary language does not correspond well with *planta,* except in the cases of plantigrades. In digitigrades *sole* usually means only that part of the planta which rests upon the ground in ordinary locomotion, or the balls of the toes collectively; it also applies to the fore as well as the hind feet of such quadrupeds, thus including the corresponding parts of the *palma,* or palm; while the planta may extend far up the hind leg (only), as to the hock of the horse. In the horse *sole* is restricted to the under side of the hoof of either fore or hind feet (see def. 4 (*b*)). In birds the *sole* of the foot is the under side of the toes taken together. See *planta,* and cuts under *plantigrade, digitigrade, scutelliplantar,* and *solidungulate.*

The *sole* of their [the cherubim's] feet was like the *sole* of a calf's foot. Ezek. i. 7.

2. The foot. [Rare.]

Hast wandred through the world now long a day,
Yett ceassest not thy weary *soles* to lead.
Spenser, F. Q., I. x. 9.

3. That part of a shoe or boot which comes under the sole of the foot, and upon which the wearer treads. In boots and shoes with heels, the term is usually limited to the part that is in front of the heel and of nearly uniform thickness throughout. See *half-sole,* and cuts under *boot*[2] and *poulaine.*

You have dancing shoes
With nimble *soles.* *Shak.,* R. and J., i. 4. 15.

4. The part of anything that forms the bottom, and on which it stands upon the ground; the bottom or lower part of anything. (*a*) In *agri.,* the bottom part of a plow, to the fore part of which is attached the point or share. (*b*) In *farriery,* the horny under side of any foot; the bottom of the hoof. (*c*) In *fort.,* the bottom of an embrasure or gun-port. See *embrasure,* 2. (*d*) *Naut.,* a piece of timber attached to the lower part of a rudder, to render it level with the false keel. (*e*) The seat or bottom of a mine: applied to horizontal veins or lodes. (*f*) The floor of a bracket on which a plumber-block rests. (*g*) The plate which constitutes the foundation of a marine steam-engine, and which is bolted to the keelson. (*h*) The floor or hearth of the metal chamber in a reverberatory, puddling, or boiling furnace. (*i*) In *carp.,* the lower surface of a plane. (*j*) The bottom frame of a wagon, coach, or railway-car. (*k*) The metal shoe of a sled-runner. (*l*) The lower edge of a turbine. (*m*) In *ship-building,* the bottom plank of the cradle, resting on the bilgeways, and sustaining the lower ends of the poppets, which are mortised into the sole and support the vessel. See cut under *launching-ways.* *E. H. Knight.* (*n*) In *conch.,* the surface of the body on which a gastropod creeps.

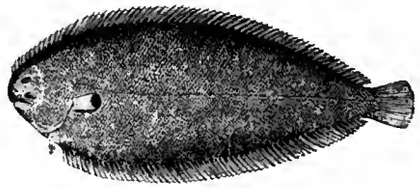
5. A flat surface like the sole of the foot.

The stones in the boulder-clay have a characteristic form and surface. They are usually oblong, have one or more flat sides or *soles,* are smoothed or polished, and have their edges worn round. *A. Geikie,* Encyc. Brit., X. 367.

sole[1] (sōl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *soled,* ppr. *soling.* [< *sole*[1], *n.*] To furnish with a sole, as a shoe or boot; put a new sole on. Compare *half-sole, v. t.*

This fellow waits on him now in tennis court socks, or slippers *soled* with wool. *B. Jonson,* Epicœne, i. 1.

sole[2] (sōl), *n.* [< ME. *sole* = G. *sohle* = Sw. *sola,* < OF. (and F.) *sole* = Pr. *solha* = Sp. *suela* = Pg. *solha* = It. *soglia,* < L. *solea,* the sole (fish), prob. so called from its flatness, < *solea,* a slipper or sandal: see *sole*[1].] In *ichth.,* a flatfish of the family *Soleidæ,* and especially of the genus *Solea;* a soleid or sole-fish. The common sole of Europe is *S. vulgaris,* formerly *Pleuronectes solea.* The body is elongate-oval, and has been



European Sole (*Solea vulgaris* or *solea*).

compared to the form of a human sole; the dorsal and anal fins are very long, but free from the caudal, which has a rounded end, and pectorals are developed on both sides; the mouth is moderately decurved; the nostrils of the blind side are not dilated; and the height of the body is a little less than a third of the total length. The color is a dark brown, with a black spot at the end of the pectoral fin. This sole is common along the European coasts, and is one of the most esteemed of food-fishes. The flesh is white, firm, and of excellent flavor, especially when the fish has been taken in deep water. The average weight is about a pound, although the fish occasionally reaches a much larger size. It prefers sandy or gravelly shores, but retires into deep water when frost sets in. It feeds chiefly upon mollusks, but also on the eggs of fishes and other animals. It sometimes ascends into fresh water. There are other species, of several different genera, as *Achirus lineatus,* commonly called *hog-choker.* The name *sole* is also given to various species of the related family *Pleuronectidæ.* Along the Californian coast the common sole is a pleuronectoid, *Lepidopsetta bilineata,* which reaches a length of about 20 inches and a weight of five or six pounds, although its average weight as seen in the markets is about three pounds. In San Francisco only about two per cent. of the flatfishes caught belong to this species, but along Puget Sound it constitutes about thirty per cent. of the catch. It feeds chiefly on crustaceans and small fishes, and is regarded as an excellent food-fish. Other *Pleuronectidæ* called *soles* along the Pacific coast of North America are the *Parophrys vetulus* and *Hippoglossoides jordani.* See also cuts under *Pleuronectidæ* and *Soleidæ.*

Solea is the *sole,* that is a swete fisshe and holsom for seke people. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 238.

Bastard sole. See *bastard.*—**Dwarf sole,** the little sole, or solenette, *Solea minuta.*—**French sole.** Same as *lemon-sole,* 1.—**Land-sole,** a slug of the genus *Arion.*

The Arions, or *Land-soles.*
P. P. Carpenter, Lect. Mollusca (1861), p. 79.

Lemon sole. See *lemon-sole*.—**Smooth sole,** *Arnoglossus laterna*, the megrim or scald-fish.—**Variegated sole,** the bastard sole, *Solea variegata*. See *bastard*.

sole[3] (sōl), *a.* [< ME. *sole*, < OF. *sol*, F. *seul* = Pr. *sol* = Sp. *solo* = Pg. *so* = It. *solo*, < L. *sōlus*, alone, only, single, sole, lonely, solitary; prob. the same word as OL. *sollus*, entire, complete, = Gr. ὅλος (Ionic οὖλος), whole, = Skt. *sarva*, all, whole: see *safe*. Hence (< L.) *solitary, solitude, solo, sullen, soliloquy, desolate*, etc. From the Gr. word is the first element in *holocaust, holograph*, etc.] **1.** Only; alone in its kind; being or acting without another; single; unique; individual: as, God is the *sole* creator and sovereign of the world.

> To parley with the *sole* inheritor
> Of all perfections that a man may owe,
> Matchless Navarre. *Shak.*, L. L. L., ii. 1. 5.

> I mean, says he, never to allow of the lie being by construction, implication, or induction, but by the *sole* use of the word itself. *Addison*, Tatler, No. 256.

2. Alone; unaccompanied; solitary. [Archaic.]

> Go forth *sole* and make thy meue.
> *Rom. of the Rose*, l. 2396.

> I am oft-times *sole*, but seldom solitary.
> *Howell*, Letters, ii. 77.

> Flush'd Ganymede, his rosy thigh
> Half-buried in the Eagle's down,
> *Sole* as a flying star shot thro' the sky.
> *Tennyson*, Palace of Art.

3†. Mere.

> Whose *sole* name blisters our tongues.
> *Shak.*, Macbeth, iv. 3, 12.

4. In *law*, single; unmarried; not having a spouse: as, a feme *sole*. See *feme*.—**Sole corporation.** See *corporation sole*, under *corporation*, 1.—**Sole tenant.** See *tenant*.

sole[3] (sōl), *adv.* [< *sole*[3], *a.*] Alone; by itself; singly. [Rare.]

> But what the repining enemy commends,
> That breath fame blows; that praise, *sole* pure, transcends. *Shak.*, T. and C., i. 3. 244.

sole[4†] (sōl), *n.* [< ME. *sole, soole*, < AS. *sūl*, a cord, rope, rein, chain, collar, = OS. *sēl* = OHG. MHG. G. *seil* = Icel. *seil* = Goth. **sail* (in deriv. *insailjan*), a cord, = OBulg. *silo*, a cord; akin to Gr. ἱμάς, a band, Skt. √ *si*, bind.] A wooden band or yoke put around the neck of an ox or a cow in a stall. *Palsgrave.*

sole[5] (sōl), *n.* [Also *soal;* prob. a particular use of *sole*[1].] A pond. [Prov. Eng.]

sole[6] (sōl), *v. t.* [Also *soal, sowl*, formerly *sowle;* origin uncertain.] To pull by the ears; pull about; haul; lug. [Prov. Eng.]

> He'll go, he says, and *sowl* the porter of Rome gates by the ears. *Shak.*, Cor., iv. 5. 214.

> Venus will *sowle* me by the ears for this.
> *Heywood*, Love's Mistress (1636).

To sole a bowl†, to handle it skilfully.

> *To sole a bowl*, probe et rite emittere globum.
> *Coles*, Lat. Dict. (*Halliwell.*)

> I censured his light and ludicrous title of "Down-Derry" modestly in these words: "It were strange if he should throw a good cast who *soals his bowl* upon an undersong"; alluding to that ordinary and elegant expression in our English tongue, "*soal your bowl* well"—that is, be careful to begin your work well.
> *Abp. Bramhall*, Works, II. 366. (*Davies.*)

sole[7] (sōl), *n.* Same as *sol*[3].

solea[1] (sō'lē-ạ), *n.*; pl. *soleæ* (-ē). [NL., < L. *solea*, sole, etc.: see *sole*[1].] **1.** The sole of the foot. See *sole*[1]. —**2.** Same as *soleus*.

Solea[2] (sō'lē-ạ), *n.* [NL., < L. *solea*, a sole: see *sole*[2].] In *ichth.*, an old name of the sole-fish (as Kleiu, 1748), now the typical genus of the family *Soleidæ*, with various limits: (*a*) including all the species of the family, or (*b*) limited to the sole of the European seas and closely related species. See cut under *sole*[2].

sole-channel (sōl'chan″el), *n.* In a boot- or shoe-sole, a groove in which the sewing is sunk to protect it from wear.

solecise, *v. i.* See *solecize*.

solecism (sol'ē-sizm), *n.* [< OF. *solecisme*, F. *solécisme* = Sp. Pg. It. *solecismo* = G. *solöcismus*, < L. *solœcismus*, < Gr. σολοικισμός, < σολοικίζειν, speak or write incorrectly, be rude or awkward in manner, < σόλοικος, speaking incorrectly, using provincialisms (*οἱ σολοικοί*, foreigners), also awkward or rude in manners: said to have meant orig. 'speaking or acting like an inhabitant of Soli,' < Σόλοι, L. *Soli, Soloe*, a town in Cilicia, a place said to have been colonized by Athenian emigrants (afterward called *Pompeiopolis*, now *Mezetli*), or, according to another account, by Argives and Lydians from Rhodes. Others refer the word to another town, *Soli*, Σόλοι, in Cyprus.] **1.** A gross deviation from the settled usages of grammar; a gross grammatical error, such as "I *done* it" for "I *did* it."

> Whatever you meddle with, except when you make *solecisms*, is grammar still. *Milton*, Ans. to Salmasius, I.

> The offences against the usage of the English language are—(1) Barbarisms, words not English; (2) *Solecisms*, constructions not English; (3) Impreprieties, words or phrases used in a sense not English.
> *A. S. Hill*, Rhetoric, iii.

2. Loosely, any small blunder in speech.

> Think on't, a close friend,
> Or private mistress, is court rhetoric;
> A wife, mere rustic *solecism*.
> *Massinger*, Guardian, i. 1.

> They [the inhabitants of London] are the modern Solœci, and their *solecisms* have furnished much food for laughter. This kind of local reproach is not common, but it is not unprecedented. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., IX. 74.

3. Any unfituess, absurdity, or impropriety, as in behavior; a violation of the conventional rules of society.

> T. Ca. [Carew] buzzed me in the Ear that, the' Ben [Jonson] had barrelled up a great deal of Knowledge, yet it seems he had not read the Ethics, which, amongst other Precepts of Morality, forbid Self-commendation, declaring it to be an ill-favor'd *Solecism* in good Manners.
> *Howell*, Letters, ii. 13.

4. An incongruity; an inconsistency; that which is incongruous with the nature of things or with its surroundings; an unnatural phenomeuon or product; a prodigy; a monster.

> It is the *solecism* of power to think to command the end, and yet not to endure the mean. *Bacon*, Empire (ed. 1887).

> An ungodly man of God—what a *solecism!* What a meuster! *Mather Byles*, Sermon at New London (1758).

=**Syn. 1.** *Barbarism*, etc. See *impropriety*.

solecist (sol'ē-sist), *n.* [< Gr. σολοικιστής, one who speaks or pronounees incorreetly, < σολοικίζειν, speak or write incorreetly: see *solecism*.] One who is guilty of a solecism or solecisms in language or behavior.

solecistic (sol-ē-sis'tik), *a.* [< *soleeist* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or involving a solecism; incorreet; ineongruous.

solecistical (sol-ē-sis'ti-kạl), *a.* [< *solecistic* + *-al*.] Same as *solecistic*.

> The use of these combinations, with respect to the proneuns, is almost always *solecistical*.
> *Tyrwhitt*, Gloss. to Chaucer, under *self*.

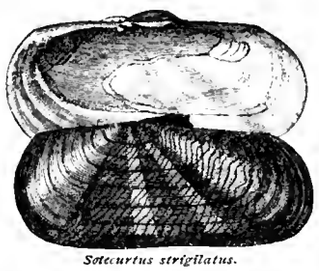
solecistically (sol-ē-sis'ti-kạl-i), *adv.* In a solecistie manner. *Wollaston.*

solecize (sol'ē-sīz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *solecized*, ppr. *solecizing*. [< Gr. σολοικίζειν, speak or write incorreetly: see *solecism*.] To commit solecisms. Also spelled *solecise*.

> This being too loose a principle, to fancy the holy writers to *solecize* in their language when we do not like the sense. *Dr. H. More*, Mystery of Godliness (1660), i. 9.

Solecurtidæ (sol-ē-kėr'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Solecurtus* + *-idæ*.] A family of bivalve mollusks, typified by the genus *Solecurtus*.

Solecurtus (sol-ē-kėr'tus), *n.* [NL. (De Blainville, 1824), also *Solecurtius, Solenicurtus, Solenocurtus, Solenoeurtius;* < *Solen* + L. *curtus*, short.] A genus of razor-shells, of the family *Solenidæ*, containing forms shorter and comparatively deeper than the species of *Solen*, and with submedian umbones: in some systems made type of the family *Solecurtidæ*.



Solecurtus strigilatus.

sole-fish (sōl'fish), *n.* The sole. See *sole*[2].

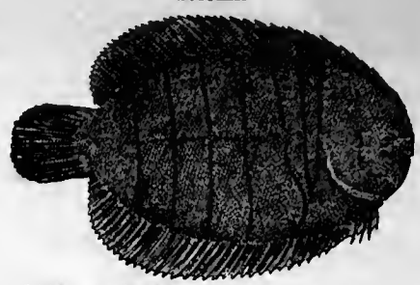
sole-fleuk (sōl'flök), *n.* The smear-dab. [Scotch.]

solei, *n.* Plural of *soleus*.

Soleidæ (sō-lē'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Solea*[2] + *-idæ*.] The soles or sole-fish, a family of pleuronectoid fishes typified by the genus *Solea*. The body is oval or elliptical, the snout roundish, and the oral cleft more or less decurved and very small. The opercular bones are concealed in the scaly skin, the upper eye is advanced more or less in front of the lower, and the pectorals are often rudimentary or absent. The species are numerous, and of several genera in different seas. Some are much esteemed for the delicacy of their flesh, while others are quite worthless. The common sole of Europe is the best-known. The American sole is *Achirus lineatus* (figured in next column). See *Solea*[2], and cuts under *Pleuronectidæ* and *sole*[2].

soleiform (sō'lē-i-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *solea*, sole, + *forma*, form.] Having the form of a slipper.

soleint, *a.* and *n.* A Middle English form of *sullen*.



Soleidæ.— American Sole, or Hog-choker (*Achirus lineatus*).

sole-leather (sōl'leтн″ėr), *n.* **1.** A strong, heavy leather especially prepared for boot- and shoe-soles. The hides are taken from the tanning-tanks, the spent tan is brushed off, and the hides are dried in a cool place, then laid on a polished stone slab, and beaten with iron or wooden hammers operated by machinery.

2. Same as *sole-leather kelp*.—**Sole-leather kelp,** a name given to some of the larger *Laminariaceæ*, such as *L. digitata*. See *Laminaria*.—**Sole-leather stripper,** a machine with adjustable blades or skivers for stripping the rough side of leather. *E. H. Knight.*

solely (sōl'li), *adv.* **1.** Singly; alone; only; without another: as, to rest a cause *solely* on one argument.

> To supply those defects and imperfections which are in us living single and *solely* by ourselves, we are naturally induced to seek communion and fellowship with others.
> *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, I. 10.

> I am not *solely* led
> By nice direction of a maiden's eyes.
> *Shak.*, M. of V., ii. 1. 13.

2†. Completely; wholly; altogether.

> Think him a great way fool, *solely* a coward.
> *Shak.*, All's Well, i. 1. 112.

solemn (sol'ėm), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *solemne*, < ME. *solemne, solempne, solenne, soleyn*, < OF. *solempne, solemne*, F. *solennel* = Sp. Pg. *solemne*. = It. *solenne*, stated, appointed, as a religious rite, < L. *sollemnis*, also *sollempnis, sollennis*, less correctly with a single *l, solemnis, solennis*, yearly, annual, occurring annually, as a religious rite, religious, festive, solemn, < *sollus*, entire, complete (prob. same as *sōlus*, alone, > E. *sole*[3]). + *annus*, a year.] **1†.** Recurring yearly; annual.

> And his fadir and modir wenten ech 3eer in to Jerusalem, in the *solempne* dai of pask. *Wyclif*, Luke ii. 41.

> Me thonght y herd a crowned kyng of his comunes axe
> A *soleyn* subsidie to susteyne his werres.
> *The Crowned King* (E. E. T. S.), l. 36.

2. Marked by religious rites or ceremonious observances; connected with religion; sacred; also, marked by special ritual or ceremony.

> O, the sacrifice!
> How ceremonious, *solemn*, and unearthly
> It was i' the offering! *Shak.*, W. T., iii. 1. 7.

> He [King Richard] took a *solemn* Oath, That he should observe Peace, Honour, and Reverence to Almighty God, to his Church, and to his Ministers, all the Days of his Life.
> *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 61.

3†. Pertaining to holiday; festive; joyous.

> A Frere ther was, a wantoun and a merye,
> A lymytour, a ful *solempne* man.
> *Chaucer*, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 209.

> And let be there thre yomen assigned to serue the hye tabulle and the two syde tabullis in *solenne* dayes.
> *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 330.

> My lords, a *solemn* hunting is in hand;
> There will the lovely Roman ladies troop
> *Shak.*, Tit. And., ii. 1. 112.

4†. Of high repute; important; dignified.

> A Webbe, a Deyere, and a Tapicer,
> And they were clothed alle in oo lyveré,
> Of a *solempne* and a gret fraternité.
> *Chaucer*, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 364.

5. Fitted to exeite or express serious or devout reflections; grave; impressive; awe-inspiring: as, a *solemn* pile of buildings.

> There raignd a *solemne* silence over all.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., I. viii. 29.

> A figure like your father . . .
> Appears before them, and with *solemn* march
> Goes slow and stately by them.
> *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 2. 201.

> It [life] becomes vastly more *solemn* than death; for we are not responsible for dying; we are responsible for living. *J. F. Clarke*, Self-Culture, p. 75.

6. Marked by seriousness or earnestness in language or demeanor; impressive; grave: as, to make a *solemn* promise; a *solemn* utterance.

> Why do you bend such *solemn* brows on me?
> *Shak.*, K. John, iv. 2. 90.

> What signifies breaking some scores of *solemn* promises?—all that's of no consequence, you know.
> *Sheridan*, The Rivals, iv. 2.

7. Affectedly grave, serious, or important: as, to put on a *solemn* face.

How would an old Roman laugh, were it possible for him to see the *solemn* dissertations that have been made on these weighty subjects! *Addison*, Ancient Medals, i.

The *solemn* fop, significant and budge;
A fool with judges, amongst fools a judge.
Cowper, Conversation, l. 299.

Thou asy'st an undisputed thing
In such a *solemn* way.
O. W. Holmes, To an Insect.

8. Accompanied with all due forms or ceremonies; made in form; formal; regular: now chiefly a law term: as, probate in *solemn* form.

On the 15th of June, 1515, the Catholic monarch, by a *solemn* act in cortes, held at Burgos, incorporated his new conquests into the kingdom of Castile.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 23.

Neither in England nor in Sicily did official formalism acknowledge even French, much less Italian, as a fit tongue for *solemn* documents.
E. A. Freeman, Encyc. Brit., XVII. 550.

9. Sober; gloomy; dark: noting color or tint. [Rare.]

'Tis not alone my inky cloak, good mother,
Nor customary suits of *solemn* black, . . .
That can denote me truly. *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 2. 78.

We see in needleworks and embroideries it is more pleasing to have a lively work upon a sad and *solemn* ground than to have a dark and melancholy work upon a lightsome ground. *Bacon*, Adversity (ed. 1887).

Solemn degradation, in *eccles. law*. See *degradation*, 1 (*a*).—**Solemn League and Covenant.** See *covenant*.—**Solemn service**, specifically, in the *Church of England*, a choral celebration of the communion.=**Syn. 5.** August, venerable, grand, stately.—**6.** *Serious*, etc. (see *grave*[3]), reverential, sober.

solemn†, *v. t.* [< *solemn*, *a.*] To solemnize. [Rare.]

They [the Lapones] *solemne* marriages, and begynne the same with fyre and flynte.
R. Eden, tr. of Jacobus Ziglerus (First Books on America, [ed. Arber, p. 302).

solemness (sol′em-nes), *n.* The state or character of being solemn; seriousness or gravity of manner; solemnity. Also *solemnness*.

Prithee, Virgilia, turn thy *solemness* out o' door and go along with us. *Shak.*, Cor., i. 3. 120.

solemnisation, solemnise, etc. See *solemnization*, etc.

solemnity (sō-lem′ni-ti), *n.*; pl. *solemnities* (-tiz). [< ME. *solempnitee, solempnyte, solenite, solempte*, < OF. *solempnite, sollempnite, solennite*, F. *solennité* = Sp. *solemnidad* = Pg. *solemnidade* = It. *solennità*, < L. *sollemnita(t-)s, sollennita(t-)s*, a solemnity, < *sollemnis, sollennis*, solemn: see *solemn*.] **1.** A rite or ceremony performed with religious reverence; a ceremonial or festal occasion; ceremony in general; celebration; festivity.

He . . . broughte hire hoom with him in his contre,
With mochel glorie and gret *solempnite*.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 12.

And nowe in places colde
Solempnitee of sheryng sheepes is holde.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 162.

A fortnight hold we this *solemnity*,
In nightly revels and new jollity.
Shak., M. N. D., v. 1. 376.

Use all your sports,
All your *solemnities*: 'tis the king's day to-morrow,
His birth-day and his marriage. *Fletcher*, Pilgrim, v. 3.

2. The state or character of being solemn; gravity; impressiveness; solemness: as, the *solemnity* of his manner; a ceremony of great *solemnity*.

So my state,
Seldom but sumptuous, showed like a feast,
And won by rareness such *solemnity*.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iii. 2. 59.

Have they faith
In what with such *solemnity* of tone
And gesture they propound to our belief?
Cowper, Task, v. 648.

3. Affected or mock gravity or seriousness; an aspect of pompous importance.

Solemnity's a cover for a sot. *Young*, Love of Fame, ii.

4. In *law*, a solemn or formal observance; the formality requisite to render an act valid.—**Paschal solemnity.** See *paschal*.

solemnizate†, (sō-lem′ni-zāt), *v. t.* [< ML. *solemnizatus*, pp. of *solemnizare*, solemnize: see *solemnize*.] To solemnize.

solemnization (sol″em-ni-zā′shon), *n.* [= F. *solennisation*; as *solemnize* + *-ation*.] The act of solemnizing; celebration. Also written *solemnisation*.

The day and time appointed for *Solemnization* of Matrimony. *Book of Common Prayer.*

solemnize (sol′em-nīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *solemnized*, ppr. *solemnizing*. [Early mod. E. *solempnyse*, < ME. *solemnysen*, < OF. *solempniser, solenniser*, F. *solenniser* = Sp. Pg. *solemnizar* (cf. It. *solenneggiare*), < ML. *solemnizare, solennizare*, < L. *sollemnis, sollennis*, solemn: see *solemn*.] **1**†. To perform annually; perform as the year comes round.

As in this moone in places warm and glade
Thi graffing good it is to *solemnyse*.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 73.

2. To honor by ceremonies; celebrate: as, to *solemnize* the birth of Christ.

To *solemnize* this day the glorious sun
Stays in his course and plays the alchemist.
Shak., K. John, iii. 1. 77.

3. To perform with ritual ceremonies, or according to legal forms: used especially of marriage.

Baptism to be administered in one place, and marriage *solemnized* in another. *Hooker.*

Straight shall our nuptial rites be *solemnized*.
Shak., M. of V., ii. 9. 6.

I saw a Procession that the Priests *solemnized* in the streets. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 104.

4. To render solemn; make serious, grave, and reverential: as, to *solemnize* the mind for the duties of the sanctuary.

A *solemnizing* twilight is the very utmost which could ever steal over Homer's diction. *De Quincey*, Homer, iii.

Also spelled *solemnise*.

=**Syn. 2** and **3.** *Observe, Commemorate*, etc. See *celebrate*.

solemnizet (sol′em-nīz), *n.* [< *solemnize*, *v.*] Solemnization. [Rare.]

Fidelia and Sparanza virgins were;
Though spousd, yet wanting wedlocks *solemnize*.
Spenser, F. Q., I. x. 4.

solemnizer (sol′em-nī-zėr), *n.* [< *solemnize* + *-er*[1].] One who solemnizes; one who performs a solemn rite. Also spelled *solemniser*.

solemnly (sol′em-li), *adv.* [< ME. *solemply, solempnely, solenliche*; < *solemn* + *-ly*[2].] In a solemn manner. (*a*) With religious ceremonies; reverently; devoutly.

And the angels bifore gan gang,
Singand all ful *solempnely*,
And makand nobill melody.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 72.

(*b*) With impressive seriousness.

I do *solemnly* assure the reader that he is the only person from whom I have heard that objection. *Swift.*

(*c*) With all due form; ceremoniously; formally; regularly: as, this question has been *solemnly* decided in the highest courts.

Now thou and I are new in amity,
And will to-morrow midnight *solemnly*
Dance in Duke Theseus' house triumphantly.
Shak., M. N. D., iv. 1. 93.

(*d*) With formal gravity, importance, or stateliness; with pompous or affected gravity.

His resons he spak ful *solempnely*.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 274.

The ministers of state, who gave us law,
In corners, with selected friends, withdraw;
There in deaf murmurs *solemnly* are wise. *Dryden.*

solemnness, *n.* See *solemness*.

solemnyt, *n.* [< L. *sollemne*, pl. *sollemnia*, a religious rite, festival solemnity, neut. of *sollemnis*, religious, solemn: see *solemn*.] Solemnity. [Rare.]

Else the glory of all these *solemnies* had perished like a blaze, and gone out, in the beholders' eyes.
B. Jonson, Masque of Hymen.

solempne†, *a.* An old spelling of *solemn*.

Solemya (sō-lem′i-ä), *n.* See *Solenomya*.

solen (sō′len), *n.* [NL., < L. *solen*, < Gr. *σωλήν*, a channel, pipe, a kind of shell-fish, perhaps the razor-fish.] **1.** In *surg.*, same as *eradle*, 4 (*b*) (2).—**2.** [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of bivalve mollusks, typical of the family *Solenidæ*, of which *S. ragina*, a common razor-fish of the North Atlantic, is the best-known species.—**3.** Any member of this genus, or a related form; a razor-clam, razor-fish, or razor-shell. See *Solenidæ*, and cut under *Ensis*.

Solenacea (sol-ē-nā′sē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Solen* + *-acea*.] Same as *Solenidæ*. *Menke*, 1828.

solenacean (sol-ē-nā′sē-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Solenacea* + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Solenacea* or *Solenidæ*; solenaceous.

II. *n.* A member of the *Solenacea*.

solenaceous (sol-ē-nā′shius), *a.* [< NL. *Solenacea* + *-ous*.] Resembling a solen; belonging to the *Solenacea*; of or pertaining to the *Solenidæ*.

solenarium (sol-ē-nā′ri-um), *n.*; pl. *solenaria* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. *σωλήν*, a channel, pipe, + *-arium*.] Either of the two (right and left) tubes of the spiral proboscis or antlia of lepidopterous insects. *Kirby and Spence.*

solen-ark (sō′len-ärk), *n.* An ark-shell of the subfamily *Solenellinæ*.

Solenella (sol-ē-nel′ä), *n.* [NL., < *Solen* + dim. *-ella*.] A genus of *Ledidæ*, typical of the subfamily *Solenellinæ*. Also called *Malletia*.

Solenellinæ (sol″ē-ne-lī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Solenella* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Ledidæ*, characterized by the external ligament. Also called *Malletiinæ*.

soleness (sōl′nes), *n.* The state of being sole, alone, or unconnected with others; singleness.

France has an advantage, . . . which is (if I may use the expression) its *soleness*, continuity of riches and power within itself, and the nature of its government.
Chesterfield. (*Latham.*)

solenette (sol-e-net′), *n.* [< *sole*[2] + dim. *-(n)ette*.] A fish, the little sole, or dwarf sole, *Solea minuta* or *Monochirus linguatulus*, a European flatfish, about 5 inches long, of a reddish-brown color on the upper side.

Solenhofen limestone. A rock quarried at Solenhofen (or Solnhofen) in Bavaria. It belongs to the Upper or White Jura, and is of the same geological age as the Kimmeridge group of England. It is remarkable as furnishing the world with the only really satisfactory lithographic stone, and as containing an extremely varied and well-preserved fauna, preëminent in which are the remains of the earliest known bird, the archæopteryx.

Solenidæ (sō-len′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Fleming, 1828), < *Solen* + *-idæ*.] A family of bivalve mollusks, typified by the genus *Solen*; the razor-shells: so called on account of the resemblance of the shell in form to a razor. The animal is elongate; the siphons are short and united; the foot is rather large and more or less cylindrical; the long slender shell has nearly parallel dorsal and ventral contours, and is truncate or subtruncate in front as well as behind, while the hinge is nearly or quite terminal and has usually a single tooth in each valve; and the pallial line has a deep sinus. The species are widely distributed and numerous, belonging to several genera. See cut under *Ensis*. Also *Solenacea*.

solenite (sol′e-nīt), *n.* [< Gr. *σωλήν*, a channel, pipe (see *solen*), + *-ite*[2].] A fossil razor-shell, or some similar shell.

solenoconch (sō-lē′nō-kongk), *n.* [< NL. *Solenoconchæ*.] A tooth-shell or dentaliid, as a member of the *Solenoconchæ*.

Solenoconchæ (sō-lē-nō-kong′kē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *σωλήν*, a channel, pipe, + *κόγχη*, a shell: see *conch*.] An order or a class of mollusks; the tooth-shells: so called from the tubular shell. As an order, the *Solenoconchæ* are the only order of the class *Scaphopoda*; as a class, the name is synonymous with the latter. See *Dentaliidæ*. Also *Prosopocephala, Solenoconcha*.

Solenodon (sō-len′ō-don), *n.* [NL. (Brandt, 1833), < Gr. *σωλήν*, a channel, pipe, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth*.] **1.** The typical and only genus of the family *Solenodontidæ*, containing the opossum-shrews, *S. paradoxus* of Hayti and *S. cubanus* of Cuba, respectively called *agouta* and *almiqui*. They are insectivorous mammals, singularly resembling opossums, with a long cylindroid snout, long scaly tail, five toes on each foot, the fore feet with very long claws, the ears moderate and rounded, and the pelage long and harsh. See *Solenodontidæ*. Also *Solenodonta*.

2. [*l. c.*] A species of this genus; a solenodont. See *almiqui*, and cut under *agouta*.

solenodont (sō-len′ō-dont), *a.* and *n.* [< *Solenodon(t-)*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Solenodontidæ*, or having their characters.

II. *n.* A solenodon.

Solenodontidæ (sō-lē-nō-don′ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Solenodon(t-)* + *-idæ*.] A family of mammals, of the order *Insectivora*, peculiar to the West Indies. It is related to the Madagascar *Centetidæ*, but has the pelage without spines, the penis abdominal, the testes perineal, the teats on the buttocks, the uterine horns ending in cæcal sacs, the intestine without a cæcum, the tibia and fibula distinct, the pubic symphysis short, the skull slender with an orbital constriction, small brain-case, large squamosal bones, annular tympanics, no postorbital processes or zygomatic arches, and the dental formula characteristic. There is but one genus, *Solenodon*. See cut under *agouta*.

Solenogastra (sō-lē-nō-gas′trä), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Solenogastres*.

Solenogastres (sō-lē-nō-gas′trēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *σωλήν*, a channel, pipe, + *γαστήρ*, the belly.] A group proposed by Gegenbaur for the reception of the two genera *Neomenia* (with *Proneomenia*) and *Chætoderma*: now referred to the isopleurous *Mollusca*. See *Isopleura*, and cut under *Neomenia*.

solenoglyph (sō-lē′nō-glif), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *σωλήν*, a channel, pipe, + *γλύφειν*, carve, cut: see *glyph*.] **I.** *a.* Having apparently hollow or perforated maxillary teeth specialized and isolated from the rest; of or pertaining to the *Solenoglypha*, or having their characters. These teeth are the venom-fangs of such serpents as vipers and rattlesnakes. They are not actually perforated, but have an involute groove whose lips roll together and fuse, forming a tube through which the poison is spirted when the snake strikes. See cut under *Crotalus*.

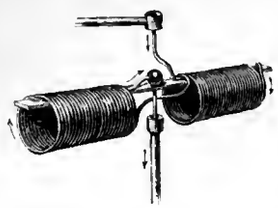
II. *n.* A solenoglyphic serpent.

Solenoglypha, Solenoglyphia (sol-ē-nog′li-fä, sō-lē-nō-glif′i-ä), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *solenoglyph*.]

The viperine or crotaliform serpents, a group of the order *Ophidia*, having the maxillary teeth few, canaliculated, and fang-like. It includes some of the most venomous serpents, as the rattlesnakes or pit-vipers, and the true vipers or adders. Nearly all fall in the two families *Crotalidæ* and *Viperidæ*, though two others (*Causidæ* and *Atractaspididæ*) are recognized. See *Proteroglypha*, and cuts under *adder*, *Crotalus*, *pit-viper*, and *rattlesnake*.

solenoglyphic (sō-lē-nō-glif'ik), *a.* [< *solenoglyph* + *-ic*.] Same as *solenoglyph*.

solenoid (sō'lē-noid), *n.* [< Gr. σωληνοειδής, pipe-shaped, grooved, < σωλήν, a channel, pipe, + εἶδος, form.] A helix of copper or other conducting wire wound in the form of a cylinder so as to be nearly equivalent to a number of equal and parallel circular circuits arranged upon a common axis. The ends of the wire are brought to the middle point, and when a current is passed through the circuit the solenoid behaves, as far as external action is concerned, like a long and thin bar magnet. For this reason, such a magnet is called a *solenoidal magnet*; and Ampère's theory of magnetism is based on the assumption that magnets and solenoidal systems of currents are fundamentally identical.



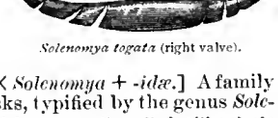
Solenoid.

A magnetic *solenoid* is an infinitely thin bar of any form longitudinally magnetized with an intensity varying inversely as the area of the normal section [that is, the cross-section perpendicular to the length] in different parts. *J. E. H. Gordon*, Elect. and Mag., I. 157.

solenoidal (sol-ē-noi'dal), *a.* [< *solenoid* + *-al*.] Pertaining or relating to a solenoid; resembling a solenoid, or equivalent to a solenoid magnetically.—**Solenoidal magnet.** See *magnet*.

solenoidally (sol-ē-noi'dal-i), *adv.* As a solenoid. *Encyc. Brit.*, XV. 231.

Solenomya (sol-ē-nō'mi-ä), *n.* [NL., < *Solen* + *Mya*[1].] The typical genus of *Solenomyidæ*: so called because supposed to combine characters of the genera *Solen* and *Mya*. *Menke*, 1830. Also *Solemya*.



Solenomya togata (right valve).

Solenomyidæ (sō-lē-nō-mī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Solenomya* + *-idæ*.] A family of bivalve mollusks, typified by the genus *Solenomya*. The mantle-lobes are mostly united, with a single siphonal orifice and one pedal opening; the foot is elongated, and there is a pair of narrow appendiculate branchiæ; the shell is equivalve, with a thin, spreading epidermis, toothless hinge, and internal ligament. These bivalves are sometimes called *pod-gapers*. Also *Solenomyadæ* (J. E. Gray, 1840) and *Solemyidæ*.

solenostome (sō-lē'nō-stōm), *n.* [< *Solenostomus*.] A solenostomoid.

Solenostomi (sol-ē-nos'tō-mī), *n. pl.* A suborder of lophobranchiate fishes with an anterior spinous dorsal and spinous ventral fins, including the family *Solenostomidæ*.

Solenostomidæ (sō-lē-nō-stom'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Solenostomus* + *-idæ*.] A family of solenostomous lophobranchiate fishes, typified by the genus *Solenostomus*. An anterior high short spinous dorsal and a posterior low one are widely separated; the pectorals are inserted low on narrow bases, and the caudal is well developed. The few known species are peculiar to the Indo-Pacific ocean. The females carry their eggs under the belly, in a pouch formed by the ventral fins. Also *Solenostomatidæ*.

solenostomoid (sol-ē-nos'tō-moid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Solenostomus* + *-oid*.] **I.** *a.* Of, or having characters of, the *Solenostomidæ*; solenostomous.

II. *n.* A solenostome; any fish of the family *Solenostomidæ*.

solenostomous (sol-ē-nos'tō-mus), *a.* [< Gr. σωλήν, a channel, pipe, + στόμα, mouth.] In *ichth.*, having a tubular or fistulous snout, as a pipefish of the genus *Solenostomus*; of or pertaining to the *Solenostomi* or *Solenostomidæ*.

Solenostomus (sol-ē-nos'tō-mus), *n.* [NL. (Lacépède, 1803), < Gr. σωλήν, a channel, pipe, + στόμα, mouth.] The typical genus of *Solenostomidæ*, including such species as *S. cyanopterus*. Also *Solenostoma*.

Solenostomus cyanopterus.

sole-piece (sōl'pēs), *n.* In *mining*, the lower part of a set or durnz. See the quotation under *set*[1], *n.*, 13 (*b*).

sole-plate (sōl'plāt), *n.* 1. In *mach.*, a bedplate: as, the *sole-plate* of an engine.—2. In a water-wheel, the back part of a bucket. It is often formed by a continuous cylinder concentric with the axis of the wheel, and having the buckets built upon it. *E. H. Knight.*

Also called *lobe-plate*.

solert†, *n.* A Middle English form of *sollar*.

sole-reflex (sōl'rē'fleks), *n.* See *reflex*.

soleret, *n.* See *solleret*.

solert† (sol'ėrt), *a.* [< L. *sollers*, less correctly *solers* (*-ert-*), skilful, clever, crafty, < *sollus*, all (see *sole*[3]), + *ar*(*t-*)*s*, art, craft: see *art*[2].] Crafty; subtle.

It was far more reasonable to think that, because man was the wisest (or most *solert* and active) of all animals, therefore he had hands given him.
Cudworth, Intellectual System, p. 685.

solertiousness† (sō-lėr'shus-nes), *n.* [< **solertious* (< L. *sollertia*, *solertia*, skill, cunning, < *sollers*, *solers*, skilful) + *-ness*.] The quality of being solert; subtleness; expertness; cleverness; skill.

The king confessed that they had hit upon the interpretation of his secret meaning: which abounded to the praise of Mr. Williams' *solertiousness*.
Bp. Hacket, Abp. Williams, i. 22. (*Davies.*)

soleship (sōl'ship), *n.* [< *sole*[3] + *-ship*.] Limitation to only one individual; sole or exclusive right; monopoly. [Rare.]

The *soleship* of election, which, by the ancient canons, was in the bishops, they would have asserted wholly to themselves. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 222.

sole-tile (sōl'tīl), *n.* A form of tile used for bottoms of sewers, muffles, etc., of which the whole circumference is not in one piece. It is made flat or curved, according to the needs of the case. See cuts under *sewer*[3]. *E. H. Knight.*

soleus (sō-lē'us), *n.*; pl. *solei* (-ī). [NL., also *solæus* (and *solea*), < L. *solea*, the sole of the foot: see *sole*[1].] A broad flat muscle of the calf of the leg, situated immediately in front of (deeper than) the gastrocnemius. It arises from the back upper part of the fibula and tibia, and its tendon unites with that of the gastrocnemius to form the tendo Achillis. The soleus is not a common muscle, and its great bulk in man, where it largely contributes to the swelling of the calf, is exceptional, and inversely proportionate to the smallness of the plantaris. See cuts under *muscle*[1] and *tendon*.

soleynt, *a.* and *n.* A Middle English form of *sullen*.

sol-fa (sōl'fä), *v.* [In ME. *solfe*, *solfye*, < OF. *solfier*, F. *solfier* = Sp. *solfear* = Pg. *solfear*, *solfejar* = It. *solfeggiare*, sing in gamut, sing by note, < *sol* + *fa*, names of notes of the gamut. Cf. *solfeggio*.] **I.** *intrans.* In *music*, to solmizate, or sing solfeggii.

I haue he prest and parsoun passynge thretti wynter,
3ete can I neither *solfe* ne synge ne seyntea lynes rede.
Piers Plowman (B), v. 423.

II. *trans.* In *music*, to sing to solmization-syllables instead of to words.

sol-fa (sōl'fä), *n.* and *a.* [See *sol-fa*, *v.*] **I.** *n.* In *music*: (*a*) The syllables used in solmization taken collectively; the act or process of solmization; solfeggio; also, rarely, same as *scale* or *gamut*.

As out of an alphabet or *sol-fa*.
Milton, Areopagitica, p. 40.

Now was our overabundant quaver and trilling done away, and in lieu thereof was instituted the *sol-fa*.
Swift, Mem. of P. P.

(*b*) See *tonic sol-fa*, under *tonic*. (*c*) The roll or baton used by the leaders of Italian choirs.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to solmization in singing: as, the *sol-fa* method. or tonic *sol-fa* method.

sol-faing (sōl'fä-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *sol-fa*, *v.*] In *music*, same as *solmization*.

sol-faist (sōl'fä-ist), *n.* [< *sol-fa* + *-ist*.] In *music*, one who uses or advocates solmization.—**Tonic sol-faist**, one who uses the tonic sol-fa system (which see, under *tonic*).

The *Tonic Sol-faists* are now an integral part of the general musical life of the country.
Athenæum, No. 3193, p. 24.

solfamization (sōl'fä-mi-zā'shọn), *n.* [< *sol* + *fa* + *mi* + *-ize* + *-ation*.] Same as *solmization*.

solfanaria (sol-fạ-nā'ri-ạ), *n.* [It., < *solfo*, sulphur: see *sulphur*.] A sulphur-mine.

solfatara (sol-fä-tä'rä), *n.* [< It. *solfatara*, < *solfo*, sulphur: see *sulphur*.] An area of more or less corroded and disintegrated volcanic rock, over which sulphurous gases, steam, and other volcanic emanations escape through various orifices, frequently giving rise to what are known as mud-volcanoes, mud-cones, or salses; a region of dying or dormant volcanism.

solfataric (sol-fä-tä'rik), *a.* [< *solfatara* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to or resembling a solfatara.

Solfataric gases still issue, and are regarded as the result of the *solfataric* action upon chromic iron.
Amer. Jour. Sci., 3d ser., XXXIX. 73.

solfeggio (sol-fej'iō), *n.*; pl. *solfeggii* (-ii). [It., < *sol* + *fa*, names of notes of the gamut (see *sol-fa*), + *-eggio*, a common It. termination.] In *music*: (*a*) Same as *solmization*. (*b*) A vocal exercise consisting of tones variously combined in steps, skips, or running passages, sung either to simple vowels or to arbitrary syllables, and designed to develop the quality, flexibility, and power of the voice.

solferino (sol-fe-rē'nō), *n.* [So named from *Solferino* in Italy, because this color was discovered in the year (1859) of the French victory of *Solferino*. Cf. *magenta*.] The color of rosaniline; an intensely chromatic and luminous purplish rose-color. See *purple*.

soli, *n.* Italian plural of *solo*.

Solibranchia (sō-li-brang'ki-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *solus*, sole, + *branchiæ*, gills.] Fishes: a synonym of *Pisces*. *Latreille*.

solicit (sō-lis'it), *v.* [< ME. *soliciten*, *solycyten*, < OF. *soliciter*, F. *solliciter* = Pr. *sollicitar* = Sp. Pg. *solicitar* = It. *sollecitare*, *sollicitare*, < L. *sollicitare*, less correctly *solicitare*, agitate, arouse, solicit, < *sollicitus*, less correctly *solicitus*, agitated, anxious, punctilious, lit. 'thoroughly moved,' < OL. *sollus*, whole, entire (see *sole*[3], *solemn*), + L. *citus*, aroused, pp. of *ciere*, shake, excite, cite: see *cite*[1]. Cf. *solicitous*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To arouse or excite to action; summon; invite; tempt; allure; entice.

That fruit . . . *solicited* her longing eye.
Milton, P. L., ix. 743.

Sounds and some tangible qualities fail not to *solicit* their proper senses, and force an entrance to the mind.
Locke, Human Understanding, II. i. § 6.

2. In *criminal law*: (*a*) To incite (another) to commit a crime. (*b*) To entice (a man) in a public place: said of a prostitute. (*c*) To endeavor to bias or influence by the offer of a bribe.

The judge is *solicited* as a matter of course by the parties, and they do not approach empty-handed. *Brougham.*

3. To disturb; disquiet; make anxious. [A Latinism.]

Solicit not thy thoughts with matters hid.
Milton, P. L., viii. 167.

But anxious fears *solicit* my weak breast.
Dryden, Spanish Friar, iii. 3.

4. To seek to obtain; strive after, especially by pleading; ask (a thing) with some degree of earnestness or persisteney: as, to *solicit* an office or a favor; to *solicit* orders.

But, would you undertake another suit,
I had rather hear you to *solicit* that
Than music from the spheres.
Shak., T. N., iii. 1. 120.

To *solicit* by tabour what might be rsvished by arms was esteemed unworthy of the German spirit.
Gibbon, Decline and Fall, lx.

The port . . . was crowded with those who hastened to *solicit* permission to share in the enterprise.
Bancroft, Hist. U. S., I. 40.

5. To petition or ask (a person) with some degree of earnestness or persisteney; make petition to.

Did I *solicit* thee
From darkness to promote me?
Milton, P. L., x. 744.

6†. To advocate; plead; enforce the claims of; act as solicitor or advocate for or with reference to.

Should
My brother henceforth study to forget
The vow that he hath made thee, I would ever
Solicit thy desert. *Ford*, Lover's Melancholy, v. 1.

Who *solicited* the cause of the poor and the infirm, the lame and wounded, the vagrant and lunatic, with such a particular industry and zeal as had those great and blessed effects which we at this day see and feel.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, I. ii.

=**Syn. 4** and **5**. *Request*, *Beg*, etc. (see *ask*[1]), press, urge, pray, plead for or with, sue for.

II. *intrans.* To make solicitation.

There are greater numbers of persons who *solicit* for places . . . in our own country, than in any other.
Addison, Freeholder, No. 48.

When the same distress *solicits* the second time, we then feel with diminished sensibility.
Goldsmith, The Bee, No. 3.

solicit† (sō-lis'it), *n.* [< *solicit*, *v.*] Solicitation; request. [Rare.]

Frame yourself
To orderly *solicits*.
Shak., Cymbeline, iii. 3. 52.

Within this hour he means his first *solicit*
And personal siege.
Shirley, Grateful Servant, i. 2.

solicitant (sō-lis'i-tant), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *sollicitan(t-)s*, *solicitan(t-)s*, ppr. of *sollicitare*, urge, incite: see *solicit*.] **I.** *a.* Solicitous; seeking; making petition: as, *solicitant* of a job. *Encyc. Dict.*

II. *n.* One who solicits. *Imp. Dict.*

solicitate† (sō-lis'i-tāt), *v. t.* [< L. *sollicitatus*, *solicitatus*, pp. of *sollicitare*, *solicitare*, solicit: see *solicit*.] To solicit.

[He] did urge and *solicitate* him, according to his manner of words, to recant.
Foxe, quoted in Maitland on Reformation, p. 494. (*Davies.*)

solicitate† (sō-lis'i-tāt), *a.* [< L. *sollicitatus*, *solicitatus*, pp.: see *solicit*.] Solicitous.

Beinge no lease *solicitate* for them selues then meditatynge in what daunger theyr felowes had byn in Riuo Nigro.
Peter Martyr (tr. in Eden's First Books on America, ed. [Arber, p. 121).

solicitation (sō-lis-i-tā'shon), *n.* [Formerly also *sollicitation*; < OF. *solicitation*, F. *sollicitation* = Sp. *solicitacion* = Pg. *solicitação* = It. *sollecitazione*, *sollicitazione*, < L. *sollicitatio(n-)*, *solicitatio(n-)*, vexation, instigation, < *sollicitare*, *solicitare*, pp. *sollicitatus*, urge, incite, solicit: see *solicit*.] The act of soliciting. (*a*) Excitation; invitation; temptation; allurement; enticement; disturbing effect.

Children are surrounded with new things, which, by a constant *solicitation* of their senses, draw the mind constantly to them. *Locke.*

The power of sustained attention grows with the ability to resist distractions and *solicitations*.
J. Sully, Outlines of Psychol., p. 99.

To use an old-fashioned expression of the first students of gravitation (an expression which has always seemed to me amusingly quaint), the *solicitations* of Jupiter's attractive force are as urgent on a swiftly rushing body as on one at rest. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXXIX. 115.

(*b*) In *criminal law:* (1) The inciting of another to commit a crime. (2) The enticing of a man by a prostitute in a public place. (3) Endeavor to influence by bribery.

The practice of judicial *solicitation* has even prevailed in less despotic countries. *Brougham.*

(*c*) An earnest request; a seeking with some degree of zeal and earnestness to obtain something from another: as, the *solicitation* of a favor.

He was generally poor, and often sent bold *solicitations* to everybody, . . . asking for places, for money, and even for clothes. *Ticknor*, Span. Lit., I. 353.

(*d*†) Advocacy.

So as ye may be sure to have of him effectual concurrence and advise in the furtherance and *sollicitation* of your charges, whether the pope's holiness amend, remain long sick, or (as God forbid) should fortune to die.
Bp. Burnet, Hist. Ref., I. ii. 2.

=**Syn.** (*c*) Entreaty, supplication, importunity, appeal, petition, suit.

soliciter (sō-lis'i-tėr), *n.* [< *solicit* + *-er*[1].] Same as *solicitor*.

I . . . thancke God that ye have occasyon govyn unto you to be a *sollycyter* and setter forth of such thyngs as do and shall conserve my said ende.
Cardinal Wolsey, To S. Gardiner (Ellis's Hist. Letters. [1st ser., cliii.).

solicitor (sō-lis'i-tor), *n.* [Early mod. E. *solicitour*, < OF. (and F.) *solliciteur* = Pr. *sollicitador* = Sp. Pg. *solicitador* = It. *sollecitatore*, *sollicitatore*, < LL. *sollicitator*, *solicitator*, a solicitor, first used in sense of 'a tempter, seducer,' ML. an advocate, etc., < L. *sollicitare*, *solicitare*, urge, incite, solicit: see *solicit*.] **1**†. A tempter: an instigator.

Appetite is the Will's *solicitor*, and the Will is Appetite's controller. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, i. 7.

2. One who solicits: one who asks with earnestness.

We single you
As our best-moving fair *solicitor*.
Shak., L. L. L., ii. 1. 29.

3. An advocate; specifically, one who represents a party in a court of justice, particularly a court of equity. Generally, in the United States, wherever the distinction between courts of law and of equity remains, practitioners in the latter are termed *solicitors*. In England solicitors are officers of the supreme court, and the medium between barristers and the general public; they prepare causes for the barrister, and have a right of audience as advocates before magistrates at petty sessions, at quarter-sessions where there is no bar, in county courts, and in the bankruptcy court, but they cannot appear as advocates in any of the superior courts, or at assizes, or at any court of commission. Solicitors were at one time officers only of the court of chancery, but the term is now applied to all attorneys. In Scotland solicitors are of two classes—solicitors in the supreme court, who occupy a position similar to that of solicitors in England; and solicitors at law, who are members of a society of law-agents at Edinburgh, incorporated by royal charter and entitled to practise before inferior courts; they are also known by the name of *procurators*. Law-agents of both kinds in Scotland are now on an equal footing. *Slater.*

Be merry, Cassio,
For thy *solicitor* shall rather die
Than give thy cause away.
Shak., Othello, iii. 3. 27.

I take bishops to be the worst *solicitors* in the world.
Swift, Letter, Oct. 10, 1710.

City solicitor, in some of the United States, an officer having charge of the legal business of a municipality.—**Crown solicitor.** See *crown*.—**Solicitor of the Treasury**, an officer of the Treasury Department having charge of the prevention and punishment of all frauds, and the conduct of all suits involving the revenue of the United States, except those arising under the internal revenue laws of the United States, which are in charge of the Solicitor of Internal Revenue.

solicitor-general (sō-lis'i-tor-jen'ę-ral), *n.*; pl. *solicitors-general*. **1.** In England, an officer of the crown, next in rank to the attorney-general, with whom he is in fact associated in the management of the legal business of the crown and public offices. On him generally devolves the maintenance of the rights of the crown in revenue cases, patent causes, etc.—**2.** In Scotland, one of the crown counsel, next in dignity and importance to the lord advocate, to whom he gives his aid in protecting the interests of the crown, in conducting prosecutions, etc.—**3.** In the United States: (*a*) The second officer of the Department of Justice, who assists the attorney-general, and in his absence performs his duties. (*b*) A chief law officer of some of the States, corresponding to the attorney-general in others. *W. C. Anderson*, Law Dict.

solicitorship (sō-lis'i-tor-ship), *n.* [< *solicitor* + *-ship*.] **1.** The office or status of solicitor. —**2.** A mock respectful title of address applied with a possessive pronoun to a solicitor. Compare the analogous use of *lordship*. [Rare.]

Your good *solicitorship*, and rogue Welborn,
Were brought into her presence.
Massinger, New Way to Pay Old Debts, ii. 3.

solicitous (sō-lis'i-tus), *a.* [= Sp. *solicito* = Pg. *solicito* = It. *solleeito*, *sollicito*, < L. *sollicitus*, less correctly *solicitus*, agitated, disturbed, anxious, careful: see *solicit*.] Anxious; concerned; apprehensive; eager, whether to obtain something desirable or to avoid something evil; very desirous; greatly concerned: disturbed; uneasy: as, a *solicitous* temper or temperament: generally followed by an infinitive, or by *about*, *concerning*, or *for* (less frequently *of*) before the object of anxiety or concern.

Ever suspicious, anxious, *solicitous*, they are childishly drooping without reason. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 164.

You are *solicitous of* the good-will of the meanest person, uneasy at his ill-will.
Emerson, Essays, 1st ser., p. 216.

solicitously (sō-lis'i-tus-li), *adv.* In a solicitous manner; anxiously; with care or concern.

solicitousness (sō-lis'i-tus-nes), *n.* The state of being solicitous; solicitude.

solicitress (sō-lis'i-tres), *n.* [< *solicitor* + *-ess*.] A female solicitor or petitioner.

Beauty is a good *solicitress* of an equal suit, especially where youth is to be the judge thereof.
Fuller, Worthies, Northamptonshire.

solicitrix (sō-lis'i-triks), *n.* [< *solicitor*, with accom. L. fem. term. *-trix*.] Same as *solicitress*. *Davies.*

solicitude (sō-lis'i-tūd), *n.* [< OF. *solicitude*, *sollicitude*, F. *sollicitude* = Pr. *sollicitut* = Sp. *solicitud* = Pg. *solicitude* = It. *sollecitudine*, *sollicitudine*, < L. *sollicitudo*, *solicitudo*, anxiety, < *sollicitus*, *solicitus*, anxious, solicitous: see *solicitous*.] **1.** The state of being solicitous; anxious care; carefulness; anxiety; concern; eager uneasiness of mind lest some desired thing may not be obtained or some apprehended evil may happen.

The terseness and brilliancy of his diction, though not at all artificial in appearance, could not have been attained without labor and *solicitude*.
Whipple, Ess. and Rev., I. 141.

2. A cause or occasion of anxiety or concern.

Mrs. Todgers looked a little worn by cares of gravy and other such *solicitudes* arising out of her establishment.
Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit, xxxii.

=**Syn.** *Concern*, *Anxiety*, etc. See *care*.

solicitudinous (sō-lis-i-tū'di-nus), *a.* [< L. *sollicitudo*, *solicitudo* (*-din-*), solicitude, + *-ous*.] Full of solicitude. [Rare.]

Move circumspectly, not meticulously, and rather carefully solicitous than anxiously *soliciudinous*.
Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., I. 33.

solid (sol'id), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *sollid*; < ME. *solide*, < OF. *solide*, vernacularly *soude*, F. *solide* = Sp. *sólido* = Pg. *solido* = It. *solido*, *sodo*, < L. *solidus*, also contracted *soldus*, firm, dense, compact, solid; akin to OL. *sollus*, whole, entire, Gr. ὅλος, whole, entire, Skt. *sarva*, all, whole: see *sole*[3]. Hence ult. *sold*[2], *soldo*, *sol*[2], *sou*, *salder*, *soldier*, *consolidate*, etc.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Resisting flexure; not to be bent without force; capable of tangential stress: said of a kind of material substance. See II., I.

O, that this too, too *solid* flesh would melt,
Thaw, and resolve itself into a dew!
Shak., Hamlet, i. 2. 129.

2. Completely filled up; compact; without cavities, pores, or interstices; not hollow: as, a *solid* ball, as distinguished from a *hollow* one; *solid* soda-water, not frothy.

With the *solid* darkness black
Closing round his vessel's track.
Shelley, Lines written among the Euganean Hills.

3. Firm; strong: as, a *solid* pier; a *solid* wall.

Doubtless a stanch and *solid* peece of framework as any January could freeze together.
Milton, Areopagitica, p. 40.

4. In *bot.*, of a fleshy, uniform, undivided substance, as a bulb or root; not spongy or hollow within, as a stem.—**5.** In *anat.* and *zoöl.*: (*a*) Hard, compact, or firm in consistency; having no cavities or spongy structure: opposed to *spongiose*, *porous*, *hollow*, *cancellate*, *excavated*, etc. (*b*) In *entom.*, specifically, formed of a single joint, or of several joints so closely applied that they appear to be one: especially said of the capitulum or club of capitate antennæ.—**6.** Having three dimensions; having length, breadth, and thickness; cubic: as, a *solid* foot contains 1,728 *solid* inches.—**7.** Sound; not weak; strong.

A *solid* and strong constitution of body, to bear the fatigue. *Watts*, Improvement of Mind. (*Latham.*)

A Bottle or two of good *solid* Edifying Port, at honest George's, made a Night chearful, and threw off Reserve.
Quoted in *Ashton's* Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, [I. 199.

8. Substantial, as opposed to *frivolous*, *fallacious*, or the like; worthy of credit, trust, or esteem; not empty or vain; real; true; just; valid; firm; strong; hence, satisfactory: as, *solid* arguments; *solid* comfort; *solid* sense.

In *solid* content together they liv'd.
Robin Hood and Maid Marian (Child's Ballads, V. 375).

Not barren praise alone, that gaudy flower,
Fair only to the sight, but *solid* power.
Dryden, Abs. and Achit., i. 298.

9. Not light, trifling, or superficial; grave; profound.

The older an Author is, commonly the more *solid* he is, and the greater teller of Truth. *Howell*, Letters, iv. 31.

These, wanting wit, affect gravity, and go by the name of *solid* men, and a *solid* man is, in plain English, a *solid* solemn fool. *Dryden.* (*Johnson.*)

This nobleman, being . . . of a very *solid* mind, could never be brought to understand the nature of my thoughts.
R. D. Blackmore, Lorna Doone, lxviii.

10. Financially sound or safe; possessing plenty of capital; wealthy; well-established; reliable.

Solid men of Boston, banish long potations;
Solid men of Boston, make no long orations.
C. Morris. Pitt and Dundas's Return. From Lyra Urbanica. (*Bartlett.*)

11. Unanimous, or practically unanimous: as, a *solid* vote; the *solid* South. [Political slang, U. S.]—**12.** Without break or opening, as a wall or façade.

The apse, properly speaking, is a *solid* semidome, but always *solid* below, though generally broken by windows above. *J. Fergusson*, Hist. Arch., I. 475.

13. Smooth; even; unbroken; unvaried; unshaded: noting a color or pigment.—**14.** Without the liquor, as oysters: said in measuring: opposite to *in liquor*.—**Pile solid**, in *her.* See *pile*[2].—**Solid angle.** See *angle*[3].—**Solid bath**, a form of bath in which the body is enveloped in a solid or semisolid substance, as mud, hay, dung, peat, sand, or ashes.—**Solid blow, cam, content, culture.** See the nouns.—**Solid bulb.** See *bulb*, 1.—**Solid color.** (*a*) In *decorative art*, a color which invests the whole of an object, as a porcelain vase: more often used adjectively: as, *solid-color* porcelains; a collection of *solid-color* pieces. See def. 13. (*b*) With reference to fabrics, etc., a uniform color.—**Solid geometry, green, harmonic.** See the nouns.—**Solid linkage.** See *linkage*, 1.—**Solid matter**, in *printing*, matter set without leads between the lines.—**Solid measure.** Same as *cubic measure* (which see, under *measure*).—**Solid number**, an integer having three prime factors.—**Solid problem**, a problem which virtually involves a cubic equation, and can therefore not be solved geometrically by the rule and compass alone.—**Solid South.** See *south*.—**Solid square** (*mdit.*). See *square*[1].—**To be solid for**, to be thoroughly in favor of; be unflagging in support of. [Slang, U. S.]

"Lyra, don't speak of it." "Never!" said Mrs. Wilmington, with delight. "I'm *solid for* Mr. Peck every time." *Howells*, Annie Kilburn, xviii.

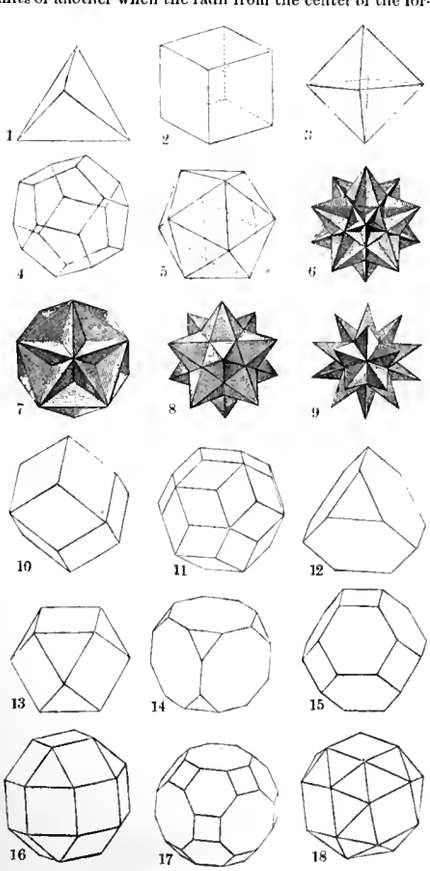
To be or make one's self solid with, to be or put one's self on a firm or satisfactory footing with; have or secure the unfailing favor or support of: as, to *be solid with* the police; to *make one's self solid with* those in authority or power. [Slang, U. S.]

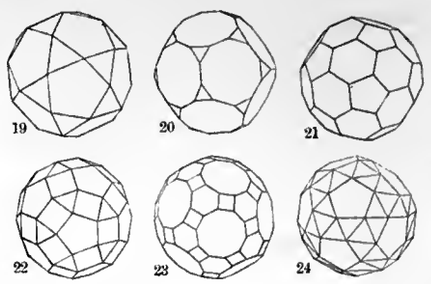
In nine cases out of ten, we thus succeeded in *making ourselves "solid with* the administration" before we had been in a town or village forty-eight hours.
The Century, XXXVII. 30.

=Syn. 1. Dense.—8. Stable, weighty, important.

II. *n.* **1.** A body which throughout its mass (and not merely at its surface) resists for an indefinite time a sufficiently small force that tends to alter its equilibrium figure, always springing back into shape after the force is removed; a body possessing elasticity of figure. Every such body has limits of elasticity, and, if subjected to a strain exceeding these limits, it takes a set and does not return to its original shape on being let go. This property is called *plasticity*. The minimum energy required to give a set to a body of definite form and size measures its resilience. When the resilience of a body is small and masks its springiness, the body is called *soft*. Even fluids transmit shearing forces if time be allowed, and many substances will yield indefinitely to very small (but not indefinitely small) forces applied for great lengths of time. So solids that have received a small set will sometimes partially recover their figures after a long time. This property in fluids is called *viscosity*, in solids *after-effect* (German *nachwirkung*). The phenomenon is connected with a regrouping of the molecules, and indicates the essential difference between a solid and a liquid. In fluids diffusion is continually active, and in gases it produces phenomena of viscosity. In liquids it is not rapid enough to give rise to sensible viscosity, but the free motion of the molecules makes the body fluid, while the tendency of sets of molecules to continue for a while associated makes the fluidity imperfect. In solids, on the other hand (at least when not under strain), there is no diffusion, and the molecules are consequently in stationary motion or describing quasi-orbits. They thus become grouped in the mode in which they have least positional energy consistent with their kinetic energy. When this grouping is slightly disturbed, it tends to restore itself; but when the disturbance is greater, some of the molecules will tend to return to their old places and others to move on to new situations, and this may give rise to a new permanent grouping, and exhibit the phenomenon of plasticity. But if not quite sufficient for this, disturbances of the molecular motions somewhat similar to the secular perturbations of the planets will result, from which there will be no restoration for a very long time. Solid bodies are very strongly cohesive, showing that the molecules attract one another on the whole; and they are generally capable of crystallization, showing that the attractions of the molecules are different in different directions.

2. In *geom.*, a body or magnitude which has three dimensions—length, breadth, and thickness—being thus distinguished from a *surface*, which has but two dimensions, and from a *line*, which has but one. The boundaries of solids are surfaces. Besides the three round bodies (the sphere, cone, and cylinder), together with the conoids, and the pyramids, prisms, and prismatoids, the most important geometrical solids are the five Platonic and the Kepler-Poinsot regular polyhedra, the two semi-regular solids, and the thirteen Archimedean solids. The faces, edges, or summits of one solid are said to correspond with the faces, edges, or summits of another when the radii from the center of the former to the mid-faces, mid-edges, or summits can be simultaneously brought into coincidence with the radii from the center to the mid-faces, mid-edges, or summits of the latter. If two solids correspond faces to summits, summits to faces, and edges to edges, they are said to be *reciprocal*. If to the edges of one solid correspond the faces or summits of another, while to the faces and summits together of the former correspond the summits or faces of another, the latter is said to be the *summital* or *facial holohedron* of the former. The regular tetrahedron is the reciprocal of itself, and its reciprocal holohedra are the cube and octahedron. The reciprocal holohedra of these, again, are the semi-regular dodecahedron and the cuboctahedron. The facial holohedron of these, again, is the small rhombicuboctahedron. The faces of the truncated cube and truncated octahedron correspond to those of the cuboctahedron. The snub-cube has faces corresponding to the cuboctahedron, and twenty-four faces which in two sets of twelve correspond to the summits of two other cuboctahedra. The faces of the great rhombicuboctahedron correspond to those of the small rhombicuboctahedron. Just as the cube and octahedron are reciprocal, so likewise are the Platonic dodecahedron and icosahedron, though they are related to no hemihedral body like the tetrahedron. Their reciprocal holohedra are the semi-regular triacontahedron and the icosidodecahedron, and the facial holohedron of these, again, is the small rhombicosidodecahedron. The faces of the truncated dodecahedron and truncated icosahedron correspond to those of the icosidodecahedron. The snub-dodecahedron has faces corresponding to those of the icosidodecahedron, and two sets of others corresponding to the summits of two other icosidodecahedra. The faces of the great rhombicosidodecahedron correspond to those of the small rhombicosidodecahedron. The faces, summits, and edges of the great icosahedron and great stellated dodecahedron correspond respectively to the faces, summits, and edges of the Platonic dodecahedron and icosahedron. The great dodecahedron and small stellated dodecahedron are self-reciprocal, both faces and summits corresponding to the faces of the Platonic dodecahedron or summits of the icosahedron. The faces of the truncated tetrahedron correspond to the faces of the octahedron or summits of the cube.





Geometrical Solids.

1, tetrahedron; 2, cube; 3, octahedron; 4, Platonic dodecahedron; 5, icosahedron; 6, great icosahedron; 7, great dodecahedron; 8, small stellated dodecahedron; 9, great stellated dodecahedron; 10, semi-regular dodecahedron; 11, semi-regular triacontahedron; 12, truncated tetrahedron; 13, cuboctahedron; 14, truncated cube; 15, truncated octahedron; 16, small rhombicuboctahedron; 17, great rhombicuboctahedron; 18, snub-cube; 19, icosidodecahedron; 20, truncated dodecahedron; 21, truncated icosahedron; 22, small rhombicosidodecahedron; 23, great rhombicosidodecahedron; 24, snub-dodecahedron. (12 to 24 are the Archimedean solids.)

3. *pl.* In *anat.*, all parts of the body which are not fluid: as, the *solids* and fluids of the body. **—4.** *pl.* In *printing*, the parts of an engraving which show black or solid in print.—**Archimedean, rectangular, right solid.** See the adjectives.—**Cissoidal solid,** a solid generated by the rotation of the cissoid about its axis.—**Kepler solid,** or **Kepler-Poinsot solid,** a regular solid which inwraps its center more than once. There are four such solids—the great icosahedron, the great dodecahedron, the small stellated dodecahedron, and the great stellated dodecahedron. Three of them were mentioned by Kepler, and all were rediscovered by Poinsot. The names here used were given by Cayley.—**Logistic solid,** a solid generated by the revolution of a logarithmic curve about its asymptote.—**Plastic solid,** a solid substance whose limit of elasticity is far below its point of rupture, so that it can be shaped: thus, putty and wrought-iron are *plastic solids*.—**Platonic solid,** one of the old regular solids which inwrap the center only once. They are five—the tetrahedron, the cube, the octahedron, the twenty-vertexed dodecahedron, and the icosahedron.—**Regular solid,** a polyhedron whose faces are regular polygons, all alike.—**Semi-regular solid,** a body whose edges are all of equal length, whose faces are all alike and equally incline to one another at the edges, but whose faces are not regular polygons. Two such solids are known—the rhombic dodecahedron and triacontahedron.—**Solid of least resistance.** See *resistance*.—**Solid of revolution.** See *revolution*.

Solidago (sol-i-dā′gō), *n.* [NL. (Vaillant, 1720), ⟨ ML. *solidago*, goldenrod (*Solidago Virgaurea*), so called from its reputed vulnerary qualities, ⟨ L. *solidus*, solid: see *solid*.] **1.** A genus of composite plants, the goldenrods, of the tribe *Asteroideæ* and subtribe *Homoehromeæ*, sometimes made the type of a further subdivision, *Solidagineæ* (De Candolle, 1836). It is characterized by several-flowered small and radiate yellow heads, with a small flat usually alveolate receptacle, and an oblong involucre of erect rigid bracts which are closely imbricated in several rows and are without herbaceous tips. The oblong or obovoid five- to twelve-ribbed achenes bear a copious whitish pappus of long and nearly equal slender bristles. From *Aster*, which it closely resembles in technical characters, it is distinguished by its taller wand-like habit, yellow rays, smaller heads, and the absence of cordate leaves; from *Chrysopsis* and *Haplopappus* by its narrow few-flowered heads; and from *Bigelovia*, its other most important near relative, by the presence of rays. The species have in general a very characteristic habit, being perennial herbs, usually with strictly erect unbranched stems, which bear numerous entire or serrate alternate sessile narrow stem-leaves and broader root-leaves, which taper into margined petioles. Numerous intermediate forms render many species difficult to distinguish. In the original species, *S. Virgaurea*, the golden-yellow flowers are massed in small clusters which form an elongated or interrupted spike, whence the popular name *goldenrod*. The typical inflorescence, however, is a terminal pyramidal panicle of determinate development, composed of numerous recurving and scorpioid one-sided racemes, best seen in *S. Canadensis* and *S. rugosa*. In other species the flowers form a dense thyrsus of straight and terete crowded racemes, as *S. speciosa*, of the Atlantic and Interior United States. A few others from the Ohio and Mississippi valleys, as *S. rigida*, produce nearly level-topped cymes. Four other cymose species were formerly separated as a genus, *Euthamia* (Nuttall, 1818), distinguished by lack of scorpioid branchlets and by their linear entire one- to five-nerved leaves, including the widely distributed species *S. lanceolata* and *S. Caroliniana* (*S. tenuifolia*), and connecting with *S. pauciflosculosa*, of the Southern States and the Bahamas, formerly separated as a genus, *Chrysoma* (Nuttall, 1840), because of its shrubby stem and few-flowered heads with one to three rays. Several other species are slightly aberrant: *S. multiradiata*, of the Rocky Mountains, sometimes has twelve rays, others usually five; *S. discoidea*, a racemose Gulf species, is wholly without rays and has a purplish pappus; this, with *S. squarrosa* of northern rocks and *S. petiolaris* of southern pine-barrens, varies also in the spreading tips of the involucral bracts. *S. bicolor* is remarkable for its cream-colored flowers. *S. verna*, of pine-woods near Wilmington, North Carolina, blooms in May; *S. uliginosa*, of northern peat-bogs, in July; *S. juncea* and *S. elliptica* in August; and *S. rugosa*, *S. Canadensis*, and most others mainly in September; *S. nemoralis* and *S. cæsia* continue well into October. The genus is one of the most characteristic of the United States, numerous both in species and in individuals, and not entirely wanting in any region. In the northern and central States it gives to the landscape much of its beauty, and is an important element of the prevailing yellow of autumn. There are nearly 100 species, of which 80, besides more than 30 important varieties, are natives of the United States, and the others are nearly all American, 9 of them occurring in Mexico, 2, 3, or 5 in South America (3 in southern Brazil, 2 in Uruguay, and 1 in Chili), and 1 in Hayti. Only 2 species are natives of the Old World, *S. littoralis*, limited to the Tuscan and Ligurian coast, and *S. Virgaurea*, which extends from Mount Parnassus north and west throughout Europe and into Siberia, Alaska, New York, and New England, in many widely differing varieties. Those of the United States are all, with 5 exceptions, confined to them and to British America (into which 32 extend), and are mainly natives of the Atlantic and central States. Numerous isolated species are southern: the northern are mostly of wider distribution and more abundant in individuals; 11 species are mainly confined to the high northern, 12 to the northeastern, 24 to the southern, 8 to the southwestern, 10 to the Pacific States; 6 belong to the Mississippi valley, of which *S. Missouriensis* is the only one widely distributed; 2 species, *S. odora* and *S. sempervirens*, extend throughout the Atlantic coast from Canada to Mexico, and the latter, the salt-marsh goldenrod, reappears at the Azores and at San Francisco. Forty-two species occur in the northeast quarter of the United States, 53 in the Southern States, and about 14 among the Rocky Mountains. *S. Canadensis*, the most numerous and most typical species, is also the one most widely diffused through the United States, followed next by *S. nemoralis* and *S. rugosa*. The species of this genus range from beyond 66° N. latitude to the city of Mexico, and from alpine summits to the sea-level; several are mostly confined to swamps, as *S. potula*, and a few to woodland borders, as *S. cæsia* and *S. bicolor*, but most are plants of dry open soil, especially *S. nemoralis*. In parts of the Atlantic coast the name *goldenrod* is locally confined to *S. odora*, the sweet goldenrod of authors, which contains in its dotted leaves an aromatic and stimulating volatile oil of an anisate odor and pale greenish-yellow color; it is also carminative and diaphoretic, and its infusion is used to relieve spasmodic pains and nausea; its dried flowers and leaves have been employed as a beverage, under the name of *Blue-Mountain tea*. *S. Virgaurea*, the goldenrod of Europe, contains an astringent and tonic principle, and was long in esteem for healing wounds.

A Goldenrod (*Solidago nemoralis*).

1. The upper part of the stem with the inflorescence. 2. The lower part of the stem, showing a stolon.

herbalists of two and three centuries ago pronouncing it "one of the most noble wound-herbs," and prescribing "a tea of the young leaves, green or dry." It was also once in repute in Europe as a dye, and a variety of *S. nemoralis* is locally called *dyer's-weed* in America. *S. Canadensis* and others have been popularly known as *yellow-weed*, and *S. rugosa* as *bitterweed*. *S. rigida* is also a reputed astringent. The goldenrod has been recommended by many as the national emblem of the United States.

2. [*l. c.*] A plant of this genus; goldenrod.

solidaret (sol-i-dār'), *n.* [Appar. < F. *solidaire*, solid (see *solidary*), with sense of ML. *solidus*, a piece of money: see *solidus*, *soldo*, *sol*[2].] A small piece of money.

Here's three *solidares* for thee; good boy, wink at me, and say thou sawest me not. *Shak.*, T. of A., iii. 1. 46.

solidaric (sol-i-dar'ik), *a.* [Irreg. < *solidar-y* + *-ic.*] Characterized by solidarity. [Rare.]

In the very nature of things family supremacy will be absolutely incompatible with an interdependent *solidaric* commonwealth. *The Century*, XXXI. 745.

solidarité (sol-ē-dar-ē-tā'), *n.* [F.: see *solidarity.*] In *French law:* (*a*) The relation among co-debtors who are jointly and severally bound — that is, may be held jointly or severally at the option of the creditor. (*b*) The relation among co-creditors holding an obligation which gives expressly to each of them the right to demand payment of the entire debt, so that a payment made to any one will discharge the debt.

solidarity (sol-i-dar'i-ti), *n.* [< F. *solidarité* (= Sp. *solidaridad* = Pg. *solidariedade*), joint liability, mutual responsibility, < *solidaire*, solid: see *solidary.*] Mutual responsibility existing between two or more persons; communion of interests and responsibilities.

Solidarity, a word which we owe to the French communists, and which signifies a fellowship in gain and loss, in honour and dishonour. *Trench*, English Past and Present, p. 58.

Strong government came in with the sixteenth century, and strong government was a very strong element in reformation history, for it weakened the *solidarity* of the Catholic Church. *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 232.

There is a *solidarity* in the arts; they do not flourish in isolated independence. *C. E. Norton*, Church-building in Middle Ages, p. 31.

solidary (sol'i-dā-ri), *a.* [= F. *solidaire* (= Sp. Pg. *solidario*), < *solide*, solid: see *solid.*] Characterized by solidarity, or community of interests and responsibilities; jointly interested or responsible.

Our one object is to save the revelation in the Bible from being made *solidary*, as our Comtist friends say, with miracles; from being attended to or held cheap just in proportion as miracles are attended to or are held cheap. *M. Arnold*, Literature and Dogma, viii.

solidate (sol'i-dāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *solidated*, ppr. *solidating.* [< L. *solidatus*, pp. of *solidare*, make dense, make whole or sound, < *solidus*, compact, firm, solid: see *solid.*] To make solid or firm. [Rare.]

This shining Piece of Ice,
Which melts so soon away
With the Sun's Ray,
Thy verse does *solidate* and crystallize.
Cowley, Pindaric Odes, iv. 3.

solid-drawn (sol'id-drân), *a.* In *metal-working*, drawn from hollow ingots, in which mandrels of constantly decreasing diameter are successively inserted, till both exterior and interior diameters are brought down to the required dimensions.

solid-hoofed (sol'id-hōft), *a.* Solidungulate or soliped; whole-hoofed; not cloven-hoofed. See cut under *solidungulate.*

solid-horned (sol'id-hôrnd), *a.* Having solid deciduous horns or antlers, as deer; not hollow-horned. The solid-horned ruminants are the deer tribe. See *Cervidæ* and *Tragulidæ.*

solidi, *n.* Plural of *solidus.*

solidifiable (sō-lid'i-fī-a-bl), *a.* [< *solidify* + *-able.*] Capable of being solidified or rendered solid.

solidification (sō-lid'i-fi-kā'shon), *n.* [< *solidify* + *-ation* (see *-fy*).] The act or process of making solid; specifically, in *physics*, the passage of a body from a liquid or gaseous to a solid state. It is accompanied by evolution of heat without a decrease of temperature, and by change of volume.

solidify (sō-lid'i-fī), *v.*; pret. and pp. *solidified*, ppr. *solidifying.* [< F. *solidifier* = Sp. Pg. *solidificar*; as *solid* + *-fy.*] **I.** *trans.* To convert from a liquid or gaseous state to a solid state; make solid or compact: as, to *solidify* hydrogen.

II. *intrans.* To become solid or compact: as, water *solidifies* into ice through cold.

solidism (sol'i-dizm), *n.* [< *solid* + *-ism.*] In *med.*, the doctrine that refers all diseases to alterations of the solid parts of the body. It rests on the opinion that the solids alone are endowed with vital properties, and that they only can receive the impression of morbific agents and be the seat of pathological phenomena. Opposed to *Galenism* or *humorism.*

solidist (sol'i-dist), *n.* [< *solid* + *-ist.*] One who believes in or maintains the doctrine of solidism.

solidistic (sol-i-dis'tik), *a.* [< *solidist* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to the solidists.

It is perhaps natural that we should revert to the *solidistic* notion of the all-pervading influence of the nervous system. *Lancet*, 1889, II. 1123.

solidity (sō-lid'i-ti), *n.* [< F. *solidité* = Pr. *soliditat* = It. *solidità*, < L. *solidita(t-)s*, < *solidus*, solid: see *solid.*] 1. The state or property of being solid. Specifically—(*a*) The property of resisting a force tending to change the figure of a body: opposed to *fluidity.*

The idea of *solidity* we receive by our touch; and it arises from the resistance which we find in a body to the entrance of any other body into the place it possesses till it has left it. *Locke*, Human Understanding, II. iv. 1.

(*b*) The absolute impenetrability attributed by some metaphysicians to matter. [This use of the word is almost peculiar to Locke. Sir W. Hamilton attributes eight physical meanings to the word — the property of occupying space; extension in three dimensions; absolute impenetrability; great density; relative immovability; weight; hardness; and non-fluidity.] (*c*) Fullness of matter: opposed to *hollowness.* (*d*) Massiveness; substantiality; hence, strength; stability.

These towers are of tremendous girth and *solidity;* they are encircled with great bands, or hoops, of white stone, and are much enlarged at the base. *H. James, Jr.*, Little Tour, p. 98.

(*e*) Strength and firmness in general; soundness; strength; validity; truth; certainty.

They answered the objections with great strength and *solidity* of argument. *Addison*, Tatler, No. 116.

The very laws which at first gave the government *solidity.* *Goldsmith*, Polite Learning, i.

2. In *geom.*, the quantity of space occupied by a solid body. Also called its *solid* or *cubic content* or *contents.* The solidity of a body is estimated by the number of cubic inches, feet, yards, etc., which it contains.

3†. A solid body or mass. [Rare.]

Heaven's face doth glow;
Yea, this *solidity* and compound mass,
With tristful visage, as against the doom,
Is thought-sick at the act. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 4. 49.

Measure of solidity. See *measure.*

solidly (sol'id-li), *adv.* In a solid manner, in any sense of the word *solid.* (*a*) Firmly; densely; compactly: as, the parts of a pier *solidly* united. (*b*) Securely; truly; on firm grounds. (*c*) In a body; unanimously: as, the Democrats voted *solidly* against the bill. [Colloq.]

solidness (sol'id-nes), *n.* 1. The state or property of being solid; solidity.

The closeness and *solidness* of the wood. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 635.

2. Soundness; strength; truth; validity, as of arguments, reasons, principles, etc.

solidum (sol'i-dum), *n.* [L. *solidum*, a solid substance, neut. of *solidus*, firm, compact: see *solid.*] 1. In *arch.*, the die of a pedestal. See cut under *dado.* — 2. In *Scots law*, a complete sum. — **To be bound in solidum**, to be bound for the whole debt, though only one of several obligants. When several debtors are bound each for a proportionate share only, they are said *to be bound pro rata.*

Solidungula (sol-i-dung'gū-lą), *n. pl.* [NL. (Blumenbach, about 1799), neut. pl. of *solidungulus:* see *solidungulous.*] The solid-hoofed, soliped, or solidungulate perissodactyl mammals, corresponding to the family *Equidæ.*

solidungular (sol-i-dung'gū-lăr), *a.* [< NL. **solidungularis*, < L. *solidus*, solid, + *ungula*, hoof.] Same as *solidungulate.*

Solidungulate (right fore) Foot of Horse.

1, radius, its lower end with 2, a groove; 3, scaphoid; 4, lunar; 5, cuneiform; 6, pisiform; 7, magnum; 8, unciform (3 to 8 are in the carpus, and form the so-called "knee," which is the wrist, of a horse); 9, main (third) or middle metacarpal, or cannon-bone; 10, outer or fourth metacarpal, or splint-bone; 11, sesamoids or nut-bones in ligaments at back of metacarpophalangeal articulation, or fetlock-joint; 12, proximal phalanx, great pastern, or fetter-bone; 13, middle phalanx, small pastern, or coronary; 14, sesamoid in tendon of flexor perforans, called *navicular* by veterinarians; 15, hoof, incasing distal phalanx, or coffin-bone; 16, coronet.

Solidungulata (sol-i-dung-gū-lā'tą), *n. pl.* Same as *Solidungula.*

solidungulate (sol-i-dung'gū-lāt), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *solidungulatus*, < L. *solidus*, solid, + *ungulatus*, hoofed: see *ungulate.*] **I.** *a.* Solid-hoofed or whole-hoofed, as the horse; of or pertaining to the *Solidungula;* equine. Also *soliped, solipedal, solidungular, solidungulous.* See cut in preceding column, and cuts under *hoof* and *Perissodactyla.*

II. *n.* A member of the *Solidungula*, as the horse or ass; an equino. Also *soliped, solipede.*

solidungulous (sol-i-dung'gū-lus), *a.* [< NL. *solidungulus*, < L. *solidus*, solid, + *ungula*, a hoof: see *ungulate.*] Same as *solidungulate.* *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iii. 2.

solidus (sol'i-dus), *n.*; pl. *solidi* (-dī). [LL., an imperial gold coin, ML. applied to various coins, also any piece of money, money (see def.), lit. 'solid' (sc. *nummus*, coin): see *solid.* Cf. *soldo*, *sol*[2], *sou.*] 1. A gold coin introduced by Constantine the Great to take the place of the aureus, previously the chief coin of the Roman currency. The coin weighed about 70 grains, and 72 solidi were struck to the pound. The solidus continued to be

Obverse. Reverse.

Solidus of Constantine the Great.—British Museum. (Size of original.)

coined under the Byzantine empire, and at a later period received in western Europe the name of *bezant.* (See *bezant.*) In the middle ages the word *solidus* often indicates not any special coin, but a money of account, and was translated in the Teutonic languages by *shilling* and its cognates. Generally, the solidus or shilling of account contained 12 denarii, silver "pennies," the ordinary silver coins of the period. Abbreviated *s.*, in the sequence £ *s. d.* (*libræ, solidi, denarii*), pounds, shillings, and pence.

Also I bequeith to the reparacion of the stepuil of the said churche of Saint Albane XX. *solidos.* *Paston Letters*, III. 463.

2. A sign (/) used to denote the English shilling, representing the old lengthened form of *s.*, as in 2/6, for 2*s.* 6*d.* This sign is often a convenient substitute for the horizontal line in fractions, as in

$$1/2000,\ a\ b,\ (a\quad b)'c,\ \text{for}\ \frac{1}{2000},\ \frac{a}{b},\ \frac{a+b}{c}.$$

solifidian (sol-i-fid'i-an), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly also *solifidean*; < L. *solus*, alone, only, + *fides*, faith: see *faith.*] **I.** *a.* Holding the tenets of solifidians; pertaining to the solifidians.

A *solifidean* Christian is a nullifidean Pagan, and confutes his tongue with his hand. *Feltham*, Resolves, ii. 47.

II. *n.* One who maintains that faith alone, without works, is all that is necessary to justification. See *fiduciary*, II., 2. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 325.

solifidianism (sol-i-fid'i-an-izm), *n.* [< *solifidian* + *-ism.*] The doctrine that justification is of faith only, without works.

It was ordered that . . . for a year no preacher should preach either for or against purgatory, honouring of saints, marriage of priests, pilgrimages, miracles, or *solifidianism.* *R. W. Dixon*, Hist. Church of Eng., iv.

soliform (sol'i-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *sol*, the sun, + *forma*, form.] Formed like the sun. [Rare.]

For light, and sight and the seeing faculty, may both of them rightly be said to be *soliform* things, or of kin to the sun, but neither of them to be the sun itself. *Cudworth*, Intellectual System, p. 204.

Solifugæ (sō-lif'ū-jē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Sundevall), fem. pl. of *solifugus:* see *solifugous.*] A suborder or superfamily of tracheate *Arachnida*, having the cephalothorax segmented, the cheliceres chelate, and the palpi pediform. They are nocturnal, hiding by day, active, pugnacious, and predatory, and are reputed to be venomous; they chiefly inhabit warm countries. There are 15 genera, of which *Datames* and *Cleobis* are found in the United States, and *Galeodes* is the most prominent. See *Galeodidæ*, and compare the alternative *Solpugida* (with cut).

solifuge (sol'i-fūj), *n.* [< NL. *solifugus:* see *solifugous.*] A nocturnal arachnidan of the group *Solifugæ.*

solifugous (sō-lif'ū-gus), *a.* [< NL. *solifugus*, shunning sunlight (cf. ML. *solifuga*, an animal that shuns the light), < L. *sol*, sun, + *fugere*, flee, fly.] Shunning sunlight; fleeing from the light of day; nocturnal, as a member of the *Solifugæ.*

soliloquacious (sō-lil-ō-kwā'shus), *a.* Soliloquizing; disposed to soliloquize. *Moore*, in Mason's Personal Traits of British Authors, II. 17.

soliloquize (sō-lil'ō-kwīz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *soliloquized*, ppr. *soliloquizing*. [< *soliloqu-y* + *-ize.*] To utter a soliloquy; talk to one's self. Also spelled *soliloquise.*

soliloquy (sō-lil'ō-kwi), *n.*; pl. *soliloquies* (-kwiz). [= F. *soliloque* = Sp. Pg. It. *soliloquio*, < LL. *soliloquium*, a talking to one's self, < *solus*, alone, + *loqui*, speak.] 1. A talking to one's self; a discourse or talk by a person who is alone, or which is not addressed to any one even when others are present.—2. A written composition containing such a talk or discourse, or what purports to be one.

Soliloquies; or, holy self-conferences of the devout soul, upon sundry choice occasions.
Bp. Hall, Soliloquies, Title.

The whole Poem is a *Soliloquy*. *Prior*, Solomon, Pref.

soliped (sol'i-ped), *a.* and *n.* [Also *solipede*; = F. *solipède* = Sp. *solípedo* = Pg. *solipede*, contr. < L. *solidipes* (*-ped-*), solid-hoofed, whole-hoofed, < *solidus*, solid, + *pes* (*ped-*) = E. *foot.*] Same as *solidungulate.*

solipedal (sol'i-ped-al), *a.* [< *soliped* + *-al.*] Same as *solidungulate.*

solipede (sol'i-pēd), *n.* Same as *solidungulate. Sir T. Browne.*

solipedous (sō-lip'e-dus), *a.* Same as *solidungulate.*

solipsism (sol'ip-sizm), *n.* [< L. *solus*, alone, + *ipse*, self, + *-ism.*] The belief or proposition that the person entertaining it alone exists, and that other people exist only as ideas in his mind. The identification of one's self with the Absolute is not generally intended, but the denial of there being really anybody else. The doctrine appears to be nothing more than a man of straw set up by metaphysicians in their reasonings.

solipsist (sol'ip-sist), *n.* [< L. *solus*, alone, + *ipse*, self, + *-ist.*] One who believes in his own existence only.

solipsistic (sol-ip-sis'tik), *a.* [< *solipsist* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to solipsism.

solisequious (sol-i-sē'kwi-us), *a.* [Cf. L. *solsequium*, the sunflower; < L. *sol*, the sun, + *sequi*, follow: see *sequent.*] Following the course of the sun: as, the sunflower is a *solisequious* plant.

solist (sō'list), *n.* Same as *soloist.*

solitaire (sol-i-tār'), *n.* [F., < L. *solitarius*, alone, lonely: see *solitary.*] 1. A person who lives in solitude; a recluse; a hermit; a solitary.

Often have I been quietly going to take possession of that tranquillity and indolence I had so long found in the country, when one evening of your conversation has spoiled me for a *solitaire* too!
Pope, To Lady M. W. Montagu, Aug. 18, 1716.

2. A precious stone, oftenest a diamond, set by itself, and not combined with other jewels.—3†. A loose necktie of black silk, resembling a ribbon, sometimes secured to the bag of the wig behind, and in front either falling loosely or secured by a brooch or similar jewel: a fashion for men in the eighteenth century.

He came in a *solitaire*, great sleeves, jessamine-powder, and a large bouquet of jonquils. *Gray*, Letters, I. 310.

4. A game which one person can play alone. In particular and properly—(*a*) A game played on a board indented with thirty-three or thirty-seven hemispherical hollows, with an equal number of balls. One ball is removed from the board, and the empty hollow thus left enables pieces to be captured. The object of the player is to take by jumping, as in checkers, all the pieces except one without moving diagonally or over more than one space at a time; or else, by similar moves, to leave certain configurations. (*b*) One of a great number of card-games, the usual object of which is to bring the shuffled and confused cards into regular order or sequence. This sort of game is more properly called *patience.*

5. In *ornith.*: (*a*) An extinct didine bird, *Pezophaps solitarius*. See *Pezophaps.* (*b*) A fly-catching thrush of Jamaica, *Myiadestes armillatus*, which leads a retired life in wooded mountainous resorts; hence, any bird of this genus. The name was originally applied to the bird of Martinique, now known as *M. genibarbis.* Townsend's solitaire is a common bird of many parts of the western United States. All are fine songsters. See *Myiadestes.* (*c*) The pensive thrush, *Monticola* or *Petrocincla solitaria.* See *rock-thrush.*

solitariant† (sol-i-tā'ri-an), *n.* [< L. *solitarius*, alone, lonely, + *-an.*] A hermit; a solitary.

solitariety (sol^{i}-i-tā-rī'e-ti), *n.* [< L. *solitarius*, alone, lonely, + *-ety.*] Solitary condition or state; aloneness.

According to the Egyptians, before all entities and principles there is one God, who is in order of nature before (him that is commonly called) the first God and King, immoveable, and alway remaining in the *solitariety* of his own unity. *Cudworth*, Intellectual System, p. 336.

solitarily (sol'i-tā-ri-li), *adv.* In a solitary manner; without company; alone; by one's self; in solitude.

Feed thy people with thy rod, the flock of thine heritage, which dwell *solitarily* in the wood. Micah vii. 14.

solitariness (sol'i-tā-ri-nes), *n.* 1. The fact or state of being solitary, or alone, or without mate, partner, or companion, or of dwelling apart from others or by one's self; habitual retirement; solitude.

A man to eate alone is likewise great *solitarinesse.*
Guevara, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 97.

2. The state or character of being retired or unfrequented; solitude; seclusion: as, the *solitariness* of a wood.

Birds . . . had found their way into the chapel, and built their nests among its friezes and pendants—sure signs of *solitariness* and desertion.
Irving, Sketch-Book, p. 218.

solitariousness (sol-i-tā'ri-us-nes), *n.* Solitude; seclusion. *Ascham*, Toxophilus (ed. 1864), p. 41.

solitarityt (sol-i-tar'i-ti), *n.* [< *solitary* + *-ity.*] Solitude; loneliness.

I shall be abandoned at once to *solitarity* and penury.
W. Taylor, To Southey, Dec. 10, 1811.

solitary (sol'i-tā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *solitarie, solytarye*, < OF. **solitarie, solitaire*, F. *solitaire* = Pr. *solitari, soletari* = Sp. Pg. It. *solitario*, < L. *solitarius*, solitary (LL. as n. an anchorite), for **solitatarius*, < *solita(t-)s*, loneliness, < *solus*, alone: see *sole*[3].] **I.** *a.* 1. Living alone, or by one's self or by itself; without companions or associates; habitually inclined to avoid company.

Those rare and *solitary*, these in flocks.
Milton, P. L., vii. 461.

The *solitary* man is as speechless as the lower animals.
Whitney, Life and Growth of Lang., p. 286.

2. All by one's self; without companions; unattended.

The Indian holds his course, silent, *solitary*, but undaunted, through the boundless bosom of the wilderness.
Irving, Sketch-Book, p. 351.

3. Marked by solitude; especially, remote from society; unfrequented; retired; secluded; lonely: as, a *solitary* glen.

Whiche bothe lye in the abbey of saynt Justyne vyrgyn, a place of Blake Monkes, ryght delectable, and also *solytarye*.
Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 6.

Cor. And how like you this shepherd's life, Master Touchstone? . . .
Touch. . . . In respect that it is *solitary*, I like it very well. *Shak.*, As you Like it, iii. 2. 16.

4. Free from the sounds of human life; still; dismal.

Let that night be *solitary*, let no joyful voice come therein. Job iii. 7.

5. Having a sense of loneliness; lonesome.

I am not *solitary* whilst I read and write, though nobody is with me. *Emerson*, Nature, i.

6†. Retiring; diffident.

Your honour doth say that you doe iudge me to be a man *solitarie* and vertuous.
Guevara, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 78.

7. Passed without company; shared by no companions; lonely.

I was upon Point of going abroad to steal a *solitary* Walk, when yours of the 12th current came to hand.
Howell, Letters, ii. 50.

Him fair Lavinia, thy surviving wife,
Shall breed in groves, to lead a *solitary* life.
Dryden, Æneid, vi. 1038.

8. Single; sole; only, or only one: as, a *solitary* instance; a *solitary* example.

A *solitary* shriek, the bubbling cry
Of some strong swimmer in his agony.
Byron, Don Juan, ii. 53.

Politeness was his [Charles II.'s] *solitary* good quality.
Macaulay, Dryden.

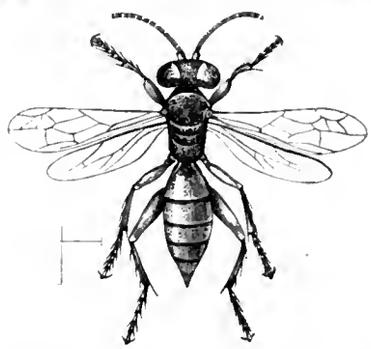
9. In *bot.*, one only in a place; separate: as, a *solitary* stipule. A flower is said to be *solitary* when there is only one on each peduncle, or only one to each plant; a seed, when there is only one in a pericarp.

All the New Zealand species [*Pterostylis trullifolia*] bear *solitary* flowers, so that distinct plants cannot fail to be intercrossed. *Darwin*, Fertil. of Orchids by Insects, p. 89.

10. In *anat.*, single; separate; not clustered; not agminate or gathered into patches; simple; not compound: as, the *solitary* follicles of the intestine.—11. In *zoöl.*: (*a*) Not social, sociable, or gregarious: noting species living habitually alone, or in pairs only. (*b*) Simple; not compound, aggregate, or colonial: as, *solitary* ascidians. See *Simplices.*—**Solitary ants**, the *Mutillidæ* or spider-ants.—**Solitary bees**, bees that do not live in a hive or community like the honey-bee, and are represented only by developed males and females, like most insects. There are very many species, of numerous genera. The designation is chiefly descriptive, not classificatory, but sometimes denotes the *Andrenidæ* as distinguished from the *Apidæ*.—**Solitary bundle.** Same as *solitary funiculus.*—**Solitary confinement**, in a general sense, the separate confinement of a prisoner, with only occasional access of any other person, and that only at the discretion of the jailer; in a stricter sense, the complete isolation of a prisoner from all human society, and his confinement in a cell so arranged that he has no direct intercourse with, or sight of, any human being, and no employment or instruction. *Müller, J.*, In re Medley, 134 U. S., 160.—**Solitary follicle.** See *solitary gland*, under *gland.*—**Solitary funiculus**, a round bundle of fibers laterad of the combined small-celled nucleus of the glossopharyngeus, vagus, and spinal accessory, which passes out as one of the roots of the glossopharyngeus, but may contribute to the vagus and accessory. Also called *ascending root of glossopharyngeus, fasciculus rotundus, ascending root of the lateral mixed system, fasciculus solitarius, respiratory bundle*, and *fascicle of Krause.*—**Solitary glands.** See *gland.*—**Solitary greenlet** or **vireo**, *Vireo solitarius*, the blue-headed greenlet or vireo of the United States, having greenish upper parts, a bluish

Solitary Greenlet or Vireo (*Vireo solitarius*).

head, an eye-ring, and the under parts white, tinged with yellowish on the sides. It is 5½ inches long, and 8½ in extent of wings.—**Solitary sandpiper**, the green sandpiper of North America, *Rhyacophilus solitarius*, 8½ inches long, extent 16, having the upper parts blackish with a tinge of green and spotted with white, the under parts white, streaked on the throat and breast with dusky, barred on the sides, lining of wings, and tail with black and white, the bill black, the feet greenish-black. See cut under *Rhyacophilus.*—**Solitary snipe.** See *snipe*, 1 (*a*) (2).—**Solitary vireo.** Same as *solitary greenlet.*—**Solitary wasps**, wasps which, like certain bees and ants, do not



A Solitary Wasp (*Larrada semirufa*). (Cross shows natural size.)

live in society, as the true wasps of the families *Eumenidæ* and *Masaridæ*, as well as all the digger-wasps: contrasted with *social wasps.* See *digger-wasp, sand-wasp*, and *wasp.*

II. *n.*; pl. *solitaries* (-riz). One who lives alone or in solitude; an anchorite; a recluse; a hermit.

The world itself has some attractions in it to a *solitary* of six years' standing. *Gray*, Letters, i. 154.

Downward from his mountain gorge
Stept the long-hair'd, long-bearded *solitary*.
Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

solito (sol'i-tō), *adv.* [It., < L. *solitus*, accustomed, < *solere*, be accustomed.] In *music*, in the usual, customary manner.

solitude (sol'i-tūd), *n.* [< ME. *solitude*, < OF. (and F.) *solitude* = It. *solitudine*, < L. *solitudo*, loneliness, < *solus*, alone: see *sole*[3].] 1. The state of being alone; a lonely life; loneliness.

Little do men perceive what *solitude* is, and how far it extendeth; for a crowd is not company. . . . It is a mere and miserable *solitude* to want true friends.
Bacon, Friendship.

O, might I here
In *solitude* live savage, in some glade
Obscured! *Milton*, P. L., ix. 1085.

2. Remoteness from society; lack or utter want of companionship: applied to place: as, the *solitude* of a wood or a valley.

The *solitude* of his little parish is become matter of great comfort to him. *Law.*

3. A lonely, secluded, or unfrequented place; a desert.

We walked about 2 miles from ye citty to an agreeable *solitude* called Du Plessis, a house belonging to ye King.
Evelyn, Diary, June 7, 1644.

There is such an agreeable variety of fields, wood, water, and cascades that it is one of the most delightful *solitudes* I ever saw.

Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 224.

=Syn. 1. *Solitude, Retirement, Seclusion, Loneliness, Lonesomeness.* *Solitude* is the condition of being absolutely alone, whether or not one has been with others, or desires to escape from them: as, the *solitude* of the Sphinx. *Retirement* is comparative *solitude*, produced by retiring, voluntarily or otherwise, from contact which one has had with others. *Seclusion* is stronger than *retirement*, implying the shutting out of others from access: after the Restoration Milton for safety's sake kept himself in *retirement;* indeed, except to a few trusted friends, he was in complete *seclusion*. *Loneliness* expresses the uncomfortable feelings, the longing for society, of one who is alone. *Lonesomeness* may be a lighter kind of *loneliness*, especially a feeling less spiritual than physical, growing out of the animal instinct for society and the desire of protection, the consciousness of being alone: as, the *lonesomeness* of a walk through a cemetery at night. *Lonesomeness*, more often than *loneliness*, may express the impression made upon the observer.

solivagant (sō-liv'a-gant), *a.* [< L. *solus*, alone, + *vagan(t-)s*, ppr. of *vagari*, wander, roam: see *vagrant*.] Same as *solivagous*. [Rare.]

solivagous (sō-liv'a-gus), *a.* [< L. *solivagus*, wandering alone, < *solus*, alone, + *vagus*, wandering: see *vague*.] Wandering alone. *Bailey*, 1727. [Rare.]

solive (so-lēv'), *n.* [< OF. *solive, solieve*, F. *solive* (ML. reflex *soliva, suliva, solivia*), a girder, joist; origin uncertain; perhaps ult. < L. *sublevare*, lift up from beneath, support: see *sollevate, sullevate, sublevate*.] A joist, rafter, or secondary beam of wood, either split or sawed, used in laying ceilings or floors, and for resting upon the main beams.

sollar, soller (sol'ăr, -ėr), *n.* [Also *solar;* < ME. *soller, sollar, soler, solere,* < OF. *soler, solair, solier*, a floor, loft, granary, cellar, F. dial. *solier*, a granary, = Pr. *solar, solier* = It. *solare, solajo* = AS. *solere, solor* = OS. *soleri* = MD. *solder*, D. *zolder* = MLG. *solder, soller* = OHG. *soleri, solāri*, the pretorium, a guest-chamber, MHG. *solre, solære*, G. *söller*, a baleony, an upper room, garret, < L. *solarium*, a sunny place, a terrace, the flat roof of a house exposed to the sun, a sun-dial, < *sol*, the sun: see *sol*[1], *solarium*. Perhaps in some senses confused with L. *solum*, ground: see *soil*[1].] **1†.** Originally, an open gallery or balcony at the top of a house, exposed to the sun; later, any upper room, loft, or garret.

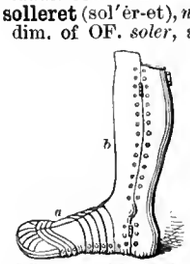
Thou shalt make *soleris* and placia of thre chaumbris in the schip. *Wyclif*, Gen. vi. 16.

2. An elevated chamber in a church from which to watch the lamps burning before the altars. *Encyc. Brit.*, II. 473. —**3†.** A story of a house. See the quotation.

Maison à trois estages. An house of three *sollers*, floores, stories, or lofts one over another. *Nomenclator.* (*Nares.*)

4. In *mining*, a platform or resting-place. See *ladder-sollar* and *air-sollar*.

solleret (sol'ėr-et), *n.* [Also *soleret;* < F. *soleret*, dim. of OF. *soler*, a slipper, < *sole*, sole: see *sole*[1].] The steel shoe forming a part of armor in the fourteenth century and later, usually having splints overlapping one another and a long point or toe curved downward. It was worn only when the foot was in the stirrup, and could be removed when the rider dismounted. See also cuts under *armor* and *poulaine*. —**Bear-paw solleret**, the steel foot-covering worn during the second half of the fifteenth century, resembling remotely the broad foot of the bear. Compare *sabbaton*.



Solleret (*a*) and Jambe (*b*), 14th century.

sollevate†, *v. t.* See *sublevate*.

sollicit†, sollicitation†, etc. See *solicit*, etc.

sol-lunar (sol'lū'nār), *a.* [< L. *sol*, the sun, + *luna*, the moon: see *lunar*.] Proceeding from or due to the influence of both the sun and the moon: in old medicine applied to the influence supposed to be produced on various diseases when the sun and moon are in conjunction.

solmizate (sol'mi-zāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *solmizated*, ppr. *solmizating*. [< F. *solmiser* (as *sol* + *mi*, notes of the gamut (cf. *sol-fa*), + *-iser* = E. *-ize*), + *-ate*[2].] In *music*, to use solmization syllables. Also spelled *solmisate*.

solmization (sol-mi-zā'shon), *n.* [< F. *solmisation;* as *solmizate* + *-ion*. Cf. ML. *solmifacio(n-)*.] In *music*, the act, process, or system of using certain syllables to name or represent the tones of the scale, or of a particular series, as the scale of C. The oldest and most important system of solmization is that attributed to Guido d'Arezzo, early in the eleventh century; though this in turn appears to have been suggested by a similar usage among the ancient Greeks. (See *gamut.*) The series *ut, re, mi, fa, sol, la* (derived from the initial syllables of the lines of a hymn to St. John, beginning "Ut queant laxis") was applied to the tones of each of the hexachords then recognized. (See *hexachord.*) When a melody exceeded the limits of a single hexachord, a change from one series of syllables to another was made, which was called a *mutation* or *modulation*. Early in the sixteenth century, when the modern octave scale became established, the syllable *si* (probably taken from the initials of the last line of the above hymn) was added for the seventh or leading tone. Somewhat later *do* was substituted in Italy and Germany for *ut*, on account of its greater sonority. The series thus formed is still in use, though other systems have been proposed. Such other systems are *bocedization* (*bo, ce, di, ga, lo, ma, ni*), also called *bobization; bebization* (*la, be, ce, de, me, fe, ge*); and *damenization* (*da, me, ni, po, tu, la, be*). In England and America, from before the middle of the seventeenth century to the beginning of the nineteenth, an abbreviated system was used, including only *mi, fa, sol, la*. The ideal application of solmization involves calling whatever tone is taken as the key-note *do*, irrespective of its pitch, and adjusting the other syllables accordingly, so that the scale-tones shall always be named by the same syllables respectively, and the various intervals by the same combination of syllables. This system is often called that of the *movable do*, since the pitch of *do* is variable. What is called the *fixed-do system* has also had considerable currency in Italy, France, and England, according to which the tone C is always called *do*, D *re*, E *mi*, etc., and this too when the pitch of these tones is chromatically altered, the system therefore following the arbitrary features of the keyboard and the staff-notation. This system is regarded by many musicians as contrary to the historic and logical idea of solmization, and its use in England and America is decreasing. The most important special application of solmization in musical study is that of the *tonic sol-fa system* (which see, under *tonic*), the syllables of which are *doh, ray, me, fah, soh, lah, te*. In the *movable-do system* the sharp of any tone is indicated by a syllable beginning with the same consonant as that of the tone, and using the vowel *i:* as, *di* for *do*♯, *fi* for *fa*♯, etc.; and similarly the flat of any tone is indicated by a syllable using the vowel *e:* as, *me* for *mi*♭, *le* for *la*♭, etc. The minor scale is solmizated in two ways: either beginning with *la*, and using the same syllables as in the major scale; or beginning with *do*, and using such modified syllables as may be needed (*do, re, me*, etc.). The great utility of solmization lies in its offering an abstract vocal notation of musical facts, whereby they may be named, remembered, and studied. Also *solmisation, solfamization, solfeggio*, and *sol-faing*.

solo (sō'lō), *a.* and *n.* [< It. *solo*, alone, < L. *solus*, sole: see *sole*[3].] **I.** *a.* In *music*, alone; not combined with other voices or instruments of equal importance; not concerted. A solo passage may be accompanied, however, by voices or instruments of less importance. —**Solo organ**, in *organ-building*, a partial organ introduced into large instruments, containing stops of special power or effectiveness, such as are used in producing striking solo effects. Its keyboard is usually the upper one when there are four, or the lower when there are three. Its stops are often connected with a special bellows, which is weighted with extra weights; they are then said to be "on a heavy wind." The choir-organ is also sometimes loosely called the *solo organ*. See *organ*[1]. —**Solo pitch**, in *music*, a special pitch or accordatura (scordatura) adopted by a solo performer upon a violin or other solo instrument, so as to produce peculiar and startling effects. —**Solo stop**, in *organ-building*, a stop either of special quality or placed on a heavy wind, so as to be fitted for the performance of solos. Such stops often occur in each of the usual partial organs, but in large instruments the most important of them are gathered into a separate partial organ called the *solo organ* (see above).

II. *n.*; It. pl. *soli* (-li), E. pl. *solos* (-lōz). **1.** A melody, movement, or work intended for or performed by a single performer, vocal or instrumental, with or without accompaniment. Opposed to *concerted piece*, whether chorus, duet, trio, or for a number of instruments. —**2.** A game of cards, played usually by four persons, with a euchre pack. That player who bids highest—that is, offers to take the greatest number of tricks alone, or, in a variety of the game, aided by a partner—plays against the rest. If he takes five or more tricks, he receives a payment from them; if not, he makes a payment to them.

solograph (sol'ō-grâf), *n.* [< L. *sol*, the sun, + Gr. γράφειν, write.] A picture on paper taken by the talbotype or calotype process. *Simmonds.*

soloist (sō'lō-ist), *n.* [< *solo* + *-ist*.] In *music*, a performer of solos, vocal or instrumental. Also *solist*.

Solomonic (sol-ō-mon'ik), *a.* [< *Solomon* (see def.) + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to Solomon, son of David and his successor as king of Israel: as, *Solomonic* wisdom.

Solomon's hyssop, Porch, servants. See *hyssop, poreh, scrvant*.

Solomon's-seal (sol'ō-monz-sēl'), *n.* **1.** A plant of the genus *Polygonatum*. The common Solomon's-seal in England is *P. multiflorum*, a plant with erect or curving stems 2 feet high, and flowers from one to eight in a cluster.

1. The upper part of the flowering stem of Solomon's-seal (*Polygonatum giganteum*). 2. The lower part of the stem with the rhizome. *a*, a flower; *b*, a fruit.

A smaller Old World species is *P. officinale*, whose root (like that of *P. multiflorum*) is emetic, cathartic, etc., and was formerly much applied to bruises. In America *P. giganteum* is the great Solomon's-seal, a species 2 to 7 feet high, with leaves 3 to 8 inches long, and two to eight flowers in a cluster; and *P. biflorum* is the smaller Solomon's-seal, growing 1 to 3 feet high, with the peduncles commonly two-flowered. The larger species are rather striking plants; *P. multiflorum* has been much cultivated. See also cut under *rhizome*.

2. A symbol formed of two triangles interlaced or superposed, presenting a six-rayed figure, ✡ Compare *pentacle*. —**False Solomon's-seal.** (*a*) See *Smilacina*. (*b*) See *Maianthemum*.

so-long (sō-lông'), *interj.* [Prob. a sailors' perversion of *salaam*.] Good-by. Also *so long*. [Slang.]

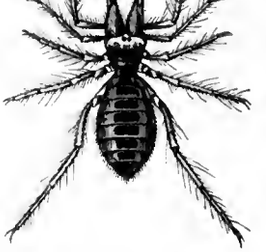
Solonian (sō-lō'ni-an), *a.* [< L. *Solon*, < Gr. Σόλων, Solon, + *-ian*.] Of or pertaining to Solon, a famous lawgiver of Athens (about 594 B. C.): as, the *Solonian* Constitutions; *Solonian* legislation.

Solonic (sō-lon'ik), *a.* [< L. *Solon* (see *Solonian*) + *-ic*.] Same as *Solonian:* as, the *Solonic* talents.

Solon porcelain. See *porcelain*[1].

Solpuga (sol-pū'gă), *n.* [NL. (Herbst), < L. *solpuga, salpuga, solipuga, solipugna* (as if < *sol*, sun, + *pugnare*, fight), *solifuga* (as if < *sol*, sun, + *fugere*, flee), a kind of venomous insect, an ant or spider.] **1.** The name-giving genus of *Solpugidæ*, having the tarsi more than three-jointed. See *Galeodes*. —**2.** [*l. c.*] A member of this genus; a solifuge or weasel-spider.

Solpugida (sol-pū'ji-dă), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Solpuga* + *-ida*.] An order of arachnids. They have tracheal respiration, the cephalothorax and abdomen distinct (the former segmented into a large cephalic and small thoracic part), the abdomen annulated, the chelicores one-jointed and chelate, the palpi long and slender, extending forward, the first pair of legs palpiform and porrect, the other legs ending in pairs of claws, and the eyes two in number. The whole body and the limbs are clothed with hairs. These arachnida resemble large hairy spiders externally, but are more nearly related to scorpions. The head is largely made up of the massive chelate falces. The only or the leading family is *Galeodidæ* or *Solpugidæ*. Also *Solpugidea, Solpugides*, and in later variant form *Solifugæ*. *Galeodea* is a synonym.



Datames girardi, one of the *Solpugidæ*. (About two thirds natural size.)

Solpugidæ (sol-pū'ji-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Solpuga* + *-idæ*.] A family of arachnidans, named from the genus *Solpuga:* synonymous with *Galeodidæ*.

Solpugidea (sol-pū-jid'ē-ă), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Solpuga* + *-id-ea*.] Same as *Solpugida*. Also called *Galeodea*.

solstead† (sol'sted), *n.* [< L. *sol*, sun, + E. *stead*. Cf. *sunstead* and *solstice*.] Same as *solstice*. [Rare.]

If it be gathered about the summer *solstead*. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xxvi. 5.

solstice (sol'stis), *n.* [Formerly also *solsticy;* < ME. *solstice*, < OF. (and F.) *solstice* = Sp. Pg. *solsticio* = It. *solstizio*, < L. *solstitium*, the solstice, a point in the ecliptic at which the sun seems to stand still, < *sol*, the sun, + *-stitium*, < *status*, pp. of *sistere*, make to stand still, a reduplicated form of *stare* = E. *stand:* see *sol*[1], *stand*, and *sist*. Cf. *armistice*.] **1.** In *astron.*: (*a*) The time at which the sun is at its greatest distance from the equator, and when its diurnal motion in declination ceases, which happens about June 21st, when it enters Cancer (the summer solstice), and about December 22d, when it enters Capricorn (the winter solstice). (*b*) A solstitial point. Hence —**2.** Figuratively, culmination or turning-point; furthest limit.

He died before his time, perhaps, not yet come to the *solstice* of his age. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 373.

3†. A stopping or standing still of the sun.

The supernatural *solstice* of the sun in the days of Joshua. *Sir T. Browne.*

solsticion†, *n.* [ME. *solsticioun*, also *solstacion*, < OF. **solsticion*, < L. *solstitium*, the solstice: see *solstice*.] A solstitial point.

In this heved of Cancer is the grettest declinacioun northward of the sonne, and therfor is he cleped the *solsticioun* of Somer. *Chaucer*, Astrolabe, i. 17.

solsticy†, *n.* [< L. *solstitium*, solstice: see *solstice*.] Same as *solstice*.

The high-heated year
Is in her *solsticy*.
Middleton and Rowley, World Test at Tennis, Ind.

solstitial (sol-stish′al), *a.* [< F. *solstitial, solsticial* = Sp. Pg. *solsticial* = It. *solstiziale*, < L. *solstitialis*, < *solstitium*, solstice: see *solstice*.] 1. Of or pertaining to a solstice: as, a *solstitial* point.—2. Happening at a solstice—especially, with reference to the northern hemisphere, at the summer solstice, or midsummer.

The sun
Had . . . from the south to bring
Solstitial summer's heat. *Milton*, P. L., x. 656.

Solstitial armil. See *armil*, 1.—**Solstitial point**, one of the two points in the ecliptic which are furthest from the equator, and at which the sun arrives at the time of the solstices. They are diametrically opposite to each other, and the distance of each from the equator is equal to the obliquity of the ecliptic.

solubility (sol-ū-bil′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *solubilité* = Sp. *solubilidad* = Pg. *solubilidade* = It. *solubilità*; < NL. **solubilita(t-)s*, < L. *solubilis*, soluble: see *soluble*.] 1. The property of being soluble; that property of a body which renders it susceptible of solution; susceptibility of being dissolved in a fluid.—2. In *bot.*, a capability of separating easily into parts, as that of certain legumes to divide transversely into parts or joints.—3. Capability of being solved, resolved, answered, cleared up, or disentangled, as a problem, a question, or a doubt.

soluble (sol′ū-bl), *a.* [< F. *soluble* = Sp. *soluble* = Pg. *soluvel* = It. *solubile*, < L. *solubilis*, dissolvable, < *solvere*, solve, dissolve: see *solve*.] 1. Capable of being dissolved in a fluid; capable of solution; dissolvable.—2. Figuratively, capable of being solved or resolved, as an algebraical equation; capable of being disentangled, cleared up, unfolded, or settled by explanation, as a doubt, question, etc.; solvable.

Had he denounced it as a fruitless question, and (to understanding) *soluble* by none, the world might have been spared a large library of resultless disputation.
Sir W. Hamilton.

More *soluble* is this knot
By gentleness than war. *Tennyson*, Princess, v.

3†. Relaxed; loose; open.

Ale is their eating and their drinking, surely, which keeps their bodies clear and *soluble*.
Beau. and Fl., Scornful Lady, iv. 1.

And then, if Balaam's ass hath but an audible voice and a *soluble* purse, he shall be preferred before his master, were he ten prophets. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 469.

Soluble blue, cotton, glass, indigo. See the nouns.—**Soluble bougie**, a bougie composed of substances which melt at the body-temperature: used for the purpose of administering medicament to the urethral mucous membrane.—**Soluble guncotton.** Same as *dinitrocellulose*.—**Soluble oil.** See *castor-oil*.—**Soluble soap.** See *soap*, 1.

solubleness (sol′ū-bl-nes), *n.* Soluble character or property; solubility.

solum (sō′lum), *n.* [L., the ground, the earth, a region: see *soil*[1], *sole*[1].] In *Scots law*, ground; a piece of ground.

solund-goose (sō′lund-gös). *n.* Same as *solan-goose*.

solus (sō′lus), *a.* [L.: see *sole*[3].] Alone: used chiefly in dramatic directions: as, enter the king *solus*. The feminine form is *sola*.

solute (sō-lūt′), *a.* [< ME. *solute*, < L. *solutus*, pp. of *solvere*, loose, release, set free: see *solve*.] 1†. Loose; free.

Solute or sondy landes thai require,
So that abonte or under hem be do
A certayne of fatte lande as thai desire.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 193.

As to the interpretation of the Scriptures *solute* and at large, there have been divers kinds introduced and devised, some of them rather curious and unsafe than sober and warranted. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii.

2†. Relaxed; hence, joyous; merry.

Bacchus, purple god of joyous wit,
A brow *solute*, and ever-laughing eye.
Young, Night Thoughts, ii. 579.

3. In *bot.*, free; not adhering: opposed to *adnate*: as, a *solute* stipule.—4. Soluble: as, a *solute* salt.

solute† (sō-lūt′), *v. t.* [< L. *solutus*, pp. of *solvere*, loosen, solve: see *solve*, *solute*, *a.*] To dissolve; also, to resolve; answer; absolve.

What will not boldness bid a man say, when he hath made an argument against himself which he cannot *solute*?
Bp. Ridley, in Bradford's Works (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 393.

solution (sō-lū′shon), *n.* [< ME. *solucion*, < OF. *solution, solucion*, F. *solution* = Pr. *solution* = Sp. *solucion* = Pg. *solução* = It. *soluzione*, < L. *solutio*(*n-*), a loosing, dissolving, < *solvere*, pp. *solutus*, loose, resolve, dissolve: see *solve*.] 1. The act of separating the parts of any body; disruption; rupture; fracture; breach: as, a *solution* of continuity (see below).—2. The transformation of matter from a solid or gaseous state to the liquid state by means of a liquid called the *solvent* or *menstruum;* the state of being dissolved. The nature of the phenomenon depends upon whether chemical action is or is not present. Solution in the physical sense—the common and proper use of the word—is illustrated by dissolving sugar or salt in water, or silver in mercury; here, and in similar cases, when by the removal of the liquid (as by evaporation) the original solid is obtained, the process is essentially a change of molecular state, from the solid to the liquid, and hence accompanied by the absorption of heat; this is strikingly seen in freezing-mixtures. The word is not infrequently used, however, when the phenomenon is one of chemical combination only, as when silver dissolves in nitric acid, forming a new substance, silver nitrate; this, as is generally true of chemical union, is accompanied by the evolution of heat. The two phenomena, physical and chemical, may both be present in solution at the same time, and the line between them often cannot be sharply drawn; glacial acetic acid dissolves in water and at the same time combines with it, the liberation of heat of the chemical part of the process overbalancing the absorption of heat in the physical. The solution of a gas in a liquid, as of ammonia gas in water (also called *absorption*), is essentially the physical process of the change of the gas to the liquid, and hence is accompanied with the evolution of heat. The term *solution* is also sometimes applied to the absorption of gases by solids, as when palladium absorbs or dissolves hydrogen gas, forming a true alloy with it. The solubility of any solid is constant at a given temperature, and may be accurately determined by experiment. It may be increased or diminished by the presence of other substances in solution. The solubility of any gas also is constant under the same conditions. It varies with the temperature, the pressure, the nature of the liquid, and the matters in solution in it. In a mixture of gases, each is dissolved in the same quantity as if it were present alone under the same tension as in the mixture.

3. The liquid produced as a result of the process or action above described; the preparation made by dissolving a solid in a liquid: as, a *solution* of salt, soda, or alum; *solution* of iron, etc.—4. A liquid or dissolved state or condition; unsettled state; suspense.

His [Lessing's] was a mind always in *solution*, which the divine order of things, as it is called, could not precipitate into any of the traditional forms of crystallization, and in which the time to come was already fermenting.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 313.

5. The act of solving, working out, explaining, clearing up, or settling, or the state of being solved, explained, cleared up, or settled; resolution; explanation: as, the *solution* of a difficult problem or of a doubt in casuistry.

It is accordinge to nature no man to do that wherby he shulde take . . . a praye of a nother mannes ignorannce. Of this matter Tulli writeth many propre examples and quicke *solutions*. *Sir T. Elyot*, The Governour, iii. 4.

In his singular "Ode inscribed to W. H. Channing" there is a hint of a possible *solution* of the slavery problem. *O. W. Holmes*, Emerson, viii.

6. A method of solving or finally clearing up or settling something. Specifically—7. The answer to a problem or puzzle of any kind, together with the proof that that answer is correct.—8. Dissolution; a dissolving.

Easy and frequent *solutions* of conjugal society.
Locke, Civil Government, § 80.

9†. Release; deliverance; discharge. *Imp. Dict.*—10. In *med.*, the termination of a disease, especially when accompanied by critical symptoms; the crisis of a disease.—11. In *civil law*, payment; satisfaction of a creditor.—**Alcoholic solution.** See *tincture*.—**Algebraic solution of an equation**, a solution by means of an algebraic formula, especially by radicals.—**Aqueous solution**, a solution whose solvent or menstruum is water.—**Barreswill's solution**, a test for sugar similar to Fehling's solution.—**Burnett's solution.** See *Burnett's liquid*, under *liquid*.—**Burow's solution**, a solution of aluminium subacetate, used as a local astringent in skin-affections.—**Cardan's solution**, the ordinary algebraic solution of a cubic. See *cubic*.—**Cayley's solution.** (*a*) A solution of the general cubic. Let U = 0 be the cubic, D its discriminant, and J its cubicovariant, then the solution follows from

$$\sqrt[3]{U\sqrt{D}+J}+\sqrt[3]{U\sqrt{D}-J}.$$

These cube roots can always be extracted. (*b*) A solution of the general quartic, due to Professor Cayley. Let U = 0 be the quartic, H its Hessian, S its quadrinvariant, T its cubinvariant or catalecticant, and c_1, c_2, c_3 the roots of the cubic $c^3 - Sc + T = 0$, then the solution follows from

$$(c_2-c_3)\sqrt{H-c_1U}+(c_3-c_1)\sqrt{H-c_2U}+(c_1-c_2)\sqrt{H-c_3U}=0.$$

The square roots can always be extracted.—**Chemical solution**, the solution of a solid body in a liquid which is caused by or accompanied with a chemical reaction between the solid and the solution, as of zinc in dilute sulphuric acid.—**Clemens's solution**, a solution of arsenic bromide, used in the treatment of diabetes.—**Compound solution of iodine.** Same as *Lugol's solution*.—**Compound solution of sodium borate.** Same as *Dobell's solution*.—**Descartes's solution**, an algebraical solution of the general biquadratic equation, differing from Ferrari's only in the method of investigation.—**Dobell's solution**, a solution containing sodium borate 120 grains, sodium bicarbonate 120 grains, crystallized carbolic acid 24 grains, glycerin ½ fluidounce, water to make 16 fluidounces.—**Donovan's solution**, a solution of arsenic iodide 1, red iodide of mercury 1, water 98 parts: alterative. Also called *solution of iodide of arsenic and mercury*.—**Ethereal solution**, a solution whose solvent or menstruum is an ether, usually sulphuric ether.—**Euler's solution**, a solution of a biquadratic after the second term has been got rid of. It differs little from Ferrari's solution.—**Fehling's solution**, an aqueous solution of copper sulphate, Rochelle salts, and sodium hydrate. When heated with any reducing sugar, as dextrose, copper suboxid is deposited from it. It is used in the analysis of saccharine bodies, and as a qualitative test of the presence of sugar.—**Ferrari's solution**, a solution of the general biquadratic. See *biquadratic equation*, under *equation*.—**Fowler's solution**, a solution of arsenious acid 1, potassium bicarbonate 1, compound tincture of lavender 3, water 95 parts: one of the best vehicles for administering arsenic. Also called *liquor potassii arsenitis, solution of arsenite of potassium*, and *ague-drop*.—**General solution.** See *differential equation*, under *equation*.—**Goadby's solution**, a preparation for preserving animal substances, made with bay-salt, corrosive sublimate or arsenious acid, and water. *Thomas*, Med. Dict.—**Hall's solution of strychnine**, a solution of strychnine acetate 16 grains, dilute acetic acid ½ fluidounce, alcohol 4 fluidounces, compound tincture of cardamom 60 minims, water to make 16 fluidounces.—**Heavy solution**, in *mineral.*, a liquid of high density, as a solution of mercuric iodide in potassium iodide (called the *Sonstadt* or *Thoulet solution*), having a maximum specific gravity of 3.2, or of borotungstate of cadmium (Klein solution), specific gravity 3.6, used as a gravity-solution (which see).—**Improper solution**, a function which solves a given differential equation, but also solves an equation either of lower order or of the same order but of lower degree.—**Javelle's solution**, potassium carbonate 58, chlorinated lime 86, water 862 parts. Also called *solution of chlorinated potassa*.—**Labarraque's solution.** Same as *Labarraque's fluid* (which see, under *fluid*).—**Löffler's solution**, a saturated alcoholic solution of methyl blue 30 parts, and 100 parts of a 1:10,000 aqueous solution of potassium hydrate: used in staining bacteria.—**Lugol's solution**, a solution of iodine 5, potassium iodide 10, water 85 parts. Also called *compound solution of iodine*.—**Magendie's solution of morphine**, morphine sulphate 16 grains, water 1 fluidounce: used to administer morphine hypodermically.—**Mechanical solution**, the mere union of a solid with a liquid in such a manner that its aggregate form is changed without any alteration of the chemical properties of either the solid or its solvent: thus, sugar dissolves in water without either undergoing any chemical change.—**Mechanical solution of a problem.** See *mechanical*.—**Mineral solution.** See *mineral*.—**Nessler's solution.** Same as *Nessler's reagent* (which see, under *reagent*).—**Numerical solution**, a solution of an equation by means of numerical approximation.—**Particular solution.** See *differential equation*, under *equation*.—**Pasteur's solution**, in *bot.*, a liquid holding in solution a small percentage of certain inorganic salts and a larger percentage of certain organic substances, employed in the cultivation of the lower forms of vegetable life, such as bacteria, yeast-cells, and fungi, for purposes of study. The composition is—potassium phosphate 20 parts, calcium phosphate 2 parts, magnesium sulphate 2 parts, ammonium tartrate 100 parts, cane-sugar 1,500 parts, distilled water 8,378 parts.—**Pearson's arsenical solution**, crystallized sodium arseniate 1, water 599 parts.—**Pierlot's solution**, an aqueous solution of ammonium valerianate to which is added some of the alcoholic extract of valerian.—**Proper solution**, a function which satisfies a differential equation, and no equation of lower order nor of the same order but of lower degree.—**Saturated solution**, a solution which at the given temperature cannot be made to contain more of the given substance than it already contains, the adhesion of the liquid to the substance being just balanced by the cohesion of the particles of the solid body in contact with it.—**Simpson's solution.** Same as *Ferrari's solution*.—**Singular solution.** See *differential equation*, under *equation*.—**Solution of acetate of ammonia**, in *phar.*, a solution composed of dilute acetic acid 100 parts, ammonium carbonate added to the point of neutralization: a valuable diaphoretic and diuretic. Also called *spirit of Mindererus*.—**Solution of albumen**, a test solution consisting of the white of one egg triturated with four ounces of water, and filtered: used in pharmaceutical work.—**Solution of an equation.** See *equation*.—**Solution of continuity**, in *surg.*, the separation of parts normally continuous, as by a fracture, laceration, etc.—**Solution of lime**, a clear saturated solution of slaked lime in water, useful as an antacid, astringent, and tonic. Commonly called *lime-water*.—**Solution of potassa**, in *phar.*, an aqueous solution of potassium hydrate, KHO, containing 5 per cent. of the hydrate: an antacid, diuretic, and antilithic. Also called *liquor potassæ*.—**Solution of soda**, in *phar.*, an aqueous solution containing 5 per cent. of sodium hydrate.—**Solution of sodium carbolate**, in *phar.*, crystals of carbolic acid 30, sodium hydrate 2, water 28 parts. Also called *phenol sodique*.—**Solution of subacetate of lead**, a solution composed of lead acetate 170, lead oxid 120, water 1,710 parts: a useful astringent and sedative for external use. Also called *Goulard's extract*.—**Sonstadt solution**, a solution of mercury iodide in potassium iodide. See *specific gravity*, under *gravity*.—**Standardized solution**, a solution whose strength or composition has been accurately determined, and which is used as a standard of comparison.—**Thompson's solution of phosphorus**, a solution containing phosphorus, absolute alcohol, spirit of peppermint, and glycerin.—**Trigonometrical solution**, a solution of an equation by means of trigonometric functions. For an example, see *cubic equation*, under *equation*.—**Van Swieten's solution**, a solution of mercury perchlorid.—**Vlemingkx's solution**, a solution composed of lime 1, sulphur 2, water 20 parts boiled down to 12 parts.

solutive (sol′ū-tiv), *a.* [< *solute* + *-ive*.] 1. Tending to dissolve; loosening; laxative.

Abstersive, and opening, and *solutive* as mead.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 848.

2. Capable of being dissolved or loosened. *Imp. Dict.*

solvability (sol-va-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *solvable* + *-ity* (see *-bility*).] 1. Capability of being solved; solubility: as, the *solvability* of an equation.—2†. Ability to pay all just debts; solvency.

solvable (sol′va-bl), *a.* [< F. *solvable*, payable; as *solve* + *-able*.] 1†. Payable.

Some of those corrodies (where the property was altered into a set summe of money) was *solvable* out of the exchequer. *Fuller*, Ch. Hist., VI. 326. (*Davies.*)

2†. Solvent.

Was this well done of him [David, at Adullam], to be protector-general of outlaws, thereby defying justice, defrauding creditors, defeating God's command, which provided that the debtor, if not *solvable*, should be sold for satisfaction? *Fuller*, Pisgah Sight, II. xiii. 32.

3. Capable of being solved, resolved, or explained: as, equations above the fourth degree are not *solvable* by means of radicals.

Also *solvible*.

solvableness (sol′va-bl-nes), *n.* Solvability.

Solvay process. See *soda*, 1.

solve (solv), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *solved*, ppr. *solving*. [< ME. *solven*, < OF. *solver*, vernacularly *soudre*, F. *soudre* = Sp. Pg. *solver* = It. *solvere*, < L. *solvere*, pp. *solutus*, loosen, relax, solve, < *so-*, for *se-*, apart (see *se-*, and cf. *sober*), + *luere*, loosen, = Gr. *λύειν*, loosen, set free, release: see *lose*[1], *loose*. Hence ult. (< L. *solvere*) E. *solvable*, *solvent*, *soluble*, *solute*, *solution*, etc., *absolve*, *absolute*, *assoil*, *dissolve*, *dissolute*, *resolve*, *resolute*, etc.] 1. To loosen; disentangle; unravel; hence, to explain or clear up the difficulties in; resolve; explain; make clear; remove perplexity from: as, to *solve* a difficulty, a puzzle, or a problem.

If her wretched captives could not *solve* and interpret these riddles, she with great cruelty fell upon them in their hesitation and confusion, and tore them to pieces.
Bacon, Physical Fables, x.

The most subtile and powerful intellects have been labouring for centuries to *solve* these difficulties.
Macaulay, Sadler's Law of Population.

2. To determine; put an end to; settle.

He . . . would . . . *solve* high dispute
With conjugal caresses. *Milton*, P. L., viii. 56.

Centuries elapsed before the attempt to *solve* the great schism of the East and West by a Council.
Pusey, Eirenicon, p. 91.

3. To determine or work out by rule; operate on by calculation or mathematical processes, so as to bring out the required result: as, to *solve* a problem in mathematics.—4. To dissolve; melt. [Rare.]

Under the influence of the acid, which partly destroys, partly *solves* the membranes.
Workshop Receipts, 1st ser., p. 351.

solve† (solv), *n.* [< *solve*, *v.*] Solution.

But why thy odour matcheth not thy show,
The *solve* is this, that thou dost common grow.
Shak., Sonnets, lxix.

solvency (sol′ven-si), *n.* [< *solven(t)* + *-cy*.] The state of being solvent; ability to pay all just debts or just claims.

Our speech . . . was of tithes and creeds, of beeves and grain, of commodities wet and dry, and the *solvency* of the retail dealers. *Scott*, Rob Roy, iii.

solvend (sol′vend), *n.* [< L. *solvendum*, fut. pass. part. of *solvere*, loosen, dissolve: see *solve*.] A substance to be dissolved.

Solutions differ from chemical compounds in retaining the properties both of the solvent and of the *solvend*.
C. Tomlinson.

solvent (sol′vent), *a.* and *n.* [= Sp. It. *solvente*, < L. *solven(t-)s*, ppr. of *solvere*, loosen, dissolve: see *solve*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Having the power of dissolving: as, a *solvent* body.—2. Able or sufficient to pay all just debts: as, a *solvent* person or estate. Specifically—(*a*) Able to pay one's debts as they become due in the ordinary course of business. (*b*) Having property in such amount and situation that all one's debts can be collected out of it by legal process. See *insolvency*. (*c*) Of sufficient value to pay all just debts: as, the estate is *solvent*.

II. *n.* Any fluid or substance that dissolves or renders other bodies liquid; a menstruum. Water is of all solvents the most common and most useful. Alcohol is the solvent of resinous bodies and of some other similarly constituted substances; naphtha, oil of turpentine, and ether are solvents of caoutchouc; chlorin and aqua regia, or nitromuriatic acid, are solvents of gold.

The universal *solvent* sought by the alchemists.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 315.

solver (sol′vėr), *n.* [< *solve* + *-er*[1].] One who solves, in any sense of the verb.

solvible (sol′vi-bl), *a.* See *solvable*.

solyt, *adv.* An obsolete form of *solely*.

som[1]†. An old spelling of *some*, *sum*[2].

som[2], *n.* [Russ. *somŭ*, the silure.] The sheatfish, *Silurus glanis*.

It [isinglass] is a Russian kind, obtained from the bladders of the *som* fish. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LVIII. 138.

soma[1] (sō′mä), *n.*; pl. *somata* (-ma-tä). [NL., < Gr. *σῶμα*, the body, a dead body, body as opposed to spirit, material substance, mass, etc., also a person, body, human being.] Body. Specifically—(*a*) In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, the entire axial part of the body of an animal; the corpus, minus the membra; the head, neck, trunk, and tail, without the limbs. (*b*) In *theol.*, the body as distinguished from the psyche or soul and the pneuma or spirit.

soma[2] (sō′mä), *n.* [< Skt. *soma* (= Zend *haoma*), juice, < √ *su*, press out. Cf. Gr. *ὀπός*, juice, sap (see *opium*), L. *sucus*, *succus*, juice (see *succulent*).] 1. In ancient India, a drink having intoxicating properties, expressed from the stems of a certain plant, and playing an important part in sacrifices, being offered especially to the god Indra. It was personified and deified, and worshiped as a god.—2. An East Indian plant, the probable source of the beverage *soma*. It is believed to be of the milkweed family and of the species now classed as *Sarcostemma brevistigma* (the *Asclepias acida* of Roxburgh). This is a twining plant, with jointed woody stems of the size of a quill, and numerous succulent branches which are pendulous when unsupported. The flowers are small, greenish-white, and fragrant, in elegant small umbel-like cymes at the ends of the branchlets. The plant yields a mild acidulous milky juice, which appears to have formed the basis of the drink called *soma* (see def. 1). The juice of more than one species may have been thus used. The plant grows in dry rocky places in India and Burma. Also called *moon-plant* (from mythological associations) and *swallowwort*.

3. In *later Hind. myth.*, the moon, or [*cap.*] the deity of the moon.

somacule (sō′ma-kūl), *n.* [< NL. **somaculum*, dim. of *soma*, < Gr. *σῶμα*, body: see *soma*[1].] The smallest portion of protoplasm which can retain its physiological properties—that is, the chemical molecule of protoplasm. *Foster.*

Somaj (so-mäj′), *n.* [< Hind. *somāj*, a church, an assembly, < Skt. *samāja*, assembly, < *sam*, together, + √ *aj*, drive. Cf. *Brahmo-Somaj*.] See *Brahmo-Somaj*.

soma-plant (sō′mä-plant), *n.* Same as *soma*, 2.

Somaschian (sō-mas′ki-an), *n.* [< *Somascha* (see def.) + *-ian*.] A member of a Roman Catholic congregation, founded at Somascha, near Milan, in Italy, in the first half of the sixteenth century: it adopted the rules of St. Augustine.

Somateria (sō-ma-tē′ri-ä), *n.* [NL. (Leach, 1819), so called in allusion to the down on the body; < Gr. *σῶμα*(*τ-*), body, + *ἔριον*, wool.] A genus of *Anatidæ* of the subfamily *Fuligulinæ*, including various marine ducks of large size, with copious down on the under parts, with

King-duck (*Somateria spectabilis*), male.

which the female lines the nest, and large, diversiform, variously feathered or gibbous bill; the eiders or eider-ducks. The common eider is *S. mollissima*; the king-duck is *S. spectabilis*; the spectacled eider is *S. fischeri*; Steller's eider is *S. stelleri*. The genus is often dismembered into *Somateria* proper, *Erionetta*, *Lampronetta*, and *Heniconetta* (or *Polysticta*), respectively represented by the four species named. They inhabit arctic and northerly regions, and are related to the scoters (*Œdemia*). See *Polysticta*, and cut under *eider-duck*.

somatic (sō-mat′ik), *a.* [= F. *somatique*, < Gr. *σωματικός*, pertaining to the body, bodily, < *σῶμα*, the body: see *soma*[1].] 1. Of or pertaining to the body or material organism, as distinguished from the soul, spirit, or mind; physical; corporeal; bodily.

It was shown that in the British official nosology mental diseases were classified as disorders of the intellect, the idea of *somatic* disease as associated with insanity being studiously ignored. *Dr. Tuke.*

We need here to call to mind the continuity of our presentations, and especially the existence of a background of organic sensations or *somatic* consciousness, as it is variously termed. *J. Ward*, Encyc. Brit., XX. 68.

2. Of or pertaining to the soma: as, the longitudinal *somatic* axis lies in the meson.—3. Of or pertaining to the cavity or interior hollow of the body of an animal, and especially to the body-walls of such cavity; parietal, as distinguished from *visceral* or *splanchnic*; cœlomatic; somatopleural.—4. Pertaining to mass.—**Somatic anthropology**, that division of anthropology which deals with anatomical points.—**Somatic cavity**, the cœlomatic cavity, body-cavity, or cœlom: distinguished from *enteric cavity*, from which it is usually shut off completely. The interiors of the thorax and abdomen are somatic cavities. See cuts under *Actinozoa*, *Campanularia*, and *Hydrozoa*.

In the Cœlenterata, the *somatic cavity*, or enterocœle, is in free communication with the digestive cavity.
Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 56.

Somatic cells, in *bot.*, cells forming a part of the body of the individual, not specifically modified for any other purpose: said sometimes of those cells of plants which take part in vegetative reproduction.—**Somatic death**, death of the body as a whole: contrasted with death of any of its parts.—**Somatic musculature**, the muscles of the somatopleure; that one of the two chief layers of muscles which is subjacent to the dermic or outer epithelium: contrasted with *splanchnic musculature*.—**Somatic velocity**, the mass of matter through which a disturbance is propagated in a unit of time while advancing along a prism of unit sectional area; mass-velocity. *Rankine.*

somatical (sō-mat′i-kal), *a.* [< *somatic* + *-al*.] Same as *somatic*. *Bailey*, 1727.

somatics (sō-mat′iks), *n.* [Pl. of *somatic* (see *-ics*).] Same as *somatology*, 1.

somatism (sō′ma-tizm), *n.* [< Gr. *σῶμα*(*τ-*), the body, + *-ism*.] Materialism.

somatist (sō′ma-tist), *n.* [< Gr. *σῶμα*(*τ-*), the body, + *-ist*.] One who admits the existence of corporeal or material beings only; one who denies the existence of spiritual substances; a materialist.

And so our unnatural *somatists* know none of the most excellent substances, which actuate all the rest, but only the more base and gross, which are actuated by them.
Baxter, Dying Thoughts.

somato-ætiological (sō″ma-tō-ē″ti-ō-loj′i-kal), *a.* [< Gr. *σῶμα*(*τ-*), body, + E. *ætiology* + *-ic-al*.] Pertaining to or regarding the body as a cause (as of disease). *E. C. Mann*, Psychol. Med., p. 51.

somatocyst (sō′ma-tō-sist), *n.* [< Gr. *σῶμα*(*τ-*), the body, + *κίστις*, bladder: see *cyst*.] The inflated stem or body of some siphonophorans, or oceanic hydrozoans, serving as a pneumatocyst or air-sac to float or buoy these organisms, as in the case of the Portuguese man-of-war. See *Calycophora*, *Siphonophora*[2], and cuts under *Diphyidæ* and *Physalia*.

somatocystic (sō″ma-tō-sis′tik), *a.* [< *somatocyst* + *-ic*.] Vesicular or cystic, as the body-cavity of a siphonophorous hydrozoan; of or pertaining to a somatocyst.

somatogenic (sō″ma-tō-jen′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *σῶμα*(*τ-*), the body, + *-γενής*, produced: see *-genous*.] Originating in the soma, body, or physical organism in consequence of its conditions of environment: noting those modifications or biological characters which an organism acquires in reacting upon its material surroundings.

He [Prof. Weismann] uses the term *somatogenic* to express those characters which first appear in the body itself, and which follow from the reaction of the soma under direct external influences. *Nature*, XL. 531.

somatologic (sō″ma-tō-loj′ik), *a.* [< *somatology* + *-ic*.] Same as *somatological*.

somatological (sō″ma-tō-loj′i-kal), *a.* [< *somatology* + *-ic-al*.] Of or pertaining to somatology in any sense, especially to somatology as a department of anthropology; physical; corporeal; material.

somatologically (sō″ma-tō-loj′i-kal-i), *adv.* As regards physique or bodily frame; physically; from the point of view of somatology. *Science*, XII. 227.

somatology (sō-ma-tol′ō-ji), *n.* [= F. *somatologie*; < Gr. *σῶμα*(*τ-*), the body, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] 1. The science of living or organized bodies, considered with regard only to their physical nature or structure. It includes natural history in the usual sense, as embracing zoölogy, botany, anatomy, and physiology, and differs from biology only in taking no account of mental or psychological phenomena. Also *somatics*.

2. More broadly, physics; the doctrine of material bodies or substances.—3. Specifically, the doctrine of the human body, as a department of anthropology; human anatomy and physiology; also, a treatise on this subject.—**Anthropurgic somatology.** See *anthropurgic*.

somatome (sō′ma-tōm), *n.* [For **somatotome*, < Gr. *σῶμα*(*τ-*), the body, + *-τομος*, < *τέμνειν*,

ταμεῖν, cut.] An ideal section or segment of the body; one of the structural parts into which a body, especially a vertebrate body, is theoretically divisible. When actually so divided, the somatomes are the somites, metameres, arthromeres, diarthromeres, etc., which may exist in any given case. See *somite*.

somatomic (sō-ma-tom′ik), *a.* [< *somatome* + *-ic*.] Having the nature, quality, or character of a somatome; dividing or segmenting a body into theoretic or actual somites; somitic; metameric.

somatopagus (sō-ma-top′a-gus), *n.*; pl. *somatopagi* (-jī). [NL., < Gr. σῶμα(τ-), the body, + πάγος, that which is fixed, < πηγνύναι (√ παγ), fix.] In *teratol.*, a double monster with separate trunks.

somatoparallelus (sō″ma-tō-par-a-lē′lus), *n.*; pl. *somatoparalleli* (-lī). [NL., < Gr. σῶμα(τ-), the body, + παράλληλος, beside one another: see *parallel*.] In *teratol.*, a somatopagus with the axes of the two bodies parallel.

somatoplasm (sō′ma-tō-plazm), *n.* [< Gr. σῶμα(τ-), the body, + πλάσμα, anything formed or molded: see *plasm*.] Somatic plasma; the substance of the body.

My germ-plasm or idioplasm of the first ontogenetic grade is not modified into the *somatoplasm* of Prof. Vinis. *Nature*, XLI. 320.

somatopleura (sō″ma-tō-plö′rä), *n.*; pl. *somatopleuræ* (-rē). [NL.: see *somatopleure*.] Same as *somatopleure*.

The villosities of connective and vascular tissue, partly formed by the *somatopleura*. *Micros. Sci.*, N. S., XXX. 352.

somatopleural (sō″ma-tō-plö′ral), *a.* [< *somatopleure* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the somatopleure; forming or formed by the somatopleure: as, the *somatopleural* layer or division of mesoderm. Also *somatopleurie*.

somatopleure (sō′ma-tō-plör), *n.* [< NL. *somatopleura*, < Gr. σῶμα(τ-), the body, + πλευρά, the side.] The outer one of two divisions of the mesoderm of a four-layered germ, the inner one being the *splanchnopleure*. A germ that is three-layered — that is, consists of an ectoderm and an endoderm, with mesoderm between them — in most animals becomes four-layered by a splitting of the mesoderm into two layers, the outer or somatopleural and the inner or splanchnopleural, separated by a space which is the body-cavity or cœlom. The somatopleure thus constitutes usually the great mass of the body, or the "flesh and bones" of ordinary language, together with its vessels, nerves, and other special structures — not, however, including the cerebrospinal axis of a vertebrate, which is derived from an inversion of ectoderm — while the splanchnopleure forms a portion of the substance of the intestinal tract and its annexes. Also *somatopleura*.

somatopleuric (sō″ma-tō-plö′rik), *a.* [< *somatopleure* + *-ic*.] Same as *somatopleural*. *Foster*, Elem. of Embryol., p. 39.

somatosplanchnopleuric (sō″ma-tō-splangk-nō-plö′rik), *a.* [< Gr. σῶμα(τ-), the body, + σπλάγχνον, the inward parts, + πλευρά, the side.] Common to the somatopleure and the splanchnopleure. *Micros. Sci.*, XXVIII. 117.

somatotomy (sō-ma-tot′ō-mi), *n.* [< Gr. σῶμα(τ-), the body, + -τομία, < τέμνειν, ταμεῖν, cut.] The anatomy of the human body; anthropotomy; hominisection.

somatotridymus (sō″ma-tō-trid′i-mus), *n.*; pl. *somatotridymi* (-mī). [NL., < Gr. σῶμα(τ-), the body, + τρίδυμος, threefold.] In *teratol.*, a monster having three bodies.

somatotropic (sō″ma-tō-trop′ik), *a.* [< Gr. σῶμα(τ-), the body, + -τροπος, < τρέπειν, turn, + *-ic*.] In *bot.*, exhibiting or characterized by somatotropism.

somatotropism (sō-ma-tot′rō-pizm), *n.* [< *somatotropic* + *-ism*.] In *bot.*, a directive influence exerted upon growing organs by the mass of the substratum upon which they grow. This influence is not wholly due to the mere physical attraction between them, but is the result of a stimulating effect on what has been called the *nervimotility* of the organ. Growing organs may be divided, according to their response to this influence, into two classes, the *positively somatotropic*, or those which tend to grow perpendicularly inward into the substratum, and *negatively somatotropic*, or those which tend to grow perpendicularly outward from the substratum.

somber, sombre (som′bėr), *a.* [= D. *somber*, formerly also *sommer*, < F. *sombre* = Sp. *sombrío* (= Pg. *sombrio*), shady, gloomy, < *sombra* (= Pg. *sombra*), shade, dark part of a picture, also a ghost (cf. *asombrar*, frighten); cf. OF. *essombre*, a shady place; prob. < L. **exumbrare*, < *ex*, out, + *umbra*, shade (or, according to some, the Sp. Pg. forms are, like Pr. *sotzumbrar*, shade, < L. **subumbrare*, < *sub*, under, + *umbra*, shade): see *umbra*.] **1.** Dark; dull; dusky; gloomy: as, a *somber* hue; *somber* clouds.

Sombre, old, colonnaded aisles. *Tennyson*, The Daisy.

2. Dismal; melancholy; dull: opposed to *cheerful*.

Whatever was poetical in the lives of the early New-Englanders had something shy, if not *sombre*, about it. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 232.

=**Syn. 1.** Darksome, cloudy, murky.

somber, sombre (som′bėr), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sombered, sombred*, ppr. *sombering, sombring*. [< *somber, sombre, a.*] To make somber, dark, or gloomy; shade.

somberly, sombrely (som′bėr-li), *adv.* In a somber manner; darkly; gloomily.

somberness, sombreness (som′bėr-nes), *n.* Somber character, appearance, or state; darkness; gloominess.

The intense gloom which follows in the track of ennui deepened the natural *sombreness* of all men's thoughts. *C. F. Keary*, Prim. Belief, p. 508.

sombre, etc. See *somber*, etc.

sombrerite (som-brā′rīt), *n.* [< *Sombrero* (see def.) + *-ite*2.] An earthy mineral consisting chiefly of calcium phosphate with impurities, as alumina, etc. It forms a large part of some small islands in the Antilles, especially of Sombrero, and has been used as an artificial manure and for the manufacture of phosphorus. It is supposed to be derived from the decayed bones of turtles and other marine animals. Also called *Sombrero guano*.

sombrero (som-brā′rō), *n.* [< Sp. *sombrero*, a broad-brimmed hat, also a sounding-board, < *sombra*, shade: see *somber*.] A broad-brimmed felt hat, of Spanish origin, but now widely used throughout the continent of America.

They rowe too and fro, and haue all their marchandizes in their boates, with a great *Sombrero* or shadow ouer their heads to keepe the sunne from them, which is as broad as a great cart wheele. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 258.

Both were dressed in the costume of the country — flannel shirts, with handkerchiefs loosely knotted round their necks, thick trousers and boots, and large *sombreros*. *The Century*, XXXIX. 525.

Sombrero guano. Same as *sombrerite*.

sombrous (som′brus), *a.* [< *somber* + *-ous*.] Somber; gloomy. [Poetical.]

A certain uniform strain of *sombrous* gravity. *T. Warton*, Hist. Eng. Poetry, III. 171.

Mixed with graceful birch, the *sombrous* pine
And yew-tree o'er the silver rocks recline.
Wordsworth, Evening Walk.

sombrously (som′brus-li), *adv.* In a sombrous manner; gloomily; somberly. [Poetical.]

sombrousness (som′brus-nes), *n.* The state of being sombrous.

somdelt, somdelet, *adv.* See *somedeal*.

some1 (sum), *a.* and *pron.* [Early mod. E. also *som*; < ME. *som, sum*, pl. *summe, somme, some*, < AS. *sum*, a, a certain, one (with numerals, *sum fówra*, one of four, *sum twelfa*, one of twelve, about twelve, *sum hund, sum hundred*, about a hundred, etc.), pl. *sume*, some, = OS. *sum* = OFries. *sum* = MD. *som* = MLG. *som* = OHG. MHG. *sum* = Icel. *sumr* = Dan. *somme*, pl., = Goth. *sums*, some one; hence, with adj. formative, D. *sommig* = MLG. *somich, summich, sommich* = OFries. *sumilike, somlike* = Sw. *somlige*, pl.; akin to *same*: see *same*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** A; a certain; one: noting a person or thing indefinitely, either as unknown or as unspecified.

Ther was *sum* prest, Zacharie by name. *Wyclif*, Luke i. 5.

Let us slay him, and cast him into *some* pit, and we will say, *some* evil beast hath devoured him. Gen. xxxvii. 20.

Set swords against this breast, *some* honest man,
For I have lived till I am pitied.
Beau. and Fl., Philaster, v. 5.

On almost every point on which we are opposed to Mr. Gladstone we have on our side the authority of *some* divine. *Macaulay*, Gladstone on Church and State.

In this sense often followed by a correlative *other* or *another*.

And so this vale is called the vale Ebron in *some* place therof, and in *another* place therof it is called the vale of Mambre. *Sir R. Guylforde*, Pylgrymage, p. 55.

By *some* device or *other*
The villain is o'er-raught of all my money.
Shak., C. of E., i. 2. 95.

Therefore, it was well said, "Invidia festos dies non agit," for it is ever working upon *some* or *other*.
Bacon, Envy (ed. 1887).

By the meere bond of humane Nature, to God, in *some* or *other* Religion. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 31.

There is scarce any thing so absurd, says an ancient, in nature or morality, but *some* philosopher or *other* has held it. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, II. x.

2. A certain indefinite or indeterminate quantity or part of; more or less: often so used as to denote a small quantity or a deficiency: as, bring *some* water; eat *some* bread.

And therfore wol I maken you disport,
As I seyde erst, and don you *som* confort.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 776.

The annoyance of the dust, or else *some* meat
You ate at dinner, cannot brook with you.
Arden of Feversham, iv. 2.

It is *some* mercy when men kill with speed.
Webster, Duchess of Malfi.

Let her who has no Hair, or has but *some*,
Plant Centinels before her Dressing-Room.
Congreve, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love, iii.

3. In *logic*, at least one, perhaps all; but a few logicians sometimes employ a semidefinite *some* which implies a part, but not all. As commonly used in logic, a statement about *some* of a class, say that "some S is P," means that it is possible so to select an S that it shall be P; while "every S is P" means that whatever S be taken, it will be P. But when *some* and *every* occur in the same statement, it makes a difference which is chosen first. Thus, "every man knows some fact" may mean (1) that, first choosing any man, a fact may then be found which that man knows (which may be expressed by saying that every man knows some fact or other); or it may mean (2) that a fact may be first selected such that, then, taking any man, he will know that fact (which may be expressed by saying that all men know some certain fact). When several *somes* and *alls* occur in the same statement, ordinary syntax fails to express the meaning with precision, and logicians resort to a special notation.

4. A certain indefinite or indeterminate number of: used before plural substantives: as, *some* years ago.

They hurried us aboard a bark,
Bore us *some* leagues to sea.
Shak., Tempest, i. 2. 145.

The Lights at Paris, for 5 Months in the year only, cost 50000L. Sterling. This way of Lighting the Streets is in use also in *some* other Cities in France.
Lister, Journey to Paris (1698), p. 24.

Hence — **5.** A certain number of, stated approximately: in a quasi-adverbial use before a numeral or other word of number: as, a place *some* seventy miles distant; *some* four or five of us will be there.

I would detain you here *some* month or two.
Shak., M. of V., iii. 2. 9.

Some dozen Romans of us and your lord
. . . have mingled sums
To buy a present for the emperor.
Shak., Cymbeline, i. 6. 185.

We know
That what was worn *some* twenty years ago
Comes into grace again.
Beau. and Fl., Thierry and Theodoret, Prol.

A distinguished foreigner, tall and handsome, *some* thirty-seven years of age, who had played no insignificant part in the affairs of France. *E. Dowden*, Shelley, I. 380.

II. *pron.* **1†.** A certain person; one.

Som man desireth for to have richesse,
That cause is of his morthre or gret seeknesse,
And *som* wolde out of his prisoun fayn,
That in his hous is of his mayne slayn.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 397.

2. A certain quantity, part, or number, as distinguished from the rest: as, *some* of them are dead; we ate *some* of our provisions, and gave away the rest.

Loo! he that sowith, goth out to sowe his seed. And the while he soweth, *sum* felden byside the weye.
Wyclif, Mat. xiii. 4.

Though *some* report they [elephants] cannot kneele nor lye downe, they can doe both.
Capt. John Smith, True Travels, I. 49.

That he might, if possible, allure that Blessed One to cheapen and buy *some* of his vanities.
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, i., Vanity Fair.

In this sense *some* is very commonly repeated, *some* . . . *some* (or, formerly, *other some*, as in Acts xvii. 18) meaning 'a number . . . others,' or 'the rest.'

Summe were glad whanne thei him sigе,
Summe were sory, *summe* were fayne.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 54.

Some of these Tabernacles may quickely be taken asunder and set together againe. . . . *Other some* cannot be take insunder. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 54.

The work *some* praise,
And *some* the architect. *Milton*, P. L., i. 732.

The plural *some* is occasionally used in the possessive.

Howsoe'er it shock *some's* self-love.
Byron. (*Imp. Dict.*)

Some, as originally used partitively with numbers (AS. *feówera sum*, one of four, etc.), has come to be an apparent distributive suffix, as in *foursome, sevensome*. — **All and some.** See *all*. — **By some and some†**, bit by bit.

You know, wife, when we met together, we had no great store of hous-hold stuff, but were fain to buy it afterward *by some and some*, as God sent money, and yet you see we want many things that are necessary to be had.
The Fifteen Comforts of Matrimony, n. d. (*Nares*.)

Semidefinite some. See *semidefinite*.

some1 (sum), *adv.* [< *some*1, *a.*] In some degree; to some extent; somewhat: as, I am *some* better; it is *some* cold. [Colloq., Scotland and U. S.]

some2†, *adv.* and *conj.* [ME., also *sam, sum*, < Icel. *sem*, as, as if, when, also as an indeclinable rel. pron., who, which, that, etc.; after an adverb, to give it a relative sense, *thar sem*, 'there as,' where, *hvar sem*, 'where as,' wheresoever, etc., = Sw. Dan. *som*, as, like, as rel. pron. who,

which, that; akin to *same;* see *same*, and cf. *some*[1].] As; so; ever: used indefinitely after certain adverbs and pronouns, like *so, soever.* It remains in modern dialectal use in *how some, what some,* or *howsomever, whatsomever, wheresomever,* etc., equivalent to *howsoever, whatsoever, wheresoever,* etc.

Swa *sum* the godspel kitheth. *Ormulum,* l. 302.

Sum i the telle.
Sir Amadace (Early Eng. Metr. Rom., ed. Robson). [(*Stratmann.*)

-some. [Early mod. E. also *-som;* < ME. *-sum, -som,* < AS. *-sum* = OS. *-sum* = MD. *-saem,* D. *-zaam* = MLG. OHG. MHG. G. *-sam* = Icel. *-samr* = Sw. *-sam* = Dan. *-som* = Goth. *-sams,* ult. identical with Teut. **sama,* the same: see *same.* This suffix occurs disguised in *buxom* (as if **bucksome*).] A suffix used to form adjectives from nouns or adjectives, as *mettlesome, blithesome, lonesome, gladsome, gamesome, gruesome, quarrelsome, toothsome, troublesome, wholesome, winsome.* It usually indicates the possession of a considerable degree of the quality named: as, mettle*some,* full of mettle or spirit; glad*some,* very glad or joyous. As used with numbers, four*some,* seven*some, -some* is of different origin: see *some*[1], *a.*

somebody (sum'bod*ʺ*i), *n.* [< *some* + *body.*] **1.** Some one; a person unknown, unascertained, or unnamed.

Jesus said, *Somebody* hath touched me. Luke viii. 46.

Somebody, surely, some kind heart will come
To bury me. *Tennyson,* Maud, xxvii. 11.

2. Pl. *somebodies* (-iz). A person of consideration, consequence, or importance.

Before these days rose up Theudas, boasting himself to be *somebody.* Acts v. 36.

I am come to the age of seventy; have attained enough reputation to make me *somebody.*
Sydney Smith, in Lady Holland, vi.

While men saw or heard, they thought themselves to be *somebodies* for assisting at the spectacle.
Saturday Rev., Nov., 1873, p. 655.

somedeal† (sum'dēl), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *somedele;* < ME. *somdel, sumdel,* etc., prop. two words, *sum del,* some part: see *some* and *deal*[1].] Some part; somewhat; something; some.

Sumdel of thy labour woide I quyte.
Chaucer, Parliament of Fowls, l. 112.

Then Brenne . . . sayd in his game, ryche goddes must gyue to men *somedele* of theyr rychesse.
Fabyan, Chron., xxxi.

somedeal† (sum'dēl), *adv.* [< ME. *somdel, sumdel,* etc.; the noun used adverbially.] In some measure or degree; somewhat; partly; partially.

She was *somdel* deef and that was scathe.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., i. 446.

This is the truth, though I'll not justify
The other, but he may be *some-deal* faulty.
B. Jonson, Volpone, v. 6.

somegate (sum'gāt), *adv.* [< *some* + *gate*[2].] Somewhere; in some way; somehow. [Scotch.]

somehow (sum'hou), *adv.* [< *some* + *how*[1].] In some way not yet known, mentioned, or explained: as, *somehow* he never succeeded; things must be done *somehow.*

He thought of resigning his place, but, *somehow* or other, stumbled upon a negotiation. *Walpole,* Letters, II. 411.

Somehow or other a little bird whispers to me we shall yet be very happy. *Disraeli,* Henrietta Temple, i. 9.

somer†. A Middle English form of *summer*[1], *summer*[2], *summer*[3].

somersault (sum'ėr-sâlt), *n.* [Also *summersault, somersaut, summersaut* (also *summerset, somerset, sommerset,* etc.: see *somerset*[1]); early mod. E. *somersaut, somersault, summersaut, sombersalt, sobresault,* < OF. *sombresault, soubresault,* F. *soubresaut, sursaut* = Sp. Pg. *sobresalto* = It. *soprasalto,* < ML. as if **supersaltus* or **suprasaltus,* a leaping over, < L. *super* or *supra,* above, over, aloft, + *saltus,* a leap, bound: see *sault*[1].] A spring or fling in which a person turns heels over head; a complete turn in the air, such as is performed by tumblers.

So doth the salmon vaut,
And if at first he fall, his second *summer-saut*
He instantly assays. *Drayton,* Polyolbion, vi. 52.

Mr. Evans walks on the Slack Rope, and throws himself a *somerset* through a Hogshead hanging eight foot high.
Quoted in *Ashton's* Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, [I. 266.

Leaping and turning with the heels over the head in the air, termed the *somersault,* corruptly called a *somerset.*
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 317.

Double somersault, two complete turns of the body during one spring in the air. A third such turn is accomplished by a few acrobats.

somerset[1] (sum'ėr-set), *n.* Same as *somersault.*

somerset[1] (sum'ėr-set), *v. i.* [Also *summerset;* < *somerset*[1], *n.*] To turn a somersault or somerset.

Then the sly sheepe-biter issued into the midst, and *summersetted* and fliptflappt it twenty times above ground as light as a feather, and cried "Mitton."
Nashe, Lenten Stuffe (Hari. Misc., VI. 164).

In such extraordinary manner does dead Catholicism *somerset* and caper, skilfully galvanised.
Carlyle, French Rev., II. iv. 2.

somerset[2] (sum'ėr-set), *n.* [So named from Lord Fitzroy *Somerset,* for whom such a saddle was made, he having lost his leg below the knee.] A saddle padded behind the thigh and elsewhere so as to afford a partial support for the leg of the rider. *E. H. Knight.*

somervillite (som'ėr-vil-īt), *n.* [Named after Dr. *Somerville,* who brought the specimens to Brooks, the English mineralogist who described and named the species in 1824.] A variety of melilite found on Mount Vesuvius.

something (sum'thing), *n.* [< ME. *som thing,* < AS. *sum thing,* prop. two words: see *some*[1] and *thing*[1].] **1.** Some thing; a certain thing indefinitely considered; a certain but as yet unknown, unspecified, or unexplained thing; an event, circumstance, action, or affair the nature or name of which has not as yet been determined, or is not now known, and cannot therefore be named or specified: as, *something* must have happened to detain him; I want to tell you *something.*

By this King it appears there is *something* else besides the Grievances of Taxations that alienates the Minds of English Subjects from their King.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 113.

A *something* hinting at grief . . . seemed to speak with that low thrilling voice of hers.
Thackeray, Henry Esmond, xi.

I'll give you a drop of *something* to keep the cold out.
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, i. 4.

2. An actual thing; an entity: as, *something* or nothing.

All that is true is *something.*
Descartes, Meditations (tr. by Veitch), v.

3. A thing worthy of consideration; a person or thing of importance.

If a man think himself to be *something* when he is nothing, he deceiveth himself. Gal. vi. 3.

Thus God has made each of us to be *something,* to have a real place, and do a real work in this world.
J. F. Clarke, Self-Culture, p. 49.

4. A part or portion more or less; an indefinite quantity or degree; a little.

Something yet of doubt remains. *Milton,* P. L., viii. 13.

Still from his little he could *something* spare
To feed the hungry, and to clothe the bare.
W. Harte, Eulogius.

something (sum'thing), *adv.* [< *something, n.*] **1.** In some measure or degree; somewhat; rather; a little.

His worst fault is that he is given to prayer; he is *something* peevish that way. *Shak.,* M. W. of W., i. 4. 14.

I am sorry I must write to you this sad story; yet, to countervail it *something,* Saxon Waymor thrives well.
Howell, Letters, I. vi. 20.

Don't you think I look *something* like Cherry in the Beaux' Stratagem? *Goldsmith,* She Stoops to Conquer, iii.

2. At some distance.

For 't must be done to-night,
And *something* from the palace.
Shak., Macbeth, iii. 1. 131.

sometime (sum'tīm), *adv.* [< ME. *somtyme, som time, some tyme, sume time;* < *some*[1] + *time*[1].] **1.** Same as *sometimes.*

It was clept *somtyme* the Vale of Mambree, and *sumtyme* it was clept the Vale of Teres, because that Adam wepte there, an 100 Zeer. *Mandeville,* Travels, p. 65.

Nothing in him seem'd inordinate,
Save *sometime* too much wonder of his eye.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 95.

2. At a certain time; on a certain occasion; once upon a time; once.

This Noble Gentlewoman tooke *sometime* occasion to shew him to some friends.
Capt. John Smith, True Travels, I. 29.

I was *sometime* taken with a sudden giddiness, and Humphrey, seeing me beginning to totter, ran to my assistance. *Sheridan,* St. Patrick's Day, ii. 2.

3. At one time; for a certain time in the past; formerly; once.

Ebron was wont to ben the princypalle Cytee of Philistyenes: and there duelleden *somtyme* the Geauntz.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 66.

From thens we went to the Deed See, where *somtyme* stode the Cyties of Sodom and Gomer, and other that sanke for synne. *Sir R. Guylforde,* Pylgrymage, p. 43.

Herne the hunter,
Sometime a keeper here in Windsor forest.
Shak., M. W. of W., iv. 4. 29.

4. At an indefinite future time; by and by: as, *sometime* I will explain.

Sometyme he rekne shal,
Whan that his tayl shal brennen in the giede,
For he noght helpeth needfulle in her nede.
Chaucer, Man of Law's Tale, i. 12.

sometime (sum'tīm), *a.* [< *sometime, adv.*] Former; whilom; late.

Our *sometime* sister, now our queen.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 2. 8.

This foriorne carcasse of the *sometime* Ierusalem.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 107.

sometimes (sum'tīmz), *adv.* [< *sometime* + adv. suffix *-s.*] **1.** At times; now and then: as, I am *sometimes* at leisure; *sometimes* he plays Hamlet, and *sometimes* Othello.

I'll come *sometimes,* and crack a case with you.
Fletcher, Spaniah Curate, ii. 2.

About the same time, one mid-night, a Cloud *sometimes* bloody, *sometimes* fiery, was seen over all England.
Milton, Hist. Eng., vi.

2†. At one time; at or for a certain time in the past; formerly; once; sometime.

He [K. William] gave to his Nephew, Alane Earl of Britain, all the Lands which *sometimes* belonged to Earl Edwyn. *Baker,* Chronicles, p. 24.

This Bagnall was *sometimes* servant to one in the bay, and these three years had dwelt alone.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 75.

sometimes† (sum'tīmz), *a.* [< *sometimes, adv.*] Same as *sometime.*

My *sometimes* royal master's face.
Shak., Rich. II., v. 5. 75.

someway (sum'wā), *adv.* Somehow; by some means or other; in some way.

somewhat (sum'hwot), *n.* [< ME. *somwhat, sumhwat, sumhwet, somwat, sumqwat;* < *some*[1] + *what.*] **1.** Something not specified.

To conclude, by erecting this Achademie, there shalbe heareafter, in effecte, no gentleman within this Realme but good for *some what.*
Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 12.

Have but patience,
And you shall witness *somewhat.*
Fletcher (*and another?*), Nice Valour, ii. 1.

There's *somewhat* in this world amiss
Shall be unriddled by and by.
Tennyson, Miller's Daughter.

2. A measure or degree indeterminate; more or less; a little.

They instruct their youth in the knowledge of Letters, Malayan principally, and I suppose in *somewhat* of Arabick, being all Mahometans. *Dampier,* Voyages, II. i. 137.

3. A person or thing of importance.

somewhat (sum'hwot), *adv.* In some measure or degree; rather; a little.

Vifin is *som-what* a-quytte of the synne that he hadde in the love makinge, but I am not yet a-quyt of that.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), i. 87.

There liv'd, as authors tell, in days of yore,
A widow, *somewhat* old, and very poor.
Dryden, Cock and Fox, i. 2.

somewhen (sum'hwen), *adv.* [< *some*[1] + *when.*] At some time, indefinitely; some time or other. [Recent.]

Some folks can't help hoping . . . that they may have another chance to make things fair and even, somewhere, *somewhen,* somehow. *Kingsley,* Water Babies, viii.

Somewhen, before the dinner-bell. I cannot tie myself to the minute-hand of the clock, my dear child.
G. Meredith, Egoist, xix.

somewhere (sum'hwār), *adv.* [< ME. *sumwhær, sumqwhare, sumwar;* < *some*[1] + *where.*] **1.** In some place or other; in a place or spot not known or not specified: as, he lives *somewhere* in this neighborhood; the line must be drawn *somewhere.*—**2.** To some unknown or unspecified place; somewhither.

Perhaps some merchant hath invited him,
And from the mart he 's *somewhere* gone to dinner.
Shak., C. of E., ii. 1. 5.

somewhile (sum'hwīl), *adv.* [Early mod. E. *somwhile,* < ME. *summehwile, sumewile, sumwile;* < *some*[1] + *while.*] **1.** Sometimes; at one time or another; from time to time; at times.

The silly wretches are compell'd *som-while*
To cut new channels for the course of Nile;
Somtimes som Citics ruins to repair;
Somtimes to build huge Castles in the air.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Lawe.

2. For a while; for a time.

These now sente . . . must, *some while,* be chargable to you & us.
Sherley, quoted in Bradford's Plymouth Plantation, p. 246.

3. Once; at one time.

Under colour of shepeheards, *somewhile*
There crept in Wolves, ful of fraude and guile.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., May.

[Rare in all uses.]

somewhiles† (sum'hwīlz), *adv.* Sometimes; now and then.

Divers tall ships of London . . . had an ordinary and usual trade to Sicily, Candia, Scio; and *somewhiles* to Cyprus. *Hakluyt* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 20).

somewhither (sum'hwiᵺ*ʺ*ėr), *adv.* [< *some*[1] + *whither.*] To some place or other.

Somewhither would she have thee go with her.
Shak., Tit. And., iv. 1. 11.

somital (sō′mi-tạl), *a.* [< *somite* + *-al.*] Same as *somitic.*

somite (sō′mīt), *n.* [< Gr. *σῶμα*, body, + *-ite*[2].] An actual somatome; any one morphological segment of an articulated body, such a body being viewed as composed of a longitudinal series of somites; an arthromere or metamere of an articulate invertebrate or a diarthromere of a vertebrate; such a segment considered with or without the appendages it may possess; in the latter restricted sense, a metamere minus its appendages, or a segment of the soma or trunk without the limbs it may bear. The term sometimes extends to ideal somatomes, or to the metameres of which an organism is theoretically assumed to consist; but it is especially applied to the actual segments of such invertebrates as insects, crustaceans, and worms, whose body-rings are usually evident, though some or other of them may coalesce, as into a cephalothorax, etc. In such cases the primitive or morphological somites are usually recognized and reckoned by their respective pairs of appendages. Separate somites, continued throughout the body, are evident in the rings of earthworms and other annelids. In arthropods the typical number of somites is supposed to be twenty or twenty-one, numbers often actually recognizable. In insects the head is assumed to have six or seven somites, the thorax has normally three (see *prothorax*, *mesothorax*, and *metathorax*), and the abdomen is supposed to have ten or eleven. Each of these somites is invested and indicated by a body-ring or crust of integument, primitively or typically composed of eight sclerites, which may variously coalesce with one another, or with pieces of another somite, or both. Those sclerites which ordinarily remain distinct, and thus can be identified, take special names, as *tergite*, *pleurite*, *sternite*, *scutum*, *præscutum*, etc., *epineron*, *epipleuron*, etc. Appendages of somites are limbs in the broadest sense, under whatever modifications; and these modifications are usually greatest at the cephalic and caudal ends of the body, as into eyestalks, antennæ, palpi, mandibles, maxillæ, maxillipeds or gnathopodites, etc., of the head, and stings, claspers, or other anal armature. Intermediate somitic appendages are ordinary legs and wings, as of the thorax of insects, and the perelopods, pleopods, chelæ, rhipidura, telson, etc., of the thorax and abdomen of crustaceans. In worms such appendages chiefly occur in the form of parapodia (neuropodia and notopodia). See *sclerite*, and cuts under *Amphithoë*, *Apus*, *Buthus*, *Scorpionidæ*, *Blattidæ*, and *cockroach.*

somitic (sō-mit′ik), *a.* [< *somite* + *-ic.*] Having the character of a somite; somatomic; metamerie; of or pertaining to somites: as, the *somitic* divisions of the body; a *somitic* ring or joint; a *somitic* appendage.

These septa are metamerically arranged, one for each *somitic* constriction.
Huxley and Martin, Elementary Biology, p. 243.

sommet. An old spelling of *some*[1], *sum*[2].

sommé (so-mā′), *a.* [OF., pp. of *sommer*, fill up, top, sum: see *sum*[2], *v.* Cf. *summed.*] In *her.*: (*a*) Same as *horned.* (*b*) Same as *surmounted.*

sommeil† (so-māly′), *n.* [< OF. (and F.) *sommeil* = Pr. *sonelh* = Wall. *someie*, sleep, < L. **somniculus*, sleep (in deriv. *somniculosus*, sleepy), dim. of *somnus*, sleep: see *somnolent*, etc.] 1. Sleep; slumber.—2. In old French operas, a quiet and tranquilizing air. *Imp. Dict.*

sommer†, *n.* An old spelling of *summer*[1], *summer*[2].

Sömmering's (or **Soemmering's**) **mirror, mohr, spots,** etc. See *mirror*, *mohr*, *spot*, etc.

sommerophone (som′ėr-ō-fōn), *n.* [< *Sommer* (see def.) + Gr. *φωνή*, the voice.] A variety of saxhorn invented by Sommer about 1850. Also called *euphonic horn.*

sommerset†, *n.* Same as *somersault.*

Sommersett's case. See *case*[1].

sommite (som′īt), *n.* [< *Somma* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] An early name for the mineral nephelin, found in glassy crystals on Monte Somma (Vesuvius).

somnambulance (som-nam′bū-lạns), *n.* [< *somnambule* + *-ance.*] Somnambulism. *Science*, VI. 78.

somnambulant (som-nam′bū-lạnt), *a.* [< L. *somnus*, sleep, + *ambulan(t-)s*, ppr. of *ambulare*, walk: see *somnambulate*, etc.] Walking in sleep; sleeping while in motion; also, characterized by somnambulism.

The midnight hush is deep,
But the pines—the spirits distrest—
They move in *somnambulant* sleep—
They whisper and are not at rest.
J. H. Boner, Moonrise in the Pines.

somnambular (som-nam′bū-lạr), *a.* [< *somnambule* + *-ar*[3].] Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of sleep-walking or sleep-walkers.

The palpitating pesks [Alps] break out
Ecstatic from *somnambular* repose.
Mrs. Browning, Napoleon III. in Italy.

somnambulate (som-nam′bū-lāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *somnambulated*, ppr. *somnambulating.* [< L. *somnus*, sleep, + *ambulatus*, pp. of *ambulare*, walk: see *amble*, *ambulate.*] **I.** *intrans.* To walk in sleep; wander in a state of sleep, as a somnambulist.

II. *trans.* To walk on or over in sleep.

It is the bright May month; his Eminence again *somnambulates* the Promenade de la Rose.
Carlyle, Diamond Necklace, xiv.

somnambulation (som-nam-bū-lā′shọn), *n.* [< *somnambulate* + *-ion.*] The act of walking in sleep; somnambulism. *Imp. Dict.*

somnambulator (som-nam′bū-lā-tọr), *n.* [< *somnambulate* + *-or*[1].] Same as *somnambulist. Imp. Dict.*

somnambule (som-nam′būl), *n.* [< F. *somnambule* = Sp. *somnámbulo*, *sonámbulo* = Pg. *somnambulo* = It. *sonnambolo*, *sonnambulo*, < L. *somnus*, sleep, + *ambulare*, walk: see *amble*, *ambulate.*] A somnambulist.

The owner of a ring was unhesitatingly found out from amongst a company of twelve, the ring having been withdrawn from the finger before the *somnambule* was introduced. *Proc. Soc. Psych. Research*, I. 241.

somnambulic (som-nam′bū-lik), *a.* [< *somnambule* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to somnambulism or somnambulists.

I have, however, lately met with well-marked cases of it in two of my own acquaintance, who gave descriptions of their *somnambulic* experiences.
E. Gurney, in Proc. Soc. Psych. Research, II. 68.

somnambulism (som-nam′bū-lizm), *n.* [= F. *somnambulisme* = Sp. *somnambulismo*, *sonambulismo* = Pg. *somnambulismo* = It. *sonnambulismo*; as *somnambule* + *-ism.*] The act of walking about, with the performance of apparently purposive acts, while in a state intermediate between sleep and waking. The sleeping condition is shown by the absence of the usual reaction to sense-impressions, and usually by the failure to recall what has been done during the somnambulistic period. With many recent writers, however, the word is used, quite independently of any consideration of movements which the somnambulist may or does execute, as nearly synonymous with *trance*, *mesmerization*, or *hypnotism*, and exactly so with *somnolism.* It is generally considered under the two main conditions of the idiopathic, spontaneous, or self-induced and the artificial or induced. Compare *somnolism.* Also called, rarely, *noctambulism.*

In *somnambulism*, natural or induced, there is often a great display of intellectual activity, followed by complete oblivion of all that has passed.
W. James, Prin. of Psychology, I. 201.

Somnambulism is, as a rule, a decidedly deeper state than the lighter stage of hypnotism.
E. Gurney, in Proc. Soc. Psych. Research, II. 68.

somnambulist (som-nam′bū-list), *n.* [As *somnambule* + *-ist.*] One who is subject to somnambulism; a person who walks in his sleep.

somnambulistic (som-nam-bū-lis′tik), *a.* [< *somnambulist* + *-ic.*] Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of somnambulism or somnambulists.

somnambulous (som-nam′bū-lus), *a.* Somnambulistic. *Dunglison.*

somnert, *n.* See *sumner.*

somnia, *n.* Plural of *somnium.*

somnial (som′ni-ạl), *a.* [< L. *somnialis*, of or pertaining to dreams, < *somnium*, a dream, < *somnus*, sleep: see *somnolent.*] Pertaining to or involving dreams; relating to dreams. [Rare.]

To presage or foretel an evil, especially in what concerneth the exploits of the soul, in matter of *somnial* divinations. *Urquhart*, tr. of Rabelais, iii. 14.

The *somnial* magic superinduced on, without suspending, the active powers of the mind. *Coleridge.*

somniative (som′ni-ạ-tiv), *a.* [< L. *somniatus* (pp. of *somniare*, dream, < *somnium*, a dream) + *-ive.*] Pertaining to dreaming; relating to or producing dreams. *Coleridge.* [Rare.]

somniatory (som′ni-ạ-tọ-ri), *a.* [< L. *somniatus*, pp. of *somniare*, dream, + *-ory.*] Of or pertaining to dreams or dreaming; relating to or producing dreams; somniative. [Rare.]

The better reading, explaining, and unfolding of these *somniatory* vaticinations, and predictions of that nature. *Urquhart*, tr. of Rabelais, iii. 13.

somniculous (som-nik′ū-lus), *a.* [< L. *somniculosus*, inclined to sleep, drowsy, < **somniculus*, dim. of *somnus*, sleep: see *sommeil*, *somnolent.*] Inclined to sleep; drowsy. *Bailey*, 1727.

somnifacient (som-ni-fā′shient), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *somnus*, sleep, + *facien(t-)s*, ppr. of *facere*, make: see *facient.*] **I.** *a.* Somnific; soporific; tending to produce sleep.

II. *n.* That which causes or induces sleep; a soporific.

somniferous (som-nif′ẹ-rus), *a.* [= F. *somnifère* = Sp. *somnífero* = Pg. *somnifero* = It. *sonnifero*, < L. *somnifer*, < *somnus*, sleep, + *ferre*, bring, = E. *bear*[1].] Causing or inducing sleep; soporific: as, a *somniferous* drug.

'Twas I that ministred to her chaste bloud
A true *somniferous* potion, which did steale
Her thoughts to sleepe, and flattered her with death.
Dekker, Satiromastix (Works, 1873, I. 255).

somnifery† (som-nif′ẹ-ri), *n.* [Irreg. < L. *somnifer*, sleep-bringing: see *somniferous.*] A place of sleep. [Rare.]

Somnus, awake; vnlocke the rustie latch
That leades into the caue's *somniferie.*
Tourneur, Transformed Metamorphosis, st. 36.

somnific (som-nif′ik), *a.* [< L. *somnificus*, causing sleep, < *somnus*, sleep, + *facere*, make, cause.] Causing sleep; tending to induce sleep; somniferous; soporific.

The voice, the manner, the matter, even the very atmosphere and the streamy candle-light, were all alike *somnific.* *Southey*, The Doctor, vi. A 1. (*Davies.*)

somnifugous (som-nif′ū-gus), *a.* [< L. *somnus*, sleep, + *fugere*, flee.] Driving away sleep; preventing sleep; agrypnotic. *Bailey*, 1731.

somniloquence (som-nil′ō-kwens), *n.* [< L. *somnus*, sleep, + *loquentia*, a talking, < *loqui*, talk, speak.] The act or habit of talking in sleep; somniloquism.

somniloquism (som-nil′ō-kwizm), *n.* [< *somniloqu-ous* + *-ism.*] Somniloquence or sleep-talking.

somniloquist (som-nil′ō-kwist), *n.* [< *somniloqu-ous* + *-ist.*] One who talks in his sleep.

somniloquous (som-nil′ō-kwus), *a.* [= F. *somniloque* = Sp. *somniloco*, < L. *somnus*, sleep, + *loqui*, speak.] Apt to talk in sleep; given to talking in sleep.

somniloquy (som-nil′ō-kwi), *n.* [< L. *somnus*, sleep, + *loqui*, speak.] The act of talking in sleep; specifically, talking in the somnambulistic sleep.

somnivolency (som-niv′ō-len-si), *n.*; pl. *somnivolencies* (-siz). [< L. *somnus*, sleep, + LL. *volentia*, will, inclination, < L. *volen(t-)s*, ppr. of *velle*, will: see *will*[1].] Something that induces sleep; a soporific; a somnifacient. [Rare.]

If these *somnivolencies* (I hate the word opiates on this occasion) have turned her head, that is an effect they frequently have upon some constitutions.
Richardson, Clarissa Harlowe, IV. xii.

somnolence (som′nō-lens), *n.* [< ME. *somnolence*, *sompnolence*, < OF. *somnolence*, *sompnolence*, F. *somnolence* = Pr. *sompnolencia* = Sp. Pg. *somnolencia* = It. *sonnolenza*, < L. *somnolentia*, *somnulentia*, ML. also *sompnolentia*, *sompnilentia*, sleepiness, < L. *somnolentus*, *somnulentus*, sleepy: see *somnolent.*] **1.** Sleepiness; drowsiness; inclination to sleep; sluggishness.

Thanne cometh *sompnolence*, that is sloggy slombrynge, which maketh a man be hevy and dul in body and in soule.
Chaucer, Parson's Tale.

His power of sleeping, and his *somnolence* when he imagined he was awake, were his two most prominent characteristics. *D. M. Wallace*, Russia, v.

2. In *pathol.*, a state intermediate between sleeping and waking.

somnolency (som′nō-len-si), *n.* [As *somnolence* (see *-cy*).] Same as *somnolence.*

somnolent (som′nō-lent), *a.* [< ME. *sompnolent*, < OF. *somnolent*, *sompnolent*, F. *somnolent* = Pr. *sompnolent* = Sp. *soñoliento* = Pg. *somnolento* = It. *sonnolento*, < L. *somnolentus*, *somnulentus*, ML. also *sompnolentus*, sleepy, drowsy, < L. *somnus*, sleep (= Gr. *ὕπνος*, sleep), akin to *sopor*, sleep, = AS. *swefan*, sleep, *swefen*, a dream: see *sweven*, and ef. *sopor*, *hypnotic*, etc.] Sleepy; drowsy; inclined to sleep; sluggish.

The Sperhauke Castell named is and rad,
Where it behouith to wacche nightes thre
Without any *sompnolent* siepe to be.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 5376.

He had no eye for such phenomena, because he had a *somnolent* want of interest in them.
De Quincey. (*Imp. Dict.*)

somnolently (som′nō-lent-li), *adv.* Drowsily.

somnolescent (som-nō-les′ent), *a.* [< *somnol(ent)* + *-escent.*] Half-asleep; somnolent; drowsy.

The rabid dog . . . shelters itself in obscure places—frequently in ditches by the roadside—and lies there in a *somnolescent* state for perhaps hours.
Encyc. Brit., XX. 201.

somnolism (som′nō-lizm), *n.* [< *somnol(ent)* + *-ism.*] The state of being in mesmeric sleep; the doctrine of mesmeric sleep. *Imp. Dict.*

Somnus (som′nus), *n.* [L., < *somnus*, sleep: see *somnolent.*] In *Rom. myth.*, the personification and god of sleep, the Greek Hypnos, a brother of Death (Mors or Thanatos), and a son of Night (Nox). In works of art Sleep and Death are represented alike as youths, often sleeping or holding inverted torches. Compare cut under *Thanatos.*

somonaunce†, *n.* A Middle English form of *summonance.*

somonce†, somons†, *n.* Middle English forms of *summons.*

somone†, sompne†, *v. t.* Middle English forms of *summon.*

sompnour†, *n.* A Middle English form of *sumner.*

Somzee's harmonica. See *harmonica.*

son[1] (sun), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *sonne*; < ME. *sone, sune, soun, sun,* < AS. *sunu* = OS. *sunu* = OFries. *sunu, sune, son* = MD. *sone,* D. *zoon* = MLG. *sone,* LG. *sone, son* = OHG. *sunu, sun,* MHG. *sun,* G. *sohn* = Icel. *sunr, sonr* = Sw. *son* = Dan. *søn* = Goth. *sunus* = OBulg. *synŭ* = Russ. *sinŭ, synŭ* = Pol. Bohem. *syn* = Lith. *sūnus* = Skt. *sūnu* = Zend *hunu,* son (also in Skt. rarely as fem., daughter); lit. 'one begotten,' with formative *-nu* (cf. Skt. *suta,* son, *sutā,* daughter, with pp. formative *-ta,* and Gr. *υἱός,* dial. *ὑϊός,* son, with formative *-yu* (?), also poet. *ὑιύς,* son, daughter), < √ *su,* beget, Skt. √ *sū, su,* beget, bear, bring forth. To the same root are referred *sow*[2], *swine,* etc.] **1.** A male child; the male issue of a parent, father or mother.

> 3et I a-vow verayly the avaunt that I made,
> I schal 3eply a3ayn & 3elde that I hy3t,
> & sothely sende to Saré a *soun* & an hayre.
> *Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), ii. 666.

The Town is called Jaff; for on of the *Sones* of Noe, that highte Japhet, founded it; and now it is clept Joppe.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 30.

A black bull, the *son* of a black cow. *Darwin.*

2. A male descendant, however distant; hence, in the plural, descendants in general.

Adam's *sons* are my brethren.
Shak., Much Ado, ii. 1. 66.

3. One adopted into a family; any young male dependent; any person in whom the relation of a son to a parent is perceived or imagined. Often used as a term of address by an old man to a young one, by a confessor to a penitent, etc.

The child grew, and she brought him unto Pharaoh's daughter, and he became her *son.* Ex. ii. 10.

Be plain, good *son,* and homely in thy drift.
Shak., R. and J., ii. 3. 55.

4. A person or thing born or produced, in relation to the producing soil, country, or the like.

To this her glorious *son* Great Britain is indebted for the happy conduct of her arms. *Steele,* Tatler, No. 5.

> Perhaps e'en Britain's utmost shore
> Shall cease to blush with strangers' gore,
> See arts her savage *sons* control.
> *Pope,* Choruses to Brutus, i.

Her [the earth's] tall *sons,* the cedar, oak, and pine.
Sir R. Blackmore, Creation, vi.

5. A person whose character partakes so much of some quality or characteristic as to suggest the relationship of son and parent: as, *sons* of light; *sons* of pride; the *son* of perdition.

They are villains, and the *sons* of darkness.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., ii. 4. 191.

> When night
> Darkens the streets, then wander forth the *sons*
> Of Belial. *Milton,* P. L., i. 501.

Every mother's son. See *mother*[1].—**Favorite son,** a statesman or politician assumed to be the especial choice of the people of his State for some high office, especially that of President. [Political slang, U. S.]

A *Favourite Son* is a politician respected or admired in his own State, but little regarded beyond it.
Bryce, Amer. Commonwealth, II. 153.

Son of a gun. See *gun*[1].—**Son of bast†.** See *bast*[2], *n.*—**Son of God.** (*a*) Christ. Mat. xxvi. 63. (*b*) One of Christ's followers; one of the regenerate.

As many as are led by the Spirit of God, they are the *sons of God.* Rom. viii. 14.

Son of man. (*a*) In the Old Testament, one of the descendants of Adam: especially used as a form of address in the Book of Ezekiel (in Dan. vii. 13 of the Messiah). (*b*) In the New Testament, Christ as the promised Messiah.—**Sons of Liberty,** in *Amer. hist.*: (*a*) In the years preceding the revolution, one of associations formed to forward the American cause. (*b*) One of the secret associations, similar to the Knights of the Golden Circle, formed in the North during the civil war, for the purpose of giving aid to the Confederacy.—**Sons of Sires,** or **Sons of Seventy-six,** a name said to have been applied to or assumed by members of the American or Know-nothing party. [Political slang, U. S.]—**Sons of the prophets.** See *school of the prophets,* under *prophet.*—**Sons of the South,** the name assumed by members of certain organizations formed in Missouri, about 1854, for the purpose of taking possession of Kansas in the interest of slavery.—**The Son,** the second person of the Trinity; Christ Jesus. Mat. xi. 27.

The Father sent *the Son* to be the Saviour of the world.
1 John iv. 14.

son[2]**†**, *n.* An original spelling of *sound*[5].

-son. A form of the termination *-tion,* in some words derived through Old French, as in *benison, malison, venison, reason, season, treason,* etc. See *-tion.*

sonabile (sō-nā'bē-le), *a.* [It., < *sonare,* sound: see *sonata.*] In *music,* resonant; sounding.

sonance (sō'nans), *n.* [= OIt. *sonanza,* a sounding, ringing; as *sonan(t)* + *-ce.*] **1†.** A sound; a tune; a call.

> Let the trumpets sound
> The tucket *sonance* and the note to mount.
> *Shak.,* Hen. V., iv. 2. 35.

2. Sonancy.

sonancy (sō'nan-si), *n.* [As *sonance* (see *-cy*).] The property or quality of having sound, or of being sonant; sonant character; sound.

A concise description of voice, then, is this: it is the audible result of a column of air emitted by the lungs, impressed with *sonancy* and variety of pitch by the larynx, and individualized by the mouth-organs.
Whitney, Life and Growth of Lang., iv.

sonant (sō'nant), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *sonnant* = Sp. Pg. It. *sonante,* < L. *sonan(t-)s,* ppr. of *sonare,* sound, make a noise, < *sonus,* a sound: see *sound*[5]. Cf. *assonant, consonant, dissonant, resonant.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or having sound; sounding.—**2.** In *pron.*, noting certain alphabetic sounds, as the vowels, semivowels, nasals, and voiced mutes and fricatives, the utterance of which includes the element of tone, or a vibration of the vocal chords, as *a, l, n, b, z, v* (the last three as opposed to *p, s, f,* which are similar utterances without tone); voiced, vocal, intonated (*soft* and *flat* are also sometimes used in the same sense).—**3.** In *entom.*, same as *sonorific,* 2.

II. *n.* In *pron.*, a sonant letter.

sonata (sō-nä'tä), *n.* [= F. *sonate* (> D. G. Dan. *sonate* = Sw. *sonat*) = Sp. Pg. *sonata,* < It. *sonata,* a sonata, < *sonata,* fem. pp. of *sonare,* sound, < L. *sonare,* sound: see *sound*[5]. Cf. *sonnet.*] **1.** In *music,* in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, any composition for instruments: opposed to *cantata.* These old sonatas were usually in more than one movement. The character of their themes and their structure varied widely, those called *church sonatas* tending to grave themes and a contrapuntal treatment, and the *chamber sonatas* resembling the canzona and the suite.

2. In *recent music,* an instrumental work, especially for the pianoforte, made up of three or four movements in contrasted rhythms but related keys, one or more of which are written in sonata form. The movements usually include an allegro with or without an introduction, a slow movement (usually adagio, largo, or andante), a minuet or scherzo with or without a trio appended, and a final allegro or presto, which is often a rondo. A certain unity of sentiment or style is properly traceable between the successive movements. The sonata is the most important form of homophonic composition for a single instrument. A sonata for a string quartet is called a *quartet,* and one for a full orchestra is called a *symphony.*—**Double sonata,** a sonata for two solo instruments.—**Sonata form,** in *music,* a form or method of composition in which two themes or subjects are developed according to a plan more or less like the following: (*a*) *exposition,* containing the first subject, followed by the second, properly in the key of the dominant or in the relative major (if the first be minor); (*b*) *development* or *working out,* consisting of a somewhat free treatment of the two subjects or parts of them, either singly or in conjunction; (*c*) *restatement,* containing the two subjects in succession, both in the original key, with a conclusion. The succession of sections and the relations of keys are open to considerable variation, and episodes often occur. The sonata form is distinctive of at least one movement of a sonata or symphony, and usually of the first and last; it also appears in many overtures.

sonatina (sō-nä-tē'nä), *n.* [It., dim. of *sonata:* see *sonata.*] In *music,* a short or simplified sonata.—**Sonatina form,** in *music,* a form or method of composition resembling the sonata form, but on a smaller scale, and usually lacking the development section.

sonation (sō-nā'shon), *n.* [= It. *sonazione;* < ML. *sonatio(n-),* a sounding, < L. *sonare,* sound: see *sound*[5], *v.*, *sonate.*] The giving forth of a sound; sounding. [Rare.]

But when what has the faculty of hearing, on the one hand, operates, and what has the faculty of sounding, on the other hand, sounds, then the actual hearing and the actual sounding take place conjointly; and of these the one may be called audition, the other *sonation.*
Sir W. Hamilton, tr. from Aristotle, Reid's Works, Note D.

Sonchus (song'kus), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), < L. *sonchus,* < Gr. *σόγχος,* the sow-thistle.] A genus of composite plants, of the tribe *Cichoriaceæ* and subtribe *Lactuceæ.* It is characterized by flower-heads commonly dilated at the base in fruit, with numerous compressed beakless achenes having from ten to twenty ribs and bearing a soft snowy-white pappus which is deciduous in a ring. There are about 30 species, widely diffused throughout the Old World and in Australasia; four species are naturalized as weeds in the United States, two of which are now almost cosmopolitan. They are annual or perennial herbs, having spreading radical leaves and upright stems clad with coarse clasping leaves which are often toothed with soft or rigid spines. The yellow heads are irregularly clustered at the summits of the few branches. The species are fond of barn-yards and moist rich soil, whence the name *sow-thistle. S. tenerrimus* is eaten as a salad in Italy, and *S. oleraceus* was once so used in various parts of Europe. (See *hare's-lettuce.*) The genus is reputed a galactagogue. One or two species with handsome leaves and flowers, from Madeira and the Canaries, are sometimes cultivated under glass. See *sow-thistle.*

soncie, soncy, *a.* See *sonsy.*

sond†, *n.* A Middle English form of *sund*[1], *sand*[2].

Sonday†, *n.* An obsolete form of *Sunday.*

sondet†, *n.* Same as *sand*[2].

sondelt†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *sendal.*

sondeli (son'de-li), *n.* [E. Ind.] The monjourou, muskrat, musk-shrew, or rat-tailed shrew of India, *Sorex murinus* (Linnæus, 1766), *S. myosurus* (Pallas, 1785), or *Crocidura myosura,* an insectivorous mammal, exhaling a strong musky odor. The name specially denotes a variety which is semi-domesticated, and sometimes called *gray musk-shrew* (*C. cærulea*), as distinguished from the wild brown musk-shrew.

Sondeli (*Crocidura myosura*).

sonder-cloud (son'dèr-kloud), *n.* A cirro-cumulus cloud. *Forster,* Atmospherie Phænomena (3d ed., 1823), p. 145. [Rare.]

sondry†, *a.* A Middle English form of *sundry.*

sonet†, *adv.* An old spelling of *soon.*

soneri (son'èr-i), *n.* [Hind. *sunahrī, sunahrū,* of gold, < *sonā,* gold.] Cloth of gold: an Indian term adopted as the name of native stuffs interwoven with gold.

song[1] (sông), *n.* [Se. also *sang*; < ME. *song, sang,* < AS. *sang, song,* singing, song, a song, poem, poetry, = OS. *sang* = OFries. *song, sang* = MD. *sanc,* D. *zang* = MLG. *sank,* LG. *sang* = OHG. *sang,* MHG. *sanc,* G. *gesang* = Icel. *söngr* = Sw. *sång* = Dan. *sang* = Goth. *saggws,* song; also collectively, OHG. **gasang, kisaneh,* MHG. *gesanc,* G. *gesang,* song; from the verb, AS. *singan* (pret. *sang*), etc., sing: see *sing.*] **1.** Singing; vocal music in general; utterance in tones of musical quality and succession, with or without words: opposed to *speech* and to *instrumental music.*

For the tired slave *Song* lifts the languid oar.
Wordsworth, Power of Sound, iv.

2. The musical cry of some birds (see *singing bird,* under *sing*) and, by extension, of some other animals.

> Trees, brannches, birds, and *songs* were framed fitt
> For to allure fraile mind to carelesse ease.
> *Spenser,* F. Q., II. vi. 13.

3. A short poem intended for singing, or set to music; a ballad or lyric. A song is properly distinguished by brevity, free use of rhythmic accent and rime, more or less division into stanzas or strophes, often with a refrain or burden, comparative directness and simplicity of sentiment, and a decidedly lyrical manner throughout.

> Out on you, owls! nothing but *songs* of death?
> *Shak.,* Rich. III., iv. 4. 509.

> The bard who first adorn'd our native tongue
> Tun'd to his British lyre this ancient *song.*
> *Dryden,* To the Duchess of Ormond with Pal. and Arc.

> Perhaps it may turn out a *sang,*
> Perhaps turn out a sermon.
> *Burns,* Epistle to a Young Friend.

4. A partienlar melody or musical setting for such a poem, for either one or several voices (in the latter case usually called a *part-song* or *glee*). Songs are generally written in song form, but are often irregular also. They usually contain but a single movement, and have an accompaniment of a varying amount of elaboration. They are classified as *folk-songs,* which spring up more or less unconaciously among the common people, or *art-songs,* which are deliberately composed by musicians (see *lied*); as *strophic,* when made up of a movement repeated for the several strophes, or *composed through,* when the music varies with the successive strophes; or they are named by reference to their general subject or style, as *rustic, patriotic, national, martial, naval, nuptial, hunting, bacchanalian,* etc.

5. Poetry; poetical composition; verse.

> This subject for heroic *song*
> Pleased me. *Milton,* P. L., ix. 25.

6. A mere trifle; something of little or no value: as, I bought it for a *song.* [Colloq.]—**Comic, Gregorian, melismatic, nuptial, old song.** See the adjectives.—**Master of song, master of the song†.** See *master*[1].—**Song form,** in *music,* a form or method of composition consisting in general of three sections, the

first and last being nearly the same, and the second being contrasted with the first.—**Song of degrees.** See *degree.*—**Song of Solomon, Song of Songs,** Canticles (see *canticle*).—**Song of the Three Holy Children,** an addition to the book of Daniel, found in the Septuagint and in the Apocrypha, purporting to be the prayer and song of the three Hebrews in the fiery furnace. A part of it is used in Christian liturgies under the above title, in the Western Church usually under the title *Benedicite.* See *canticle.*—**Syllabic song.** See *metismatic song.*—**To sing another song.** See *sing.* (See also *even-song, plain-song.*)

song[2]†. A Middle English preterit of *sing.*

song-bird (sông'bėrd), *n.* A bird that sings; a singing bird, or songster.

song-book (sông'bůk), *n.* [< ME. **songbok,* < AS. *sangbōc,* a song-book, musie-book, a book of cantieles and hymns (= D. *zangboek* = MLG. *sankbok* = G. *gesangbuch* = Iceel. *sǫngbōk* = Sw. *sångbok* = Dan. *sangbog,* a song-book), < *sang,* song, + *bōc,* book.] **1.** A colleetion of songs or other voeal musie forming a book or volume; speeifically, a hymn-book.—**2.** In the Anglo-Saxon ehureh, the portass or breviary.

The *song-book* corresponded with the Salisbury portous and the Roman breviary.
Rock, Church of our Fathers, III. ii. 20.

song-craft (sông'kråft), *n.* [A mod. revived form of AS. *sangeræft,* the art of singing, the art of poetry, < *sang,* song, + *ræft,* art, eraft.] The art of composing songs; skill in versification.

Written with little skill of *song-craft.*
Longfellow, Hiawatha, Int.

songer†, *n.* [< ME. *songere,* < AS. *sangere* (= D. *zanger* = OHG. *sangari,* MHG. *senger,* G. *sänger* = Iceel. *sǫngvari* = Dan. *sanger* = Sw. *sångare*), a singer, psalmist, < *sang,* song: see *song*[1]. Cf. *singer*[1] and *songster.*] A singer.

songewariet, *n.* [ME., < OF. **songewarie,* observation of dreams, < *songe* (< L. *somnium*), dream, + *warir,* guard, keep: see *ware*[1].] The observation or interpretation of dreams.

Ac I haue no sauoure in *songewarie,* for I see it ofte faille.
Piers Plowman (B), vii. 148.

songful (sông'fůl), *a.* [< *song*[1] + *-ful.*] Disposed or able to sing; melodious. *Savage.* [Rare.]

songish (sông'ish), *a.* [< *song*[1] + *-ish*[1].] Consisting of or containing songs. [Rare.]

The other, which, for want of a proper English word, I must call the *songish* part, must abound in the softness and variety of numbers, its principal intention being to please the hearing. *Dryden,* Albion and Albanians, Pref.

songle (song'gl), *n.* [Formerly also *songal, sangow;* a var. of *single*[1], in same sense.] A handful of gleanings. [Prov. Eng.]

I have just this last week obtained a goodly *songle* of S. Staffordshire words. *N. and Q.,* 7th ser., VIII. 363.

songless (sông'les), *a.* [< *song*[1] + *-less.*] **1.** Without song; not singing.

Silent rows the *songless* gondolier.
Byron, Childe Harold, iv. 3.

2. In *ornith.*: (*a*) Not singing; unable to sing; not a singer: as, the female mocking-bird is *songless;* most birds are *songless* in winter. (*b*) Having no singing-apparatus, and consequently unable to sing; not a song-bird; nonoscine; clamatorial or mesomyodian, as a passerine bird: as, the *Mesomyodi,* or *songless Passeres.*

songman (sông'man), *n.*; pl. *songmen* (-men). **1.** A singer, especially a singer of songs; a gleeman.

She hath made me four and twenty nosegays for the shearers, three-man *song-men* all, and every good ones.
Shak., W. T., iv. 3. 45.

2. A lay viear. See *lay*[4].

song-muscle (sông'mus″l), *n.* In *ornith.*, any muscle of the syrinx or lower larynx of a bird concerned in the act of singing, by the operation of whieh the voice is modulated; any muscle of voealization. These syringeal muscles reach their highest development in number and complexity of arrangement in the *Oscines, Polymyodi,* or *Acromyodi,* in which group of birds there are normally five pairs—the tensor posterior longus, tensor anterior longus, tensor posterior brevis, tensor anterior brevis, and sternotrachealis.

There is no question of its being by the action of the syringeal muscles . . . that the expansion of the bronchi, both as to length and diameter, is controlled, and, as thereby the sounds uttered by the Bird are modified, they are properly called the *Song-muscles.*
A. Newton, Encyc. Brit., XVIII. 29.

song-sparrow (sông'spar″ō), *n.* **1.** The hedge-sparrow, *Accentor modularis.* See cut under *Accentor.* [Eng.]—**2.** A small fringilline bird of North Ameriea, of the genus *Melospiza,* a sweet songster, with a streaked brown, gray, and white plumage without any yellow. The best-known is *M. fasciata,* one of the most familiar birds of the eastern half of the country; there are several other species or varieties in the west, the most distinct of which is the Kodiak song-sparrow, *M. cinerea.* The common species is 6¼ inches long and 8¾ in extent of wings, and the markings of the breast are gathered into a characteristic pectoral spot. It nests on the ground, and lays four or five spotted and clouded eggs. Its song is remarkably sweet and hearty, and the plain little bird is deservedly a great favorite. It is also called *silver-tongue.*—**Oregon song-sparrow,** *Melospiza fasciata guttata,* a western variety of the common song-sparrow.


Song-sparrow (*Melospiza fasciata*).

songster (sông'stėr), *n.* [< ME. **songstre* (?), < AS. **sangestre, sangistre, sangystre,* a female singer, < *sang,* song, + fem. suffix *-estre,* E. *-ster.* Cf. *songer.*] **1.** One who or that whieh sings or is skilled in singing.

Every *songster* had sung out his fit.
B. Jonson, Neptune's Triumph.

Specifically, in *ornith.*: (*a*) A singer; a singing bird. (*b*) *pl.* Specifically, singing birds: the *Oscines, Cantores, Cantatores, Acromyodi,* or *Polymyodi.*

2. A writer of songs or poems.

Silk will draw some sneaking *songster* thither.
It is a rhyming age, and verses swarm
At every stall. *B. Jonson,* An Elegy (Underwoods, lxi).

songstress (sông'stres), *n.* [< *songster* + *-ess.*] A female singer; also, a female singing bird.

The trill . . .
Of that shy *songstress,* whose love-tale
Might tempt an angel to descend,
While hovering o'er the moonlight vale.
Wordsworth, Power of Sound.

song-thrush (sông'thrush), *n.* One of the eommon thrushes of Europe, *Turdus musicus;* the mavis or throstle, closely related to the mistle-thrush, redwing, and fieldfare. It is 9 inches in length, and 14 in extent of wings. The upper parts are yellowish-brown, reddening on the head; the wing-coverts are tipped with reddish-yellow; the fore neck and breast are yellowish, with brownish-black arrow-heads; the lower wing-coverts are reddish-yellow; and the belly is white. See cut under *thrush.*

sonifaction (son-i-fak'shọn), *n.* [< L. *sonus,* sound, + *factio(n-),* < *facere,* produce.] The production of sound; a noise-making; especially, the stridulation of insects, as distinguished from vocalization: as, the *sonifaction* of the cicada or katydid.

A mode of *sonifaction* . . . similar to that where a boy runs along a fence pushing a stick against the pickets.
Stand. Nat. Hist., II. 307.

sonifer (son'i-fėr), *n.* [< L. *sonus,* sound, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] An acoustic instrument for collecting sound and conveying it to the ear of a partially deaf person. It is a bell or receiver of metal, from which the sound-waves are conducted to the ear by a flexible pipe. *E. H. Knight.*

soniferous (sō-nif'e-rus), *a.* [< L. *sonus,* sound, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Conveying or producing sound.

son-in-law (sun'in-lâ″), *n.* [< ME. *sone in lawe:* see *son*[1] and *law*[1].] The husband of one's daughter.

sonless (sun'les), *a.* [< *son*[1] + *-less.*] Having no son; without a son.

If the Emperour die *son-lesse,* a successor is chosen, of such a spirit as their present affaires do require.
Sandys, Travailes, p. 133.

sonnet†, *n.* A Middle English form of *sun*[1].

sonnekin†, *n.* [Early mod. E., later **sonkin,* < *son*[1] + *-kin.*] A little son. [Nonce-word.]

παιδίον, *sonnekin,* or litle sonne.
Udall, tr. of Apophthegms of Erasmus, p. 233, note.

Sonneratia (son-e-rā'shi-ạ), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus filius, 1781), named after P. *Sonnerat* (1745–1814), a French traveler and naturalist.] A genus of polypetalous plants, of the order *Lythrariex* and tribe *Lythreæ.* It is characterized by flowers having a bell-shaped calyx with from four to eight lobes, as many small petals or sometimes none, numerous stamens, and a many-celled ovary which becomes a roundish berry stipitate in the calyx and filled with a granular pulp. It includes 5 or 6 species, natives of tropical shores, chiefly in eastern Africa and Asia, also in Madagascar and Australia. They are smooth-branched trees or shrubs, with opposite coriaceous oblong entire and almost veinless leaves, and large bractless flowers in terminal clusters of three each or solitary in the axils. *S. apetala,* a tree of 40 feet, growing in Indian mangrove-swamps flooded by the tide, has the name of *kambala* (which see). *S. acida,* with a height of 15 feet, grows in large masses in similar situations ranging further east: its leaves are the food of a silkworm, and its acid and slightly bitter fruit is used as a condiment.

sonnet (son'et), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *sonette;* = D. *sonnet,* < F. *sonnet,* OF. *sonet,* a song, = Sp. Pg. *soneto* = It. *sonetto,* < Pr. *sonet,* a song (> G. Sw. *sonett* = Dan. *sonet,* a sonnet, canzonet), dim. of *son,* sound, tune, song, < L. *sonus,* a sound: see *sound*[5].] **1.** A song; a ballad; a short poem.

I have a *sonnet* that will serve the turn.
Shak., T. G. of V., iii. 2. 93.

Teach me some melodious *sonnet,*
Sung by flaming tongues above.
R. Robinson, Come, Thou Fount of Every Blessing.

Specifically—**2.** A short poem in fixed form, limited to fourteen lines with a preseribed disposition of rimes. The form is of Italian origin. A sonnet is generally written in decasyllabic or five-foot measure; but it may be written in octosyllabics. It consists of two divisions or groups of lines—(1) a major group of eight lines or two quatrains, and (2) a minor group of six lines or two tercets. The quatrains are arranged thus: *a, b, b, a; a, b, b, a;* the tercets, either *c, d, c, d, c, d,* or *c, d, e, c, d, e.* In modern French examples the order of the tercets is generally *c, c, d, e, d, e.* There are various deviations from the sonnet as thus described; but by purists the above is regarded as the orthodox form, established by long practice and prescription, all others being ranked simply as quatorzains, or what Lamb called *fourteeners.* With regard to the material of the poem, it is generally considered that it should be the expression of a single thought, idea, or sentiment.

I can beste allowe to eall those *Sonnets* whiche are of foure tene lynes, euery line conteyning tenne syllables.
Gascoigne, Notes on Eng. Verse (ed. Arber), § 14.

sonnet (son'et), *v.* [< *sonnet, n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To celebrate in sonnets. [Rare.]

Daniel hath divinely *sonnetted* the matchless beauty of Delia. *Francis Meres,* in Arber's Eng. Garner, II. 96.

2. To cover or fill with sonnets. [Rare.]

Hee will be an Inamorato Poeta, and *sonnet* a whole quire of paper in praise of Ladie Manibetter, his yeolowfac'd mistres. *Nashe,* Pierce Penilesse, p. 17.

II. *intrans.* To compose sonnets.

Nor list I *sonnet* of my mistress' face,
To paint some Blowesse with a borrow'd grace.
Bp. Hall, Satires, I. i. 5.

sonneteer, sonnetteer (son-e-tēr'), *n.* [< It. *sonettiere* (= Sp. *sonetero*), a composer of sonnets, < *sonetto,* a sonnet: see *sonnet.*] A composer of sonnets or small poems: usually with a touch of contempt.

Our little *sonnetteers* . . . have too narrow souls to judge of poetry. *Dryden,* All for Love, Pref.

The noble *sonnetteer* would trouble thee no more with his madrigals. *Wycherley,* Plain Dealer, i. 1.

sonneteer, sonnetteer (son-e-tēr'), *v. i.* [< *sonneteer, n.*] To compose sonnets; rime.

Rhymers *sonneteering* in their sleep. *Mrs. Browning.*

In the very height of that divine *sonneteering* love of Laura. *Lowell,* Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 368.

sonneting† (son'et-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *sonnet, v.*] **1.** The making or composing of sonnets, as in praise or celebration of something; the writing of poetry.

Tut! he is famous for his revelling,
For fine set speeches, and for *sonnetting.*
Marston, Satires, i. 42.

Two whole pages . . . praise the Remonstrant even to the *sonetting* of his fresh cheeks, quick eyes, round tongue, agil hand, and nimble invention.
Milton, Apology for Smectymnuus.

2. Song; singing.

Leavie groves now mainely ring
With each sweet bird's *sonneting.*
W. Browne, Thyrsis' Praise to his Mistress.

sonnetist, sonnettist (son'et-ist), *n.* [= Pg. *sonetista;* as *sonnet* + *-ist.*] A sonneteer.

The prophet of the heav'nly lyre,
Great Solomon, sings in the English quire;
And is become a new-found *sonnetist.*
Bp. Hall, Satires, I. viii. 9.

sonnetize (son'et-īz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *sonnetized,* ppr. *sonnetizing.* [< *sonnet* + *-ize.*] **I.** *intrans.* To compose sonnets.

II. *trans.* To make the subject of a sonnet; celebrate in a sonnet.

Now could I *sonnetize* thy piteous plight.
Southey, Nondescripts, v.

sonnetteer, sonnettist. See *sonneteer, sonnetist.*

sonnet-writer (son'et-rī″tėr), *n.* A writer of sonnets; a sonneteer.

sonnish†, *a.* See *sunnish.*

Sonnite, *n.* See *Sunnite.*

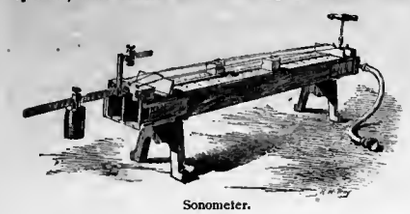
sonny (sun'i), *n.* [Dim. of *son*[1].] A familiar form of address in speaking to a boy.

Strike him, *sonny,* strike him!
New Princeton Rev., V. 371.

Sonoma oak. An oak, *Quercus Kelloggii* (*Q. Sonomensis*), of the mountains of Oregon and California. It is a tree of moderate size, valued chiefly as fuel, but furnishing also some tan-bark.

sonometer (sō-nom'e-tėr), *n.* [< L. *sonus,* sound, + Gr. *μέτρον,* measure.] **1.** An apparatus used in experimenting upon musical

strings or wires, and in illustrating the laws which govern their transverse vibrations. It consists of a sounding-board upon suitable supports, so arranged that two strings may be stretched above it side by side; their tension and their lengths may be varied at



Sonometer.

will by changing the position of the bridges; the strings are usually set in vibration by a bow. With this apparatus it may be proved experimentally that the number of vibrations in the musical note given by a string varies inversely as its length and diameter, directly as the square root of the tension, and inversely as the square root of its density.

2. An instrument, consisting of a small bell fixed on a table, for testing the effects of treatment for deafness.—3. In *elect.*, an apparatus for testing metals by means of an induction-coil, with which is associated a telephone. See *induction-balance*.

Sonora gum. See *gum*[2].

sonore (sō-nōr′re), *adv.* [< It. *sonoro:* see *sonorous.*] In *music*, in a loud, sonorous manner.

sonorescence (sō-nō-res′ens), *n.* [< *sonorescen(t)* + *-ce.*] The property of some substances, as hard rubber, of emitting a sound when an intermittent beam of radiant heat or light falls upon them. See *radiophony.*

sonorescent (sō-nō-res′ent), *a.* [< *sonor-ous* + *-escent.*] Possessing the property of sonoreseence.

sonorific (sō-nō-rif′ik), *a.* [< L. *sonor*, a sound (< *sonare*, sound), + *-ficus*, < *facere*, make.] 1. Making sound: as, the *sonorific* quality of a body.

This will evidently appear . . . if he should ask me why a clock strikes and points to the hour, and I should say it is by an indicating form and *sonorifick* quality.
Watts, Logic, I. vi. § 3.

2. In *zoöt.*, sound-producing; making a noise, as the stridulating organs of a cricket: distinguished from *vocal* or *phonetic.* Also *sonant.*

sonority (sō-nor′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *sonorité* = Sp. *sonoridad* = Pg. *sonoridade* = It. *sonorità*, < LL. *sonorita(t-)s*, fullness of sound, < L. *sonorus*, sounding, sonorous: see *sonorous.*] Sonorousness.

Few can really so surrender their ears as to find pleasure in restless *sonority* for many minutes at a time.
E. Gurney, in Nineteenth Century, XIII. 445.

sonorophone (sō-nō′rō-fōn), *n.* [< L. *sonorus*, sonorous, + Gr. *φωνή*, sound, voice.] A variety of bombardon.

sonorous (sō-nō′rus), *a.* [= F. *sonore* = Sp. Pg. It. *sonoro*, < L. *sonorus*, sounding, loud-sounding, < *sonor*, sound, noise, allied to *sonus*, sound, < *sonare*, sound: see *sound*[5].] 1. Giving sound, as when struck; resonant; sounding.

Sonorous metal blowing martial sounds.
Milton, P. L., i. 540.

A body is only *sonorous* when put into a particular condition of vibration. *J. Sully*, Outlines of Psychol., p. 155.

2. Giving a loud or full-volumed sound; loud-sounding: as, a *sonorous* voice.

And lo! with a summons *sonorous*
Sounded the bell from its tower.
Longfellow, Evangeline, i. 4.

3. Having an imposing sound; high-sounding: as, a *sonorous* style.

The Italian opera seldom sinks into a poorness of language, but, amidst all the meanness and familisrity of the thoughts, has something beautiful and *sonorous* in the expression. *Addison*, Remarks on Italy (ed. Bohn), I. 393.

4. Sonant: as, the vowels are *sonorous.*—**Sonorous figures**, those figures which are formed by the vibrations produced by sound. Thus, when a layer of fine sand is strewn on a disk of glass or metal, and a violin-bow drawn down on the edge of the disk, a musical note will be heard, accompanied by motion in the sand, which will gather itself to those parts that continue at rest—that is, to the nodal lines, forming what are termed *sonorous figures.* See *nodal lines*, under *nodal.*—**Sonorous râle.** See *dry râle*, under *râle.*—**Sonorous stone**, a common emblem in use as a part of Chinese decoration and also as a mark for certain porcelain vases and similar objects. The figure is intended to represent one of those stones which when hung from a frame and struck with a mallet produce musical notes.

sonorously (sō-nō′rus-li), *adv.* In a sonorous manner; with sound; with an imposing sound.

sonorousness (sō-nō′rus-nes), *n.* Sonorous character or quality: as, the *sonorousness* of metals, of a voice, of style, etc.

Don't you perceive the *sonorousness* of these old dead Latin phrases? *O. W. Holmes*, Autocrat, v.

sons, sonce (sons), *n.* [< Gael. Ir. *sonas*, prosperity, happiness; cf. Gael. *sona*, happy.] Prosperity; felicity; abundance. [Scotch.]

sonship (sun′ship), *n.* [< *son*[1] + *-ship.*] The relation of son; filiation; the character, rights, duties, and privileges of a son.

Regeneration on the part of the grantor, God Almighty, means admission or adoption into *sonship*, or spiritual citizenship. *Waterland*, Works, III. 348.

Sonstadt solution. See *solution.*

sonsy, soncy (son′si), *a.* [Also *sonsie, soncie;* < *sons, sonce*, + *-y*[1].] Lucky; happy; good-humored; well-conditioned; buxom. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

His honest, *sonsie*, baws'nt face
Aye gat him friends in ilka place.
Burns, The Twa Dogs.

"Is she a pretty girl?" said the Duke; "her sister does not get beyond a good comely *sonsy* lass."
Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xxxix.

sontag (son′tag), *n.* [Named after Henriette *Sontag*, a famous singer (died 1854).] A knitted or crocheted covering for a woman's shoulders. It was worn outside the dress like a cape, and was tied down round the waist.

sonty† (son′ti), *n.* [Also *santy;* an abbr. of *sanctity.*] Sanctity: a reduced form occurring, usually in the plural, in the phrase *God's sonty*, used as an oath.

By *God's sonties*, 'twill be a hard way to hit.
Shak., M. of V., iii. 2. 47.

sooa, *n.* Same as *suar.*

soocey, *n.* See *susi.*

soochong, *n.* See *souchong.*

soodra, sooder, *n.* Same as *sudra.*

Soofee, *n.* See *Sufi.*

soojee, *n.* See *sujee.*

sool, *n.* See *soul*[2].

soola-clover (sö′lä-klō″vėr), *n.* See *Hedysarum.*

soom (söm), *v.* A Scotch form of *swim.*

soon (sön or sùn), *adv.* [< ME. *soone, sone, soune, sune* (compar. *sonere, sonnere, sunnere*), < AS. *sōna* (with adverbial suffix *-a*, as in *twiwa*, twice, etc., not present in most of the other forms) = OS. *sāna, sāno, sāne, sān* = OFries. *sān, sōn* = MD. *saen* = MLG. *sān* = MHG. *sān* (cf. OHG. MHG. *sā*); cf. Icel. *senn*, soon; Goth. *suns*, immediately; prob. akin to AS. *swā*, etc., so: see *so*[1].] 1†. At once; forthwith; immediately.

Thanne he assoilled hir *sone*. *Piers Plowman* (B), iii. 47.

2. In a short time; at an early date or an early moment; before long; shortly; presently: as, winter will *soon* be here; I hope to see you *soon.*

Now doth he frown,
And 'gins to chide, but *soon* she stops his lips.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, i. 46.

We knew that the Spaniards would *soon* be after us, and one man falling into their hands might be the ruin of us all, by giving an account of our strength and condition. *Dampier*, Voyages, I. 2.

3. Early; before the time specified is much advanced; when the time, event, or the like has but just arrived: as, *soon* in the morning; *soon* at night (that is, early in the evening, or as *soon* as night sets in); *soon* at five o'clock (that is, as *soon* as the hour of five arrives): an old locution still in use in the southern United States.

Within my twenty yere of age,
Whan that love taketh his corage
Of yonge folke, I wente *soone*
To bed, as I was wont to doon.
Rom. of the Rose, v. 23.

Soon at five o'clock,
Please you, I'll meet with you upon the mart.
Shak., C. of E., i. 2. 26.

4. Early; before the usual, proper, set, or expected time.

How is it that ye are come so *soon* to day? Ex. ii. 18.

These considerations moved me to hasten my departure somewhat *sooner* than I intended.
Swift, Gulliver's Travels, i. 8.

5. Quickly; speedily; easily.

It schalle be don *sunnere*, and with lasse cost, than and a man made it in his owne Hous. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 214.

She burn'd out love, as *soon* as straw out-burneth.
Shak., Pass. Pilg., l. 98.

I can cure the gout or stone in some, *sooner* than Divinity, pride, or avarice in others.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, ii. 9.

6. Readily; willingly; gladly: in this sense generally accompanied by *would* or some other word expressing will, and often in the comparative *sooner*, 'rather.'

I . . . *would* as *soon* see a river winding through woods and meadows as when it is tossed up in such a variety of figures at Versailles.
Addison, To Congreve, Blois, Dec., 1699.

I am an extravagant young fellow who wants to borrow money—you I take to be a prudent old fellow, who have got money to lend—I am blockhead enough to give fifty per cent. *sooner* than not have it.
Sheridan, School for Scandal, iii. 3.

As soon as, the moment that; immediately after: as, *as soon as* the mail arrives I shall let you know; *as soon as* he saw the police he ran off.

His Sustre fulfilled not his Wille: for *als sone as* he was ded sche delyvered alle the Lordes out of Presoun, and lete hem gon, eche Lord to his owne.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 89.

A man who belongs to the army only in time of peace, . . . and retires *as soon as* he thinks it likely that he may be ordered on an expedition, is justly thought to have disgraced himself. *Macaulay*, Sir William Temple.

No sooner than, as soon as; just as.—**Soon and anon**†, forthwith; promptly.

Johne toke the munkes horse be the hede
Ful *sone and anone*.
Robin Hood and the Monk (Child's Ballads, V. 9).

Sooner or later, at some future time, near or remote: often implying that the event spoken of will inevitably occur.—**Soon sot.** See *sot.*, 2 and 3. *Betimes*, etc. (see *early*), promptly, quickly.—6. *Lief.*

soon† (sön or sùn), *a.* [< *soon, adv.*] Early; speedy; quick.

The end of these wars, of which they hope for a *soon* and prosperous issue. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, i.

Make your *soonest* haste;
So your desires are yours.
Shak., A. and C., iii. 4. 27.

Soonee, *n.* See *Sunni.*

soonly† (sön′li or sùn′li), *adv.* [< *soon* + *-ly*[2].] Quickly; promptly. [Rare.]

A mason meets with a stone that wants no cutting, and *soonly* approving of it, places it in his work. *Dr. H. More.*

soop (söp), *v. t.* [< Icel. *sōpa*, sweep: see *swoop, sweep.*] To sweep. [Scotch.]

sooping (sö′ping), *n.* [Verbal n. of *soop, v.*] 1. The act of sweeping, as with a broom.

A wheen cork-headed, barmy-brained gowks! that wunna let puir folk sae muckle as die in quiet wi' their sossings and their *soopings*. *Scott*, St. Ronan's Well, xxxii.

2. What is swept together: generally in the plural. [Scotch in both senses.]

soorack, *n.* See *sourock.*

soord†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *sward.*

soorma, *n.* See *surma.*

soorock, *n.* See *sourock.*

soosoo, *n.* See *susu.*

soot[1] (sůt or söt), *n.* [< ME. *soot, sote, sot,* < AS. *sōt*, also written *soot*, = MD. *soet* = MLG. *sōt*, LG. *sott* = Icel. *sōt* = Sw. *sot* = Dan. *sod*, soot; = Ir. *suth* = Gael. *suith* = W. *swta* (perhaps < E.) = Lith. *sodis*, usually in pl. *sodzei*, soot. Cf. F. *suie*, dial. *suje* = Pr. *suia, suga* = Cat. *sutja*, soot, prob. from the Celtic.] A black substance formed by combustion, or disengaged from fuel in the process of combustion, rising in fine particles and adhering to the sides of the chimney or pipe conveying the smoke. The soot of coal and that of wood differ very materially in their composition, the former containing more finely divided carbon than the latter. Coal-soot also contains considerable quantities of ammonium sulphate and chlorid. The soot of wood has a peculiar empyreumatic odor and bitter taste. It is very complex in composition, containing potash, soda, lime, and magnesia, combined with both organic and inorganic acids. It has been used to some extent in medicine as a tonic and antispasmodic.

Soot, of reke or smoke. Fuligo. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 465.

We could not speak, no more than if
We had been choked with *soot*.
Coleridge, Ancient Mariner, ii.

Soot-cancer, epithelioma apparently due to the irritating action of soot on the skin, seen in chimney-sweeps.

soot[1] (sůt or söt), *v. t.* [< *soot*[1], *n.*] To mark, cover, or treat with soot.

The land was *sooted* before. *Mortimer.*

soot[2]†, **sootet**†. Middle English forms of *sweet.*

soot-dew (sůt′dū), *n.* In *bot.*, a black fuliginous coating covering parts of living plants. It is caused by fungi of the genus *Fumago.*

sooterkin† (sö′tėr-kin), *n.* [Appar. of D. origin, but no corresponding D. term appears.] A kind of false birth fabled to be produced by Dutch women from sitting over their stoves (*Johnson*); hence, an abortive scheme or attempt.

He has all the pangs and throes of a fanciful poet, but is never delivered of any more perfect issue of his phlegmatick brain than a dull Dutchwoman's *sooterkin* is of her body. *Dryden*, Remarks on The Empress of Morocco.

All that on Folly Frenzy could beget,
Fruits of dull heat, and *sooterkins* of wit.
Pope, Dunciad, i. 126.

sootflake (sůt′flāk), *n.* A flake or particle of soot; a smut; a smudge.

The *sootflake* of so many a summer still
Clung to their fancies. *Tennyson*, Sea Dreams.

sooth (söth), *a.* [< ME. *sooth, soth, sothe,* < AS. *sōth* = OS. *sōth, suoth, suot* = Icel. *sannr* (for

santhr*) = Sw. *sann* = Dau. *sand* = Goth. **suths* (in deriv. *suthjan, suthjōn*, soothe) (cf. *sunjeins*, true, *sunja*, truth) = Skt. *sat* (for **sant*), true (cf. *satya* (for **santya*), true, = Gr. *ἐτεός*, true), = L. **sen(t-)s*, being, in *præsen(t-)s*, being before, present, *absen(t-)s*, being away, absent, later *en(t-)s*, being (see *ens, entity*); orig. ppr. of the verb represented by L. *esse*, Gr. *εἶναι*, Skt. √ *as*, be (3d pers. pl. AS. *synd* = G. *sind* = L. *sunt* = Skt. *santi*): see *am* (*are, is*), *sin*[1], etc. From the L. form are ult. E. *ens, entity, essence*, etc., *present, absent*, etc.; from the Gr., *etymon*, etc.; from the Skt., *suttee*.] **1. Being in accordance with truth; conformed to fact; true; real. [Obsolete, archaic, or Scotch in this and the following use.]

God wot, thing is never the lasse *sooth*,
Thogh every wight ne may hit nat yaee.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 14.

If thou speak'st false,
Upon the next tree shalt thou hang alive,
Till famine cling thee; if thy speech be *sooth*,
I care not if thou dost for me as much.
Shak., Macbeth, v. 5. 40.

2. Truthful; trustworthy; reliable.

The *soothest* shepherd that e'er piped on plains.
Milton, Comus, l. 823.

A destined errant-knight I come,
Announced by prophet *sooth* and old.
Scott, L. of the L., i. 24.

3. Soothing; agreeable; pleasing; delicious. [Rare.]

Jellies *soother* than the creamy curd,
And lucent syrops, tinct with cinnamon.
Keats, Eve of St. Agnes, xxx.

sooth (söth), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *soothe;* < ME. *sooth, sothe, soth,* < AS. *sōth*, the truth, < *sōth*, true: see *sooth, a.*] **1.** Truth; reality; fact. [Obsolete or archaic.]

To say the *sooth*, . . .
My people are with sickness much enfeebled.
Shak., Hen. V., iii. 6. 151.

Found ye all your knights return'd,
Or was there *sooth* in Arthur's prophecy?
Tennyson, Holy Grail.

2†. Soothsaying; prognostication.

Tis inconuenient, mighty Potentate, . . .
To scorne the *sooth* of science [astrology] with contempt.
Greene, James IV., i. 1.

The *soothe* of byrdes by beating of their wynges.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., December.

3†. Cajolery; fair speech; blandishment.

That e'er this tongue of mine,
That laid the sentence of dread banishment
On yon proud man, should take it off again
With words of *sooth!* *Shak.*, Rich. II., iii. 3. 136.

With a *sooth* or two more I had effected it.
They would have set it down under their hands.
B. Jonson, Epicœne, v. 1.

For sooth. See *forsooth.*—**In good sooth,** in good truth; in reality.

Rude, in sooth; *in good sooth*, very rude.
Shak., T. and C., iii. 1. 60.

In sooth, in truth; in fact; indeed; truly.

In sothe too me the matire queynte is;
For as too hem i toke none hede.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 50.

In sooth, I know not why I am so sad;
It wearies me. *Shak.*, M. of V., i. 1.

sooth, *v.* See *soothe.*

sooth (söth), *adv.* [< ME. *sothe;* < *sooth, a.*] **1†.** Truly; truthfully.

He that seith most *sothest* sonnest ys y-blamed.
Piers Plowman (C), iv. 439.

2. In sooth; indeed: often used interjectionally.

Yes, *sooth;* and so do you. *Shak.*, M. N. D., iii. 2. 265.

And, *sooth*,
'Twere Christian mercy to finish him, Ruth.
Whittier, Mogg Megone, i.

soothe (söTH), *v.*; pret. and pp. *soothed*, ppr. *soothing*. [Also *sooth;* < ME. *sothien, isothien*, confirm, verify, < AS. *ge-sōthian*, prove to be true, confirm (cf. *gesōth*, a parasite, flatterer, in a gloss) (= Icel. Sw. *sanna* = Dan. *sande*, verify, = Goth. *suthjan, suthjōn*, soothe), < *sōth*, true: see *sooth, a.*] **I.** *trans.* **1†.** To prove true; verify; confirm as truth.

Ich hit wulle *sothien*
Ase ich hit bi write suggen.
Layamon, l. 8491.

Then must I *sooth* it, what euer it is;
For what he sayth or doth can not be amisse.
Udall, Roister Doister, i. 1.

This affirmation of the archbishop, being greatlie *soothed* out with his craftie vtterance, . . . confirmed by the French freends.
Harrison, Descrip. of Eng., ii. 1 (Holinshed's Chron., I.).

2†. To confirm the statements of; maintain the truthfulness of (a person); bear out.

Sooth me in all I say;
There 's a main end in it.
Massinger, Duke of Milan, v. 2.

3†. To assent to; yield to; humor by agreement or concession.

Sooth, to flatter immoderatelie, or hold vp one in his talke, and affirme it to be true which he speaketh.
Baret, 1580.

Is't good to *soothe* him in these contraries?
Shak., C. of E., iv. 4. 82.

I am of the Number of those that had rather commend the Virtue of an Enemy than *sooth* the Vices of a Friend.
Howell, Letters, I. v. 11.

4. To keep in good humor; wheedle; cajole; flatter.

An envious wretch,
That glitters only to his *soothed* self.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, v. 3.

They may build castles in the air for a time, and *sooth* up themselves with phantastical and pleasant humours.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 158.

Our government is *soothed* with a reservation in its favor.
Burke, Rev. in France.

5. To restore to ease, comfort, or tranquillity; relieve; calm; quiet; refresh.

Satan . . .
At length, collecting all his serpent wiles,
With *soothing* words renew'd him thus accosts.
Milton, P. R., iii. 6.

Music has charms to *sooth* a savage breast.
Congreve, Mourning Bride (ed. 1710), i. 1.

A cloud may *soothe* the eye made blind by blaze.
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 217.

It may be my lord is weary, that his brain is overwrought; *Soothe* him with thy finer fancies, touch him with thy lighter thought. *Tennyson*, Locksley Hall.

6. To allay; assuage; mitigate; soften.

Still there is room for pity to abate
And *soothe* the sorrows of so sad a state.
Cowper, Charity, l. 199.

I will watch thee, tend thee, *soothe* thy pain.
M. Arnold, Tristram and Iseult, ii.

7. To smooth over; render less obnoxious. [Rare.]

What! has your king married the Lady Grey?
And now, to *soothe* your forgery and his,
Sends me a paper to persuade me patience?
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., iii. 3. 175.

=Syn. 5 and **6.** To compose, tranquilize, pacify, ease, alleviate.

II. *intrans.* **1†.** To temporize by assent, concession, flattery, or cajolery.

Else would not *soothing* glosers oil the son,
Who, while his father liv'd, his acts did hate.
Middleton, Father Hubbard's Tales.

2. To have a comforting or tranquilizing influence.

O for thy voice to *soothe* or bless!
Tennyson, In Memoriam, lvi.

soother (sö'THėr), *n.* [< *soothe* + *-er*[1].] One who or that which soothes; especially (in obsolete use), a flatterer.

By God, I cannot flatter; I do defy
The tongues of *soothers*.
Shak., I Hen. IV., iv. 1. 7.

soothfast (söth'fast), *a.* [Formerly also, erroneously, *southfast;* < ME. *sothfast, sathfest,* < AS. *sōthfæst,* < *sōth*, sooth, true, + *fæst*, fast, firm. Cf. *steadfast, shamefast.*] **1.** Truthful; veracious; honest.

We witen that thou art *sothfast*, and reckist not of ony man, . . . but thou techist the weie of God in treuthe.
Wyclif, Mark xii. 14.

Edie was ken'd to me . . . for a true, loyal, and *soothfast* man. *Scott*, Antiquary, xxv.

2. True; veritable; worthy of belief.

3if thou woldest leue on him
That on the rode dide thi kyn,
That he is *sothefast* Godes sone.
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 93.

It was a *southfast* sentence long agoe
That hastie men shall never lacke much woe.
Mir. for Mags., p. 464. (*Nares.*)

3. Veritable; certain; real.

Ye [Love] holden regne and hous in unitee,
Ye *sothfast* cause of frendshipe ben also.
Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 30.

4. Faithful; loyal; steadfast.

Thus manie yeares were spent with good and *soothfast* life,
Twixt Arhnidle that worthie knight and his approued wife.
Turberville, Upon the Death of Elizabeth Arhundle.
[(*Richardson.*)

[Obsolete or archaic in all uses.]

soothfastly (söth'fast-li), *adv.* [< ME. *sothfastlike;* < *soothfast* + *-ly*[2].] Truly; in or with truth. *Ormulum*, l. 2995. [Obsolete or archaic.]

But, if I were to come, wad ye really and *soothfastly* pay me the siller? *Scott*, Rob Roy, xxiii.

soothfastness (söth'fast-nes), *n.* [< ME. *sothfastnesse,* < AS. *sōthfæstnes,* < *sōthfæst*, true: see *soothfast* and *-ness.*] The property or character of being soothfast or true; truth. *Chaucer*, Troilus, iv. 1080. [Obsolete or archaic.]

soothful† (söth'fûl), *a.* [< ME. *sothful;* < *sooth* + *-ful.*] Soothfast; true.

He may do no thynk bot ryȝt,
As Mathew melez [says] in your messe,
In *sothful* gospel of God al-myȝt.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), i. 497.

soothfully† (söth'fûl-i), *adv.* [< ME. *soothfully* (Kentish *zothrolliche*); < *soothful* + *-ly*[2].] Truly; verily; indeed. *Ayenbite of Inwyt* (E. E. T. S.), p. 133.

soothhead† (söth'hed), *n.* [< ME. *sothhede* (Kentish *zothhede*); < *sooth* + *-head.*] Soothness; truth. *Ayenbite of Inwyt* (E. E. T. S.), p. 105.

soothing (sö'THing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *soothe, v.*] The act of one who soothes; that which soothes.

Ideal sounds,
Soft-wafted on the zephyr's fancy'd wing,
Steal tuneful *soothings* on the easy ear.
W. Thompson, Sickness, v.

soothingly (sö'THing-li), *adv.* In a soothing manner.

soothingness (sö'THing-nes), *n.* The quality or character of being soothing. *Lowell*, N. A. Rev., CXX. 378.

soothly† (söth'li), *a.* [< *sooth* + *-ly*[1].] True.

Dear was the kindlie love which Kathrin bore
This crooked ronion, for in *soothly* guise
She was her genius and her counsellor.
Mickle, Syr Martyn, i. 46.

soothly (söth'li), *adv.* [< ME. *soothly, sothly, sothely, sothlich, sothliche,* < AS. *sōthlice*, truly, verily, indeed, < *sōth*, true: see *sooth.*] **1.** In a truthful manner; with truth. *Ayenbite of Inwyt* (E. E. T. S.), p. 74.

Then view St. David's ruin'd pile;
And, home-returning, *soothly* swear,
Was never scene so sad and fair!
Scott, L. of L. M., ii. 1.

2. In truth; as a matter of fact; indeed.

I nam no goddesse, *soothly*, quod she tho.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 989.

Ne *soothlich* is it easie for to read
Where now on earth, or how, he may be fownd.
Spenser, F. Q., III. ii. 14.

[Obsolete or archaic in both uses.]

soothness† (söth'nes), *n.* [< ME. *sothnesse, sothenesse;* < *sooth* + *-ness.*] The state or property of being true. (*a*) Conformity with fact.

I woot wel that God makere and mayster is governor of his werk, ne never nas yit daye that mihte pnt me owt of the *sothnesse* of that sentence.
Chaucer, Boëthius, i. prose 6.

(*b*) Truthfulness; faithfulness; righteousness.

Gregorie wist this well and wilned to my soule
Sanacionn, for *sothenesse* that he seigh in my werkes.
Piers Plowman (B), xi. 142.

(*c*) Reality; earnest.

Seiatow this to me
In *sothnesse*, or in dreem I herkne this?
Chaucer, Second Nun's Tale, i. 261.

sooth-saw† (söth'sâ), *n.* [ME. *sothesawe, sothsage* (= Icel. *sannsaga*), truth-telling, soothsaying (cf. ME. *sothsawel, sothsazel*, a., truth-telling), < AS. *sōth*, truth, sooth, + *saga*, saying, saw: see *sooth* and *saw*[2]. Cf. *soothsay, n.*] A true saying; truth.

Of Loves folke mo tydinges,
Both *sothe-sawes* and leasynges.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 676.

soothsay (söth'sā), *v. i.* [< *sooth* + *say*[1], after the noun *soothsayer.*] To foretell the future; make predictions.

Char. E'en as the o'erflowing Nilus presageth famine.
Iras. Go, you wild bedfellow, you cannot *soothsay.*
Shak., A. and C., i. 2. 52.

By scaly Triton's winding shell,
And old *soothsaying* Glaucus' spell.
Milton, Comus, l. 874.

soothsay† (söth'sā), *n.* [< *soothsay, v.* Cf. *sooth-saw.*] **1.** Soothsaying; prediction; prognostication; prophecy.

Shewes, visions, *sooth-sayes*, and prophesies;
And all that fained is, as leasings, tales, and lies.
Spenser, F. Q., II. ix. 51.

2. A portent; an omen.

And, but God turne the same to good *sooth-say*,
That Ladies safetie is sore to be dradd.
Spenser, F. Q., III. viii. 50.

soothsayer (söth'sā'ėr), *n.* [Formerly also erroneously, *southsayer;* < ME. *sothsaier* (Kentish *zothziggere*); < *sooth* + *sayer*[1].] **1†.** One who tells the truth; a truthful person.

The *sothsaier* tho was Iafe,
Which wolde nought the trouthe spare.
Gower, Conf. Amant., III. 164.

2. One who prognosticates; a diviner: generally used of a pretender to prophetic powers.

A *soothsayer* bids you beware the ides of March.
Shak., J. C., i. 2. 19.

3. A mantis or rearhorse. See cut under *Mantidæ*. Also called *camel-cricket, praying-mantis, devil's horse, devil's racc-horse*, etc. =**Syn. 2.** *Seer*, etc. See *prophet*.

soothsaying (söth'sā'ing), *n.* [< *sooth* + *saying;* in part verbal n. of *soothsay, v.*] **1.** A foretelling; a prediction; especially, the prognostication of a diviner; also, the art or occupation of divination.

Divinations, and *soothsayings*, and dreams are vain.
Eccius. xxxiv. 5.

And it came to pass, as we went to prayer, a certain damsel possessed with a spirit of divination met us, which brought her masters much gain by *soothsaying*.
Acts xvi. 16.

2†. A true saying; truth. =**Syn. 1.** See *prophet*.

sootily (sůt'- or söt'i-li), *adv.* In a sooty manner; with soot. *Stormonth.*

sootiness (sůt'- or söt'i-nes), *n.* The state or property of being sooty.

That raw *sootiness* of the London winter air.
The Century, XXVI. 52.

sootish (sůt'ish or sö'tish), *a.* [< *soot*[1] + *-ish*[1].] Partaking of the nature of soot; like soot; sooty. *Sir T. Browne.*

sootless (sůt'les or söt'les), *a.* [< *soot*[1] + *-less.*] Free from soot. *Nature*, XLII. 25.

soot-wart (sůt'wârt), *n.* Scrotal epithelioma of chimney-sweeps.

sooty (sůt'i or sö'ti), *a.* [< ME. *sooty, soty*, < AS. *sōtig* (= Icel. *sótigr* = Sw. *sotig*), sooty, < *sōt*, soot: see *soot*[1].] **1.** Covered or marked with soot; black with soot.

Ful *sooty* was hire bour and ekk hire halle.
Chaucer, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 12.

Straight on the fire the *sooty* pot I plac'd.
Gay, Shepherd's Week, Tuesday, l. 67.

2. Producing soot.

By fire
Of *sooty* coal the empiric alchemist
Can turn . . .
Metals of drossiest ore to perfect gold.
Milton, P. L., v. 440.

3. Produced by soot; consisting of soot.

The *sooty* films that play upon the bars
Pendulous. *Cowper*, Task, iv. 292.

4. Resembling soot; dark; dusky.

I . . . will raise
From black abyss and *sooty* hell that mirth
Which fits their learned round.
Randolph, Aristippus, Prol.

5. In *zoöl.* and *bot.*, fuliginous; of a dusky or dark fuscous color: specifically noting many animals.—**Sooty albatross,** *Diomedea* (*Phœbetria*) *fuliginosa*, a wide-ranging species of albatross in southern and south temperate seas, of a fuliginous color, with black feet and bill, the latter having a yellow stripe on the side of the under mandible.—**Sooty shearwater,** *Puffinus fuliginosus*, a black hagden common on the Atlantic coast of North America, of medium size and entirely fuliginous plumage.—**Sooty tern,** *Sterna* (*Haliplana*) *fuliginosa*, a tern glossy-black above and snowy-white below, with a white crescent on the forehead, black hill and feet, and the tail deeply forked, as is usual in terns. It is 16½ inches

Sooty Tern (*Sterna* (*Haliplana*) *fuliginosa*).

long, and 34 in extent of wings, and is a well-known inhabitant of the coasts of most warm and temperate seas; on the United States coast of the Atlantic it abounds north to the Carolinas. It breeds in large companies, and lays three eggs on the sand, 2⅛ by 1½ inches, of a buff or creamy color, spotted and dashed with light brown and purplish. The eggs have some commercial value, and the sooty tern is therefore one of the sea-fowl called *egg-birds*.

sooty (sůt'i or sö'ti), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sootied*, ppr. *sootying*. [< *sooty, a.*] To black or foul with soot.

Then, for his own weeds, shirt and coat, all rent,
Tann'd, and all-*sootièd* with noisome smoke,
She put him on; and over all a cloke.
Chapman, Odyssey, xiii. 635.

sop (sop), *n.* [< ME. *sop, soppe, sope*, < AS. **soppa*, **soppe* (found only in comp. *sōp-cuppa*, and in the verb) = MD. *soppe, sope, sop*, D. *sop*, broth, sop, = MLG. LG. *soppe* = OHG. *sopha, soffa*, MHG. *sophe, suppe*, G. *suppe* = Sw. *soppa* (cf. It. *zuppa*, sop, soaked bread, = Sp. Pg. *sopa* = F. *soupe*, soup, > E. *soup:* see *soup*[2]) = Icel. *soppa*, a sop (*soppa af vīni*, a sop in wine), = Sw. *soppa*, broth, soup; from the strong verb, AS. *sūpan* (pp. *sopen*), etc., sup: see *sup*. *Sop* is thus ult. a doublet of *soup*[2] and *sup, n.* Cf. also *sip*.] **1.** Something soaked; a morsel, as of bread, dipped in a liquid before being eaten; a piece of bread softened, as in broth or milk, or intended to be so softened.

Thanne he taketh a *sop* in fyne clarree.
Chaucer, Merchant's Tale, l. 599.

Of brede i-byten no *soppis* that thow make.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 28.

Jesus answered, He it is to whom I shall give a *sop* when I have dipped it. And when he had dipped the *sop*, he gave it to Judas Iscariot. John xiii. 26.

Hence—**2.** A morsel of food; a small portion of food or drink; a mouthful; a bite. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

If he soupeth, eet but a *soppe*.
Piers Plowman (B), xv. 175.

3. Something given to pacify or quiet; a bribe: so used in allusion to the sop given to Cerberus in order to secure a quiet entrance to the lower world.

Why, you unconscionable Rascal, are you angry that I am unlucky, or do you want some Fees? I'll perish in a Dungeon before I'll consume with throwing *Sops* to such Curs. *Sir R. Howard*, The Committee, iv. 1.

To Cerberus they give a *sop*,
His triple barking mouth to stop. *Swift.*

4. A small piece; a fragment; a particle; hence, a trifle; a thing of little or no value.

For one Pieres the Ploughman hath inpugned vs alle,
And sette alle sciences at a *soppe* saue loue one.
Piers Plowman (B), xiii. 124.

A sop in the pan, a piece of bread soaked in the dripping which falls from baking or roasting meat; hence, a dainty morsel; a tidbit.

Stir no more abroad, but tend your business;
You shall have no more *sops i' the pan* else, nor no porridge.
Fletcher, Pilgrim, iii. 7.

Sops in wine†, the common garden pink, *Dianthus plumarius*, apparently used along with the carnation or clove-pink, *D. Caryophyllus*, to flavor wine. *Britten and Holland*, Eng. Plant Names.

Bring Coronations, and *Sops in wine*,
Worne of Paramoures.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., April.

Sour sop, sweet sop. See *sour-sop, sweet-sop.*—**To give or throw a sop to Cerberus,** to quiet a troublesome person by a concession or a bribe. See def. 3.

sop (sop), *v.*; pret. and pp. *sopped*, ppr. *sopping*. [Early mod. E. *soppe*, < ME. **soppen*, < AS. **soppian, soppigan*, sop (= D. *soppen* = Sw. *supa* = Dan. *suppe*, sop), a secondary form of *sūpan* (pp. *sopen*), sup: see *sop, n.*, and *sup*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To dip or soak in a liquid.

To *Soppe*, offam intingere.
Levins, Manip. Vocab. (E. E. T. S.), p. 169.

His cheeks, as snowy apples *sopt* in wine,
Had their red roses quencht with lilies white.
G. Fletcher, Christ's Triumph on Earth, st. 11.

2. To take up by absorption: followed by *up*: as, to *sop up* water with a sponge.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To soak in; penetrate, as a liquid; percolate.

Sopping and soaking in among the leaves, . . . oozing down into the boggy ground, . . . went a dark, dark stain.
Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit, xlvii.

2. To be drenched; be soaked with wet: as, his clothes were *sopping* with rain.

sope[1], *n.* An archaic or obsolete form of *soap:* retained in modern copies of the authorized version of the Bible.

sope[2], *n.* and *v.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *sup*.

sopelka (sō-pel'kä), *n.* [Russ. *sopelka*, dim. of *sopeli*, a pipe.] A musical reed-instrument popular in southern Russia. It is about 15 inches long, made of elder-wood, with a brass mouthpiece and eight large and seven small finger-holes.

soper†, *n.* An old spelling of *soaper, supper*.

Soper rifle. See *rifle*[2].

soph (sof), *n.* [Abbr. of *sophister* and of *sophomore.*] **1.** In the English universities, same as *sophister*, and the more usual word.

Three Cambridge *Sophs* and three pert Templars came, . . . Each prompt to query, answer, and debate.
Pope, Dunciad, ii. 379.

2. In United States colleges, same as *sophomore.* [Colloq.]—**Senior soph.** See *sophister*, 3.

sopha†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *sofa*.

sophemet, *n.* An obsolete form of *sophism*.

Sopheric (sō'fe-rik), *a.* [< *Sopher-im* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to the Sopherim, or to their teachings or labors.

A vast amount of *Sopheric* literature not to be found in the canonical Mishnah. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIII. 37.

Sopherim (sō'fe-rim), *n. pl.* [Heb. *sōpherīm.*] The scribes; the ancient teachers or expounders of the Jewish oral law.

The *Sōpherīm* or students of Scripture in those times were simply anxious for the authority of the Scriptures, not for the ascertainment of their precise historical origin. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIII. 379.

sophit, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *sofi* for *sufi*.

sophic (sof'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *σοφία*, skill, cleverness, wisdom, < *σοφός*, skilled, intelligent, learned, wise: see *sophist.*] Pertaining to or teaching wisdom; sapiential.

He'll drop the sword, or shut the *sophic* page,
And pensive pay the tributary tear.
Cunningham, Death of George II.

sophical (sof'i-kal), *a.* [< *sophic* + *-al.*] Same as *sophic*.

All those books which are called *sophical*, such as the Wisdom of Sirach, &c., tend to teach the Jews the true spiritual meaning of God's economy.
Harris, On the Fifty-third Chapter of Isaiah, p. 256.

sophically (sof'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a sophical manner.

The Spagyric Quest of Beroaldus Cosmopolita, in which is *Sophically* and Mystagorically declared the First Matter of the Stone. *Title*, in Athenæum, No. 3189, p. 789.

sophiet, *n.* [< OF. *sophie*, < L. *sophia*, < Gr. *σοφία*, wisdom, < *σοφός*, wise: see *sophic.*] Wisdom.

That in my shield
The seuen fold *sophie* of Minerue contein
A match more mete, syr king, than any here.
Poems of Vncertaine Auctors, Death of Zoroas. [(*Richardson.*)

sophimet, *n.* An obsolete form of *sophism*.

sophimoret, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *sophomore*.

sophish (sof'ish), *a.* Characteristic of a soph.

sophism (sof'izm), *n.* [< ME. *sophisme*, orig. with silent *s*, and oftener spelled *sophime, sophyme, sopheme, sophym, sofyme, sofym*, < OF. *sophisme*, F. *sophisme* = Pr. *sofisme* = Sp. *sofisma* = Pg. *sophisma, sofisma* = It. *sofisma* = D. *sofisme* = G. *sophisma* = Sw. *sofism* = Dan. *sofisme*, < L. *sophisma*, a sophism, < Gr. *σόφισμα*, a clever device, an ingenious contrivance, a sly trick, a captious argument, sophism, < *σοφίζειν*, make wise, instruct, dep. deal or argue subtly: see *sophist*. Cf. *sophomore.*] A false argumentation devised for the exercise of one's ingenuity or for the purpose of deceit; sometimes, a logically false argumentation; a fallacy. The word is especially applied to certain ancient tricks of reasoning, which before the systematization of logic and grammar had a real value, and were treated as important secrets. For the various kinds of sophism, see *fallacy*.

This day ne herde I of your tonge a word,
I trowe ye studie aboute som *sophyme*.
Chaucer, Prol. to Clerk's Tale, l. 5.

Some other reasons there are . . . which seem to have been objected . . . for the exercise of men's wits in dissolving *sophisms*. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, viii. 4.

The litigious sophism. See *litigious.* =**Syn.** A *sophism* is an argument known to be unsound by him who uses it; a *paralogism* is an unsound argument used without knowledge of its unsoundness. *Paralogism* is a strictly technical word of logic; *sophism* is not. *Sophistry* applies to reasoning as *sophism* to a single argument. See *fallacy*.

sophist (sof'ist), *n.* [In ME. *sophister*, q. v.; < F. *sophiste* = Pr. *sophista* = Sp. *sofista* = Pg. *sophista, sofista* = It. *sofista* = D. *sofist* = G. *sophist* = Sw. Dan. *sofist*, < LL. *sophista*, a sophist, < Gr. *σοφιστής*, a master of one's craft, a wise or prudent man, a teacher of arts and sciences for money, a sophist (see def. 2), < *σοφίζειν*, make wise, instruct, in pass. be or become wise, dep. deal or argue subtly, be a sophist, < *σοφός*, skilled, intelligent, learned, clever, wise; cf. *σαφής*, clear; perhaps akin to L. *sapere*, taste, > *sapiens*, wise: see *sapient.*] **1.** One who is skilled or versed in a thing; a specialist.—**2.** An ancient Greek philosophic and rhetorical teacher who took pay for teaching virtue, the management of a household or the government of a state, and all that pertains to wise action or speech. Sophists taught before the development of logic and grammar, when skill in reasoning and in disputation could not be accurately distinguished, and thus they came to attach great value to quibbles, which soon brought them into contempt.

Love teacheth a man to carry himself better than the *sophist* or preceptor.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii.

The *Sophists* did not profess to teach a man his duty as distinct from his interest, or his interest as distinct from his duty, but Good Conduct conceived as duty and interest identified. *H. Sidgwick*, Methods of Ethics, p. 94.

Hence—**3.** A captious or fallacious reasoner; a quibbler.

Dark-brow'd *sophist*, come not anear;
All the place is holy ground;
Hollow smile and frozen sneer
Come not here.
Tennyson, The Poet's Mind.

sophister (sof'is-tèr), *n.* [< ME. *sophister, sofyster*, < OF. **sophistre*, a var. of *sophiste*, a sophist: see *sophist.* The term. *-er* is unorigi-

nal, as in *philosopher*.] **1.** A man of learning; a teacher; specifically, a professional teacher of philosophy; a sophist.

And gut thei seien sothliche, and so doth the Sarrasyns, That Iesus was bote a Iogeleur, a Iaper a-monge the comune,
And a *sophistre* of sorcerie and pseudo-propheta.
Piers Plowman (C), xviii. 311.

As the *sophister* said in the Greek comedy, "Clouds become any thing as they are represented."
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 688.

2. A sophist; a quibbler; a subtle and fallacious reasoner.

These impudent *sophisters*, who deny matter of fact with so steeled a front. *Evelyn*, True Religion, Pref., p. xxx.

You very cunningly put a Question about Wine, by a French Trick, which I believe you learn'd at Paris, that you may save your Wine by that Means. Ah, go your Way; I see you're a *Sophister*.
N. Bailey, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, I. 74.

The age of chivalry is gone: that of *sophisters*, economists, and calculators has succeeded.
Burke, Rev. in France.

3. In English universities, a student advanced beyond the first year of his residence, now generally called a *soph*. At Cambridge during the first year the students have the title of *freshmen*, or *first-year men;* during the second, *second-year men*, or *junior sophs* or *sophisters;* and during the third year, *third-year men*, or *senior sophs* or *sophisters*. In the older American colleges the junior and senior classes were originally called *junior sophisters* and *senior sophisters*. The terms were similarly applied to students in their third and fourth years in Dublin University. Compare *sophomore*.

I have known the railingest *sophisters* in an university sit non plus. *G. Harvey*, Four Letters.

In case any of the *Sophisters* fail in the premises required at their hands.
Quincy, Hist. Harvard Univ., I. 518 (Hall's College Words).

sophisterꝉ (sof'is-tėr), *v. t.* [< *sophister*, *n.*] To maintain by a fallacious argument or sophistry. *Foxe.*

sophistic (sō-fis'tik), *a.* and *n.* [< OF. (and F.) *sophistique* = Sp. *sofístico* = Pg. *sophistico*, *sofistico* = It. *sofistico*, adj. (F. *sophistique* = It. *sofistica* = G. *sophistik*, n.), < L. *sophisticus*, < Gr. σοφιστικός, of or pertaining to a sophist, < σοφιστής, sophist: see *sophist*.] **I.** *a.* Same as *sophistical*.

But we know nothing till, by poaring still
On Books, we get vs a *Sophistik* skill.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Furies.

Sophistic quantity. See *quantity*.—**Sophistic syllogism**, a deceptive syllogism invented for gain.

II. *n.* The methods of the Greek sophists; sophistry.

sophistical (sō-fis'ti-kal), *a.* [< ME. **sofistical* (in the adv.); < *sophistic* + *-al*.] **1.** Pertaining to a sophist or to sophistry; using or involving sophistry; quibbling; fallacious.

Whom ye could not move by *sophisticall* arguing, them you thinke to confute by scandalous misnaming.
Milton, Church-Government, i. 6.

2ꝉ. Sophisticated; adulterated; not pure.

There be some that commit Fornication in Chymistry, by heterogeneous and *sophistical* Citrinations.
Howell, Letters, I. vi. 41.

Sophistical disputation. See *disputation*, 2.

sophistically (sō-fis'ti-kal-i), *adv.* [< ME. *sofistically;* < *sophistical* + *-ly*2.] In a sophistical manner; fallaciously; with sophistry.

Who *sofistically* speketh is hateful.
Wyclif, Ecclus. xxxvii. 20.

The gravest [offense] . . . is to argue *sophistically*, to suppress facts or arguments, to misstate the elements of the case, or misrepresent the opposite opinion.
J. S. Mill, Liberty, ii.

sophisticalness (sō-fis'ti-kal-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being sophistical. *Bailey*, 1727.

sophisticate (sō-fis'ti-kāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *sophisticated*, ppr. *sophisticating*. [< ML. *sophisticatus*, pp. of *sophisticare* (> It. *sofisticare* = Sp. *sofisticar* = Pg. *sophisticar*, *sofisticar* = F. *sophistiquer*), falsify, corrupt, adulterate, < LL. *sophisticus*, sophistic: see *sophistic*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To make sophistical; involve in sophistry; clothe or obscure with fallacies; falsify.

How be it, it were harde to construe this lecture, *Sophisticatid* craftely is many a confecture.
Skelton, Garland of Laurel, l. 110.

I have loved no darkness,
Sophisticated no truth.
M. Arnold, Empedocles on Etna, ii.

2. To overcome or delude by sophistry; hence, to pervert; mislead.

If the passions of the mind be strong, they easily *sophisticate* the understanding.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v., Ded.

The majority . . . refused to soften down or explain away those words which, to all minds not *sophisticated*, appear to assert the regenerating virtue of the sacrament.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., xiv.

3. To adulterate; render impure by admixture.

He leis me have good tobacco, and he does not *Sophisticate* it with sack-lees or oil.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, i. 1.

Tradesmen who put water in their wool, and moisten their cloth that it may stretch; tavern-keepers who *sophisticate* and mingle wines.
I. D'Israeli, Curios. of Lit., I. 339.

4. To deprive of simplicity; subject to the methods or influence of art.

He is rattling over the streets of London, and pursuing all the *sophisticated* joys which succeed to supply the place where nature is relinquished. *V. Knox*, Essays, viii.

5. To alter without authority and without notice, whether to deceive the reader or hearer, or to make a fancied improvement or correction; alter, as a text or the spelling of a word, in order to support a preconceived opinion of what it was or should be.

How many . . . turn articles of piety to particles of policy, and *sophisticate* old singleness into new singularity!
Rev. T. Adams, Works, I. 178.

As to demarcation, following Dr. Webster, they take the liberty of *sophisticating* Burke, in making him write demarkation. *F. Hall*, Mod. Eng., p. 208.

II. *intrans.* To use sophistry; deal sophistically.

We may occasionally see some man of deep conscientiousness, and subtle and refined understanding, who spends a life in *sophisticating* with an intellect which he cannot silence. *J. S. Mill*, Liberty, ii.

sophisticateꝉ (sō-fis'ti-kāt), *a.* [< ME. *sophisticate;* < ML. *sophisticatus*, pp.: see the verb.] **1.** Perverted; corrupt.

And such [pure and right] no Woman e'er will be;
No, they are all *Sophisticate*. *Cowley*, Ode, st. 1.

Very philosophie (nat that whiche is *sophisticate* and consisteth in sophismes). *Sir T. Elyot*, The Governour, iii. 11.

2. Adulterated; impure; hence, not genuine; spurious.

Zif it be thykke or reed or blak, it is *sophisticate:* that is to seyne, contrefeted and made lyke it, for disceyt.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 51.

Hee tastes Styles as some discreeter Palats doe Wine, and tels you which is Genuine, which *Sophisticate* and bastard. *Bp. Earle*, Micro-cosmographie, A Criticke.

sophistication (sō-fis-ti-kā'shon), *n.* [Early mod. E. *sophisticacion;* = Sp. *sofisticacion* = Pg. *sophisticação* = It. *sofisticazione*, < ML. *sophisticatio(n-)*, < *sophisticare*, sophisticate: see *sophisticate*.] **1.** The act or process of sophisticating. (*a*) The use or application of sophisms; the process of investing with specious fallacies; the art of sophistry.

Skill in special pleading and ingenuity in *sophistication*.
Mrs. Cowden Clarke.

(*b*) The process of perverting or misleading by sophistry; hence, loosely, any perversion or wresting from the proper course; a leading or going astray.

From both kinds of practical perplexity again are to be distinguished those self-*sophistications* which arise from a desire to find excuses for gratifying unworthy inclinations.
T. H. Green, Prolegomena to Ethics, § 314.

(*c*) Adulteration; debasement by means of a foreign admixture.

A subtile discovery of outlandish merchants fraud, and of the *sophistication* of their wares.
Hakluyt's Voyages, To the Reader.

2. A sophism; a quibble; a specious fallacy.

Tyndalles tryflinge *sophisticacions*, whyche he woulde shoulde seeme so solempne subtile insolubles, . . . ye shall se proued very frantique folyes.
Sir T. More, Works (ed. 1557), I. 355.

3. That which is adulterated or not genuine; the product of adulteration.—**4.** A means of adulteration; any substance mixed with another for the purpose of adulteration.

The chief *sophistications* of ginger powder are sago-meal, ground rice, and turmeric. *Encyc. Brit.*, I. 172.

sophisticator (sō-fis'ti-kā-tor), *n.* [< *sophisticate* + *-or*1.] One who sophisticates, in any sense of the word; especially, one who adulterates.

I cordially commend that the *sophisticators* of wine may suffer punishment above any ordinary thief.
T. Whitaker, Blood of the Grape (1654), p. 107.

sophisticism (sō-fis'ti-sizm), *n.* [< *sophistic* + *-ism*.] The philosophy or methods of the sophists.

sophistress (sof'is-tres), *n.* [< *sophister* + *-ess*.] A female sophist. [Rare.]

Mar. Shall I haue leaue (as thou but late with me) That I may play the Sophister with thee?
Pam. The *Sophistresse*.
Heywood, Dialogues (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, VI. 115).

You seem to be a *Sophistress*, you argue so smartly.
N. Bailey, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, I. 379.

sophistry (sof'is-tri), *n.*; pl. *sophistries* (-triz). [< ME. *sophistrye*, *sophistric*, *sofystry* (= G. *sophisterei* = Sw. Dan. *sofisteri*), < OF. *sophisterie* = Sp. It. *sofisteria* = Pg. *sophisteria* (< ML. *sophistria*); as *sophist* + *-ry*.] **1.** The methods of teaching, doctrines, or practices of the Greek sophists.—**2.** Fallacious reasoning; reasoning sound in appearance only; especially, reasoning deceptive from intention or passion.

Ine huyche manyere thet me zuereth other openliche other stilleliche be art other be *sophistrie*.
Ayenbite of Inwyt (E. E. T. S.), p. 65.

Sophistrie is ever occupied either in proving the trueth alwaies to be false, or elles that whiche is false to be true.
Sir T. Wilson, Rule of Reason.

Men of great conversational powers almost universally practise a sort of lively *sophistry* and exaggeration, which deceives, for the moment, both themselves and their auditors. *Macaulay*, Athenian Orators.

3ꝉ. Argument for exercise merely.

The more youthful exercises of *sophistry*, themes, and declamations. *Felton.*

4ꝉ. Trickery; craft.

Hem thoughte it did hem [the birds] good
To singe of him, and in hir song despyse
The foule cherl that for his covetyse
Had hem betrayed with his *sophistrye*.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 137.

=**Syn. 2.** See def. 2 of *fallacy*.

Sophoclean (sof-ō-klē'an), *a.* [< L. *Sophocles*, < Gr. Σοφοκλῆς, Sophocles (see def.), + *-an*.] Of or pertaining to Sophocles, an illustrious Athenian dramatic poet (495–406 B. C.).

sophomore (sof'ō-mōr), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly *sophimore*, the altered form *sophomore* being made to simulate a formation < Gr. σοφός, wise, + μωρός, silly, foolish, as if in allusion to the exaggerated opinion which students at this age are apt to have of their wisdom; not found in early use (being a technical term not likely to occur often outside of university records), but prob. orig. **sophimor*, **sophimour*, < OF. as if **sophismour*, **sophismeor*, < ML. as if **sophismator*, lit. 'one who makes arguments or uses sophisms,' < **sophismare* (> It. *sofismare* = Pg. *sophismare*), with equiv. *sophismaticare*, use sophisms, < L. *sophisma*, a captious argument, a sophism: see *sophism*. *Sophomore*, *sophimore*, prop. **sophimor*, is thus lit. 'sophismer,' as if directly < *sophime* (ME. form of *sophism*) + *-or*1. It is practically equiv. to *sophister*, both appar. meaning in their orig. university use 'arguer' or 'debater.' Cf. *wrangler* in its university use.] **I.** *n.* A student in the second year of his college course. [U. S.]

The President may give Leave for the *Sophimores* to take out some particular Books.
Laws Yale Coll. (1774), p. 23 (Hall's College Words).

II. *a.* Pertaining to a sophomore, or to the second year of the college course; characteristic of sophomores: as, *sophomore* studies; *sophomore* rhetoric. [U. S.]

sophomoric (sof-ō-mor'ik), *a.* [< *sophomore* + *-ic*.] **1.** Of or pertaining to a sophomore or a sophomore class. [U. S.]

Better to face the prowling panther's path
Than meet the storm of *Sophomoric* wrath.
Harvardiana, IV. 22 (Hall's College Words).

2. Characteristic of the traditional sophomore; bombastic; inflated; conceited; emphatically ignorant; immature and over-confident. [U. S.]

He [Davis] writes that he "never expected a Confederate army to surrender while it was able either to fight or to retreat"; but, sustained only by the *sophomoric* eloquence of Mr. Benjamin, he had no alternative.
The Century, XXXIX. 563.

They sat one day drawn thus close together, sipping and theorizing, speculating upon the nature of things in an easy, bold, *sophomoric* way.
G. W. Cable, Old Creole Days, p. 13.

sophomorical (sof-ō-mor'i-kal), *a.* [< *sophomoric* + *-al*.] Same as *sophomoric*. [U. S.]

Some verbose Fourth of July oration, or some *sophomorical* newspaper declamation. *H. B. Stowe*, Oldtown, p. 435.

Sophora (sō-fō'rą), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1737), < Ar. *sofāra*, a yellow plant (applied to one faded), < *asfar*, yellow: see *saffron*.] A genus of leguminous plants, of the suborder *Papilionaceæ*, type of the tribe *Sophoreæ*. It is characterized by flowers with a broadly obovate or orbicular banner-petal and oblong wings and keel, grouped in terminal racemes or panicles, and followed by thick or roundish or four-winged pods which are constricted into a succession of necklace-like joints (see cut under *moniliform*), and are usually indehiscent. There are about 30 species, natives of warm regions of both hemispheres. They are trees and shrubs, rarely perennial herbs, and bear odd-pinnate leaves, usually with very numerous small leaflets, but sometimes only a few, and then large and rigid. The flowers are white, yellow, or violet, and highly ornamental. Three species occur within the United States: *S. secundiflora*, the coral-bean of Texas (see *frijolito*); *S. affinis*, a small tree of Arkansas and Texas, with hard, heavy, coarse-grained, yellow and finally red wood, and resinous pods, from which a domestic ink is made; and *S. tomentosa*, a shrub of the Florida coast, with showy yellow flowers, also widely distributed along tropical shores of Amer-

ica, Africa, and Australia, and abundant on Fiji Island seabeaches, where it is known as *kau-ni-alewa*, or women's-tree. *S. tetraptera* of New Zealand is there known as *laburnum* or *kowhai* (for its variety *Macnabiana*, see *pelu*). *S. Japonica* is the Chinese or Japanese pagoda-tree or yen-ju, a very handsome quick-growing tree reaching 60 feet in height, with dark-green younger branches and deep blue-green leaves, sometimes cultivated, especially for its large panicles of small whitish autumnal flowers. Its hard compact wood is valued for turners' work; all parts are purgative; the austere pulp of the pods dyes yellow; and the flowers (called in Chinese *wai-fa*) furnish a yellow dye greatly valued in China. For this the tree is cultivated in several provinces, from which the dried flowers are exported in small sacks and used to dye blue cloth green, and to dye yellow the silk garments of the mandarins and the rush-mats which form the Chinese sails, beds, bags, and floor-matting.

Sophoreæ (sō-fō′rē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Sprengel, 1802), ⟨ *Sophora* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of leguminous plants, characterized by a commonly arboreous or high-climbing habit, pinnate leaves of five or numerous leaflets or of a single large leaflet, and flowers with ten free stamens. It contains about 34 genera, of which *Sophora* is the type, natives chiefly of the tropics, and largely of the southern hemisphere in America and Africa. For other important genera, see *Myroxylon* and *Cladrastis*. The latter is the chief genus represented in the United States; another, *Camoensia*, a lofty-climbing African shrub with handsome and gigantic flowers, is an exception in its trifoliate leaves. See cut under *yellow-wood*.

sophrosyne (sō-fros′i-nō), *n.* [⟨ Gr. *σωφροσύνη*, discretion, temperance, ⟨ *σώφρων*, earlier *σαόφρων*, of sound mind, temperate, ⟨ *σῶς*, orig. **σαός*, sound, whole, safe, + *φρήν*, mind.] The quality of wise moderation; sound-mindedness; discreet good sense: referring especially to Greek art and philosophy.

sophta, *n.* See *softa*.

sopient (sō′pi-ent), *n.* [⟨ L. *sopien(t-)s*, ppr. of *sopire*, put to sleep: see *sopite*.] A soporific; some agent which promotes sleep.

sopite (sō′pīt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sopited*, ppr. *sopiting*. [⟨ L. *sopitus*, pp. of *sopire*, put to sleep, lay at rest, settle, quiet (> It. *sopire*, quench, suppress): see *sopor*.] To put to sleep; set at rest; quiet; silence; specifically, in *Scots law*, to quash.

He is much offended that you do stickle and keep on foot such questions, which may be better *sopited* and silenced than maintained and drawn into sidings and partakings. *Wood*, Athenæ Oxon., II. 332.

What could a woman desire in a match, more than the *sopiting* of a very dangerous claim, and the alliance of a son-in-law, noble, brave, well-gifted, and highly connected? *Scott*, Bride of Lammermoor, xviii.

sopition† (sō-pish′ọn), *n.* [⟨ *sopite* + *-ion*.] The act of sopiting, or putting to sleep; also, the state of being put to sleep; deep slumber; dormancy; lethargy.

As for dementation, *sopition* of reason, and the diviner particle, from drink, though American religion approve, and Pagan piety of old hath practised it, . . . Christian morality and the doctrine of Christ will not allow it. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., v. 23.

sopor (sō′pọr), *n.* [= F. *sopor*, *sopeur* = Sp. Pg. *sopor* = It. *sopore*, ⟨ L. *sopor*, deep sleep, orig. **svapor*, akin to *somnus*, **sopnus*, **svapnus*, sleep, = Gr. *ὕπνος*, sleep: see *somnolent*, *sweven*.] A deep, unnatural sleep; lethargy; stupor.

To awaken the Christian world out of this deep *sopor* or lethargy. *Dr. H. More*, Mystery of Iniquity, ii., Pref. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

soporate† (sō′pọr-āt), *v. t.* [⟨ L. *soporatus*, pp. of *soporare*, put to sleep, stupefy, ⟨ *sopor*, deep sleep: see *sopor*.] To stupefy; make sleepy.

It would be but a resurrection to another sleep: the soul seeming not to be thoroughly awake here, but as it were *soporated*, with the dull steams and opiatick vapours of this gross body. *Cudworth*, Intellectual System, p. 795.

soporiferous (sō-pō-rif′ẹ-rus), *a.* [= F. *soporifère* = Sp. *soporífero* = Pg. It. *soporifero*, ⟨ L. *soporifer*, sleep-bringing, ⟨ *sopor*, deep sleep, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] 1. Causing or tending to cause sleep; soporific.

The *soporiferous* medicines . . . are henbane, hemlock, mandrake, moonshade, tobacco, opium. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 975.

2†. Sleepy; somnolent.

Hark, you sluggish *soporiferous* villains! there's knaves abroad when you are a-bed. *Middleton*, Phœnix, iii. 1.

soporiferously (sō-pō-rif′ẹ-rus-li), *adv.* In a soporiferous manner; so as to produce sleep. *Imp. Dict.*

soporiferousness (sō-pō-rif′ẹ-rus-nes), *n.* The quality of being soporiferous; the property of causing sleep.

soporific (sō-pō-rif′ik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *soporifique* = Sp. *soporífico* = Pg. It. *soporifico*, ⟨ L. **soporificus*, ⟨ *sopor*, deep sleep, + *facere*, make.] **I.** *a.* Tending to produce sleep.

The colour and taste of opium are, as well as its *soporific* or anodyne virtues, mere powers depending on its primary qualities, whereby it is fitted to produce different operations on different parts of our bodies. *Locke*, Human Understanding, II. xxiii.

II. *n.* Anything which causes sleep, as certain medicines.

Nor has rhubarb always proved a purge, or opium a *soporific*, to every one who has taken these medicines. *Hume*, Inquiry Concerning Human Understanding, vi.

soporose (sō′pọ-rōs), *a.* [⟨ L. *sopor*, deep sleep, + *-ose*.] Same as *soporous*. *Imp. Dict.*

soporous (sō′pọ-rus), *a.* [⟨ L. *sopor*, deep sleep, + *-ous*.] Causing deep sleep.

In small syncopes it may perhaps rouse the spirits a little, but in *soporous* diseases it is commonly an uncertain and ineffectual remedy. *Greenhill*, Art of Embalming, p. 58.

sopper (sop′ėr), *n.* [⟨ *sop* + *-er*[1].] One who sops or dips in liquor something to be eaten. *Imp. Dict.*

sopping (sop′ing), *a.* [⟨ *sop*, *v.*] Soaking, soaked, or drenched, as with rain.

soppy (sop′i), *a.* [⟨ *sop* + *-y*[1].] Wet; soaked; abounding in moisture: as, a *soppy* day.

It [Yarmouth] looked rather spongy and *soppy*, I thought. *Dickens*, David Copperfield, iii.

How damp and cheerless the houses . . . looked in the *soppy* hollows where the lush meadows were richest! *Harper's Mag.*, LXIX. 339.

sopra (sō′prä), *adv.* [It., ⟨ L. *supra*, above, over: see *supra*.] In *music*, above: as, *come sopra*, as above; *nella parte di sopra*, in the upper or higher part.

soprani, *n.* Italian plural of *soprano*.

sopranist (sō-prä′nist), *n.* [⟨ *soprano* + *-ist*.] A soprano or treble singer: sometimes used attributively.

Senesino, . . . one of the most famous of the *sopranist* singers who flourished in the last century. *Grove*, Dict. Music, III. 461.

soprano (sō-prä′nō), *n.* and *a.* [= F. *soprano* = Sp. *soprano* = D. *sopraan* = G. Sw. Dan. *sopran*, ⟨ It. *soprano*, the treble in music, lit. high, identical with *soprano*, *sovrano*, supreme, sovereign, = Sp. Pg. *soberano* = F. *souverain*, > E. *sovereign*: see *sovereign*, *sovran*.] **I.** *n.*; It. pl. *soprani* (sō-prä′ni), E. pl. *sopranos* (-nōz). 1. In *music*, the highest variety of the female voice; treble. It ranges easily from about middle C upward two octaves or more, and is characterized by a comparatively thin and incisive quality, usually combined with marked flexibility. Soprano is also the higher voice of boys, and is sometimes accidentally or artificially preserved among men. It is the most important and effective voice for all kinds of solo singing, and is that to which is assigned the chief melody in modern choral music. A voice whose compass and quality are intermediate between soprano and alto is called *mezzo-soprano*.

2. A singer with such a voice.

Soprano, basso, even the contra-alto,
Wish'd him five fathoms under the Rialto.
Byron, Beppo, xxxii.

3. A voice-part for or sung by such a voice.—**Natural soprano**, a male singer who produces tones of soprano pitch and quality by means of an unusually developed falsetto.—**Soprano sfogato**. See *sfogato*.

II. *a.* Pertaining to the soprano: as, *soprano* music; a *soprano* voice; the *soprano* compass.—**Soprano clef**, in *musical notation*, a C clef when placed on the lower line of a staff. See *clef*.—**Soprano string**. Same as *chanterelle*, 1.

sora (sō′rä), *n.* [Also *soree*.] A crake; a small short-billed rail, of the subfamily *Rallinæ* and genus *Porzana*. Specifically, in the United States, *P. carolina*, the Carolina rail, sora-rail, or soree, which throngs the marshes of the Atlantic coast in the autumn, furnishes fine sport, and is highly esteemed for the table. It is olive-brown above, varied with black and with many sharp white streaks and spots; the belly is whitish; the vent is rufescent; the lining of the wings is barred with black and white. In the fall the throat and breast are plain brownish, but in breeding-dress these parts are slate-colored, and the face and throat are black. The length is 8 or 9 inches, the extent of wings 12 or 13. Sometimes miscalled *ortolan* (which see). See cut under *Porzana*.

soragef, *n.* [Also *sorrage* and *soreage* (as if ⟨ *sore*[2] + *age*); ⟨ F. **sorage*, *saurage*, the first year of a falcon before it has molted, ⟨ *sor*, *saur*, sore, sorrel: see *sore*[2].] 1. In *falconry*, the period from the time when a hawk is taken from the aery until she mews her feathers.

If her downy *soreage* she but ruffe
So strong a dove, may it be thought enough.
Quarles, Feast for Worms. (*Wright.*)

2. The blades of green wheat or barley. *Bailey*, 1731 (spelled *sorrage*).

sorahees, *n.* Same as *sura-hai*.

sorancet (sōr′ans), *n.* [Also *sorrance*; ⟨ *sore*[1], *n.*, + *-ance*.] Soreness; a sore feeling.

The malady of the joynts comprehendeth al griefes and *sorances* that be in the joyntes. *Topsell*, Four-Footed Beasts (1607), p. 341. (*Halliwell.*)

Seldom or never complain they of any *sorance* in other parts of the body. *Holland.*

sora-rail (sō′rä-rāl), *n.* Same as *sora*.

Sorastreæ (sō-ras′trē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Sorastrum* + *-eæ*.] A small order of fresh-water algæ, of the class *Cœnobieæ*, distinguished by the fact that the cœnobium is uniciliated. *Sorastrum* is the typical genus.

Sorastrum (sō-ras′trum), *n.* [NL. (Kützing), so called in allusion to the shape of the colonies of cells; ⟨ Gr. *σωρός*, a heap, + *ἀστρον*, a star.] A genus of fresh-water algæ, of the class *Cœnobieæ*, and typical of the order *Sorastreæ*. The cœnobium is globose, solid within, free-swimming, and composed of 4, 8, 16, or 32 compressed wedge-shaped cells, which are sinuate, emarginate, or bifid at the apex and radiately disposed. *S. spinulosum* is the only species found in North America.

sorb[1] (sôrb), *n.* [Early mod. E. *sorbe*, ⟨ OF. *sorbe*, F. *sorbe*, dial. *sourbe* = Sp. *sorba*, *serba* = Pg. *sorva* = It. *sorbo*, *sorba* = D. *sorbe* = Pol. *sorba*, ⟨ L. *sorbus*, the sorb-tree, *sorbum*, the fruit of the sorb-tree: see *Sorbus*. Cf. *service*[2] (a doublet of *sorb*) and *service*[2].] 1. The service-tree, *Pyrus* (*Sorbus*) *domestica*. The wild service-tree, *Pyrus torminalis*, is included under the name by Gerard, and is also often so called in more recent times. The mountain-ash, *P. aucuparia*, and other species of the old genus *Sorbus* are also likely to have been so called.

Among crabbed *sorbs*
It ill befits the sweet fig to bear fruit.
Longfellow, tr. of Dante's Inferno, xv. 65.

2. The fruit of any of the above-named trees.

Sorb[2] (sôrb), *n.* [Cf. *Serb*.] A member of a Slavic race resident in Saxony and adjoining parts of Prussia. Also called *Wend*, or *Lusatian Wend*.

sorb-apple† (sôrb′ap[ʻ]l), *n.* [= G. *sorbapfel*; as *sorb*[1] + *apple*.] The fruit of the service-tree.

For their drink they had a kind of small well-watered wine, and some fine *sorb-apple* cider. *Urquhart*, tr. of Rabelais, ii. 31.

sorbate (sôr′bāt), *n.* [⟨ *sorb*(*ic*) + *-ate*[1].] A salt of sorbic acid.

sorbefacient (sôr-bē-fā′shient), *a.* and *n.* [⟨ L. *sorbere*, suck in, swallow up, + *facien*(*t-*)*s*, ppr. of *facere*, make, do, cause.] **I.** *a.* Promoting absorption. *Imp. Dict.*

II. *n.* In *med.*, that which produces or promotes absorption.

sorbent (sôr′bent), *n.* [⟨ L. *sorben*(*t-*)*s*, ppr. of *sorbere*, suck in, swallow up, = Gr. *ῥοφεῖν* (for **σροφεῖν*), sup up, = OBulg. *srŭbati* = Russ. *serbatĭ* = Lith. *surbti* = Lett. *surbt*, suck in. Cf. *absorb*.] An absorbent. [Rare.] *Imp. Dict.*

sorbet (sôr′bet), *n.* [⟨ F. *sorbet* = Sp. *sorbeto*, ⟨ It. *sorbetto*, ⟨ Turk. ⟨ Ar. *sharbat*, sherbet: see *sherbet*.] Sherbet; also, water-ice of any kind; especially, a water-ice which is not very hard frozen, so that it remains semi-liquid; also, water-ice flavored with rum, kirschwasser, or the like, as distinguished from that made without spirit.

Among the refreshments of these warm countries I ought not to forget mentioning the *sorbets*, which are sold in coffeehouses and places of publick resort; they are iced froth made with juice of oranges, apricots, or peaches. *Smollett*, Travels, Letter xix., Oct. 10, 1764.

Sorbian (sôr′bi-an), *a.* and *n.* [⟨ *Sorb*[2] + *-ian*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the Sorbs or to their language. Also *Sorbish*.

II. *n.* 1. A Sorb.—2. The language of the Sorbs, or Lusatian Wends. It belongs to the western branch of the Slavic family. It is divided into Upper Sorbian and Lower Sorbian. Also *Sorbish*.

sorbic (sôr′bik), *a.* [⟨ *sorb*[1] + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or derived from the mountain-ash, *Pyrus aucuparia*, formerly classed as *Sorbus*: as, *sorbic* acid.—**Sorbic acid**, $C_6H_8O_2$, an acid obtained from mountain-ash berries.

sorbile (sôr′bil), *a.* [⟨ L. *sorbilis*, that may be sucked or supped up, ⟨ *sorbere*, suck in, swallow up: see *sorbent*.] Capable of being drunk or sipped; liquid. [Rare.]

This [sop] most probably refers to *sorbile* food, what is vulgarly called spoon-meat. *Jamieson*, Dict. Scottish Lang., IV. 337.

sorbin, sorbine (sôr′bin), *n.* [⟨ *sorb*[1] + *-in*[2], *-ine*[2].] A glucose sugar ($C_6H_{12}O_6$), obtained from mountain-ash berries. It is crystalline, is very sweet, and reduces copper solutions, but does not ferment with yeast.

Sorbish (sôr′bish), *a.* and *n.* [= G. *Sorbisch*; as *Sorb*[2] + *-ish*[1].] **I.** *a.* Same as *Sorbian*.

II. *n.* Same as *Sorbian*, 2.

sorbite (sôr′bīt), *n.* [⟨ *sorb*[1] + *-ite*[2].] A crystalline principle ($C_6H_{14}O_6$) isomeric with mannite: found in mountain-ash berries. It does not ferment with yeast or reduce copper solutions.

sorbition (sôr-bish'ọn), *n.* [< L. *sorbitio(n-)*, a supping up, a draught or potion, < *sorbere*, pp. *sorbitus*, suck in, swallow up: see *sorbent*.] The act of drinking or sipping.

Sorbition, . . . a supping, as of broth or pottage.
Blount, Glossographia (ed. 1670).

Sorbonical (sôr-bon'i-kal), *a.* [< *Sorbonne*, q. v., + *-ic-al*.] Pertaining to the Sorbonne or the Sorbonists.

The *sorbonical* or theological wine, and their fessta or gaudy days, are now come to be proverbially jested at.
Florio, tr. of Montaigne, p. 626. (*Latham.*)

Sorbonist (sôr'bọn-ist), *n.* and *a.* [< *Sorbonne* + *-ist*.] **I.** *n.* A doctor of the Sorbonne, in the University of Paris.

Dull *Sorbonist*, fly contradiction!
Fie! thou oppugn'st the definition.
Marston, Scourge of Villanie, iv. 135.

For he a rope of sand could twist
As tough as learned *Sorbonist*.
S. Butler, Hudibras (ed. 1774), I. i. 158.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to the Sorbonne or its members.

Rabelais had indeed again made for himself protectors whom no clerical or *Sorbonist* jealousy could touch.
Encyc. Brit., XX. 195.

Sorbonne (sôr-bon'), *n.* [F. *Sorbonne*, so named from Robert de *Sorbon*, its founder.] A celebrated house founded in the University of Paris about 1250 by Robert de Sorbon, chaplain and confessor of Louis IX. The college of the Sorbonne became one of the four constituent parts, and the predominant one, of the faculty of theology in the university. It exercised a high influence in ecclesiastical affairs and on the public mind, especially in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. It was suppressed during the revolution and deprived of its endowments. At the reconstruction of the university under Napoleon I. the building erected for it by Richelieu, and still called the Sorbonne, was given to the theological faculty in connection with the faculties of science and belles-lettres.

sorb-tree (sôrb'trē), *n.* Same as *sorb*[1], 1.

Sorbus (sôr'bus), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), < L. *sorbus*, sorb: see *sorb*[1], *serve*[2], *serviee*[2].] A former genus of rosaceous trees, now included in *Pyrus*. See *Pyrus*, also *sorb*[1] and *serviee-tree*.

sorcer† (sôr'sèr), *n.* [< ME. *sorcer*, *sorser*, < OF. *sorcier* = Sp. *sortero* = It. *sortiere*, a sorcerer, < ML. *sortiarius*, a teller of fortunes by lot, a sorcerer, < L. *sor(t-)s*, lot: see *sort*.] Same as *sorcerer*.

Deuinores of demorlaykes that dremes cowthe rede,
Sorsers & exorsismus & fele such clerkes.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 1579.

sorcerer (sôr'sèr-èr), *n.* [< *sorcer* + *-er* (superfluously added, as in *fruiterer*, *poulterer*, *upholsterer*, etc.): see *sorcer*.] Originally, one who casts lots; one who divines or interprets by the casting of lots; hence, one who uses magic arts in divination or for other ends; a wizard; an enchanter; a conjurer.

The King commanded to call the magicians, and the astrologers, and the *sorcerers*, and the Chaldeans, for to show the King his dreams. Dan. ii. 2.

Dark-working *sorcerers* that change the mind.
Shak., C. of E., i. 2. 99.

sorceress (sôr'sèr-es), *n.* [< ME. *sorceresse*, < OF. *sorceresse*, fem. of *sorcier*, a sorcerer: see *sorcerer*.] A female sorcerer.

Phitonesses, charmeresses,
Olde wyches, *sorceresses*,
That usen exorsisacioune.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 1263.

Pucelle, that witch, that damned *sorceress*,
Hath wrought this hellish mischief unawares.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iii. 2. 38.

sorcering† (sôr'sèr-ing), *n.* [< *sorcer-y* + *-ing*[1].] The use or art of sorcery.

His trade of *sorcering* had so inured him to receive voices from his familiars in shape of beasts that this event seemed not strange to him.
Bp. Hall, Contemplations, vii. 3, Balaam.

sorcerous (sôr'sèr-us), *a.* [< *sorcer-y* + *-ous*.] Using or involving sorcery; magical.

This *sorcerous* worker, to make hym pope, in the space of xiii. yeres poysened vi. of his predecessours one after another. *Bp. Bale*, English Votaries, ii.

O that in mine eyes
Were all the *sorcerous* poison of my woes,
That I might witch ye headlong from your height!
Chapman, Byron's Tragedy, iv. 1.

sorcery (sôr'sèr-i), *n.*; pl. *sorceries* (-iz). [< ME. *sorcery*, *sorcerie*, *sorceri*, *sorsory*, < OF. *sorcerie*, *sorcherie*, *sorçoirie*, casting of lots, magic, sorcery (cf. F. *sorcellerie*, sorcery), < *sorcier*, sorcerer: see *sorcer*.] Originally, divination from the casting of lots; hence, the use of supernatural knowledge or power gained in any manner, especially through the connivance of evil spirits; magic art; enchantment; witchcraft; spells; charms.

And somme Iewes selden with *sorcerie* he wrouhte,
And thorwe the myghte of Mahon and thorw mysbyleyue.
Piers Plowman (C), xix. 150.

By thy *sorceries* were all nations deceived.
Rev. xviii. 23.

sord[1] (sôrd), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal variant of *sward*.

In the midst an altar as the landmark stood
Rustic, of grassy *sord*. *Milton*, P. L., xi. 433.

sord[2]† (sôrd), *n.* An obsolete variant of *sort*.

sorda, *a.* See *sordo*.

sordamente (sôr-dä-men'te), *adv.* [It., < *sordo*, deaf, mute: see *surd*.] In *music*, in a veiled or muffled manner.

sordavalite (sôr'dạ-val-īt), *n.* [Also *sordawalite*; < *Sordavala* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] A glassy dark-colored mineral substance with conchoidal fracture, found in thin layers in diabase near Sordavala in Finland. It has been included among minerals, but is more properly a vitreous form of diabase. It is called *glassy trap* by Törnebohm in Sweden.

sordellina (sôr-de-lē'nä), *n.* [It., < *sordo*, mute: see *sordine*, *surd*.] A variety of bagpipe.

sordes (sôr'dēz), *n.* [< L. *sordes*, < *sordere*, be dirty or foul.] Filth; refuse; dregs; dross; specifically, in *med.*, crusts which form upon the lips and teeth of persons suffering from extreme exhaustion, as in typhoid and other fevers.

Yet this, however, not under the name of pleasure: to cleanse itself from the *sordes* of its impure original, it was necessary it should change its name.
Bentham, Introd. to Morals and Legislation, ii. 6.

sordet (sôr'det), *n.* [It., < *sordo*, mute (see *sordine*, *sordo*), + *-et*.] Same as *sordino*.

sordid (sôr'did), *a.* [< F. *sordide* = Sp. *sórdido* = Pg. It. *sordido*, < L. *sordidus*, dirty, filthy, foul, vile, mean, base, < *sordere*, be dirty (*sordes*, dirt), akin to E. *swart*, black: see *swart*.] **I.** Dirty; filthy; squalid; foul.

There Charon stands, who rules the dreary coast,
A *sordid* god; down from his hoary chin
A length of beard descends, uncombed, unclean.
Dryden, Æneid, vi. 414.

The wretched family are ashamed to show their *sordid* tatters in the church on the Sabbath day.
Everett, Orations, I. 372.

2. In *bot.* and *zoöl.*, of a dull or dirty hue; impure; muddy: noting a color when it appears as if clouded by admixture with another, or parts so colored: as, *sordid* blue, etc.—**3.** Morally foul; gross; base; vile; ignoble; selfish; miserly.

To set the hearts of men on fire
To scorn the *sordid* world, and unto heaven aspire.
Milton, Death of a Fair Infant, l. 63.

What is all righteousness that men devise?
What — but a *sordid* bargain for the skies?
Cowper, Truth, l. 76.

He was clearly a man not destitute of real patriotism and magnanimity, a man whose vices were not of a *sordid* kind.
Macaulay, Warren Hastings.

4. Low; menial; groveling.

Amongst them all she placed him most low,
And in his hand a distaffe to him gave,
That he thereon should spin both flax and tow;
A *sordid* office for a mind so brave.
Spenser, F. Q., V. v. 23.

Sordid dragonet, a callionymoid fish, by some supposed to be the female of the gemmous dragonet, or scalpin, *Callionymus lyra*.

sordidity† (sôr-did'i-ti), *n.* [< *sordid* + *-ity*.] Sordidness.

Swimming in suddes of all *sordiditie*.
Davies, Humours Heaven on Earth, p. 21. (*Davies.*)

Weary and ashamed of their own *sordidity* and manner of life. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel. (*Trench.*)

sordidly (sôr'did-li), *adv.* In a sordid manner.

Sordidly shifting hands with shades and night.
Crashaw, Glorious Epiphany of Our Lord God.

sordidness (sôr'did-nes), *n.* The state or character of being sordid. (*a*) Filthiness; foulness.

An effect of Divine Providence designed to deter men and women from sluttishness and *sordidness*, and to provoke them to cleanliness. *Ray*, Works of Creation, p. 309.

(*b*) Baseness; vileness; depravity.

The madnesses of Caligula's delights, and the execrable *sordidness* of those of Tiberius. *Cowley*, Greatness.

(*c*) Mean, mercenary selfishness or covetousness: as, the *sordidness* of gambling.

sordine (sôr'dēn), *n.* [< OF. *sourdine*, < It. *sordino*, a mute; cf. It. *sordina* (> Sp. *sordina* = Pg. *surdina*), a mute; < L. *surdus*, deaf, mute: see *surd*.] Same as *sordino*, 1.

sordino (sôr-dē'nō), *n.*; pl. *sordini* (-ni). [It.: see *sordine*.] **1.** Same as *mute*[1], 3. See *con sordini*, and *senza sordini* (under *senza*). These terms are occasionally used with reference to the soft pedal of the pianoforte.—**2.** Same as *pochette*.

sordioust (sôr'di-us), *a.* [< L. *sordes*, dirt, + *-ous*.] Filthy; foul.

sordity† (sôr'di-ti), *n.* [Short for *sordidity*.] Same as *sordidity*.

Greedinesa in getting, tenacity in keeping, *sordity* in spending. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 177.

sordo, sorda (sôr'dō, sôr'dä), *a.* [It., < L. *surdus*, deaf, mute: see *surd*.] In *music*, damped with a mute: as, *clarinetto sordo*, a damped or muffled clarinet; *tromba sorda*, a damped or muffled trumpet.

sordono (sôr-dō'nō), *n.*; pl. *sordoni* (-ni). [< It. *sordo*, mute: see *sordo*, *surd*.] **1.** A musical instrument of the oboe family, resembling the bombard. Its tube had twelve finger-holes. —**2.** In *organ-building*, an obsolete variety of reed-stop, giving damped or muffled tones.—**3.** A form of mute or sordino used in the trumpet.

sordor (sôr'dor), *n.* [< L. as if **sordor*, < *sordere*, be filthy: see *sordid*, *sordes*.] Filth; dregs; refuse; sordes. [Rare.]

The *sordor* of civilisation, mix'd
With all the savage which man's fall hath fix'd.
Byron, The Island, ii. 4.

sore[1] (sōr), *a.* [Sc. *sair*, *sare*; < ME. *sore*, *sare*, *sor*, *sar*, < AS. *sār*, painful, = OS. *sēr* = MD. *seer*, D. *zeer* = MLG. *sēr* = OHG. MHG. *sēr*, painful, wounded, = Icel. *sārr* = Norw. *saar*, sore (cf. Sw. *sår* = Dan. *saar*, wound, = Goth. *sair*, sorrow, travail, found only as a noun). Cf. Finn. *sairos*, sick (< Teut.). No cognates are found outside of Teut.] **1.** Painful, as being the seat of a wound or of disease; aching; specifically, painfully sensitive to the touch: said of the part affected, or, by extension, of the entire member or person concerned.

Than waxes his gast seke and *sare*.
Hampole, Pricke of Conscience, l. 772 (Morris and Skeat).

He maketh *sore*, and bindeth up: he woundeth, and his hands make whole. Job v. 18.

Why art thou then exasperate, thou idle immaterial skein of sleave-silk, thou green sarcenet flap for a *sore* eye?
Shak., T. and C., v. 1. 36.

2. Inflicting physical suffering; giving bodily pain.

Merlin trusht a-monge hem with his hanere, and his companye with hym, and leyde on *sore* strokes.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 207.

There 's a *sair* pain in my head, father,
There 's a *sair* pain in my side.
Fair Janet (Child's Ballads, II. 89).

3. Suffering mental pain; distressed; painfully sensitive; touchy.

Peace is my dear delight — not Fleury's more;
But touch me, and no minister so *sore*.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. i. 76.

Why speak I vain words to a heart still *sore*
With sudden death of happiness?
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 94.

4. Bringing sorrow, misery, or regret; distressing; grievous; oppressive.

A *sore* word for them that are negligent in discharging their offlee. *Latimer*, Sermon of the Plough.

He laid a Tax full hard and *sore*,
Tho' many Men were sick.
Prior, The Viceroy, st. 12.

Sore task to hearts worn out by many wars.
Tennyson, Lotos-Eaters, Choric Song.

5. Associated with painful ideas or feelings; accompanied by grief, anger, mortification, regret, discomfort, or the like; serving as an occasion of bitterness: as, a *sore* subject.

The *sore* terms we stand upon with the goda will be strong with us for giving over. *Shak.*, Pericles, iv. 2. 37.

I wish he were a wee bairn lying in my arms again. It were a *sore* day when I weaned him.
Mrs. Gaskell, The Crooked Branch.

6. Severe; violent; fierce.

I will persevere in my course of loyalty, though the conflict be *sore* between that and my blood.
Shak., Lear, iii. 5. 24.

On Trinitye Mondaye in the morne
This *sore* battayle was doom'd to bee.
King Arthur's Death (Child's Ballads, I. 41).

7. Exceeding; extreme; intense.

You must needs have heard how I am punish'd
With *sore* distraction. *Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 2. 241.

Restrain
The *sore* disquiet of a restless brain.
Whittier, First-day Thoughts.

The Oxford gowasmen must have been in *sore* need of a jest. *E. Dowden*, Shelley, I. 92.

8. Wretched; vile; worthless; base. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

To lapse in fulness
Is *sorer* than to lie for need.
Shak., Cymbeline, III. 6. 18.

Out, sword, and to a *sore* purpose!
Shak., Cymbeline, iv. 1. 25.

Sore throat. See *throat*.

sore[1] (sōr), *n.* [< ME. *sore, sare, sor,* < AS. *sār* = OS. *sēr* = MLG. *sēr* = OHG. MHG. *sēr,* pain, suffering, = Icel. *sār* = Norw. *saar* = Sw. *sår* = Dan. *saar,* a wound, = Goth. *sair,* sorrow, travail; from the adj. Cf. *sorry.*] **1†.** A state of suffering or pain; grief; sorrow; misery.

Whether solace ho sende other eliez *sore.*
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), i. 130.

Ther was sobbing, siking, and *sor,*
Handes wringing, and drawing bi hor.
Havelok, l. 234. (*Halliwell.*)

ȝif ȝe saie me ȝoure *sores* & ich se what may gayne.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 598.

2. A wounded or diseased spot on an animal body; a painful or painfully tender place, with or without solution of continuity, on or near the surface of the body.

There is no medcyn on mold, saue the maiden one,
That my *sors* might salue, ne me sound make.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 9193.

A salve for any *sore* that may betide.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., iv. 6. 88.

3. A source of grief, distress, annoyance, or bitterness; a misfortune; a trouble.

What should we speak more on't? . . . I love no ripping up old *sores.* *Brome,* Northern Lass, iii. 1.

Bed-sore, a sore or ulcer developed on parts of the skin exposed to pressure by lying in bed. It may be very deep and extensive. Also called *decubitus.*—**Delhi sore, Oriental sore.** Same as *Aleppo ulcer* (which see, under *ulcer*).—**Fungating sore,** a soft chancre with abundant granulations.—**Hunterian sore,** in *pathol.,* a true or hard chancre.—**Venereal sore.** Same as *chancroid.*

sore[1] (sōr), *adv.* [Sc. *sair, sare;* < ME. *sore, soore, sarc,* < AS. *sāre,* sorely, painfully, = OS. *sēro* = MD. *sere,* D. *zeer* = MLG. *sēre* = OHG. *sēro,* MHG. *sēre, sēr,* painfully, sorely, strongly, very, G. *sehr,* extremely, very, = Dan. *saare,* extremely, very; from the adj.] **1.** With physical suffering; so as to cause bodily pain; painfully.

He rode ouer hym that was fallen and vn-horsed, so that he brosed hym *sore.* *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 696.

Thy hand presseth me *sore.* Ps. xxxviii. 2.

Her brother struck her wondrous *sore,*
With cruel strokes and many.
Andrew Lammie (Child's Ballads, II. 197).

2. In a manner indicating or causing mental pain; deplorably; grievously; bitterly.

The damesell ansuerde in baas voyce *sore* syghinge.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 611.

There was no heart so bold
But *sore* it ached, and fast it beat,
When that ill news was told.
Macaulay, Horatius, st. 18.

He were *sore* put about because Hester had gi'en him the bucket, and came to me about it.
Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers, xxi.

3. Violently; fiercely; severely.

Vlfyn and kynge Ventres of Garlot mette so *sore* togeder that ether bar other to the grounde, and the horse vpon hem. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 119.

Though it was very darke, and rained *sore,* yet in ye end they gott under ye lee of a smalle iland.
Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 87.

4. Exceedingly; thoroughly; intensely.

Thei sought hym *sore* vp and down on euery side.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 407.

He blest himselfe as one *sore* terrifide.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. vi. 24.

It is a *sore* consumed tree
That on it bears not one fresh bough.
Rookhope Ryde (Child's Ballads, VI. 122).

5†. Firmly; tightly; fast.

The stiell of the speres stynte at the haubrekes, that were stronge and *sore*-holdynge.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 222.

If it [the bowstring] be long, the bending must needs be in the small of the string, which, being *sore* twined, must needs snap in sunder, to the destruction of many good bows. *Ascham,* Toxophilus (ed. 1864), p. 104.

[As an adverb *sore* is now chiefly archaic or provincial.]

sore[1]**†** (sōr), *v. t.* [= OS. *sērian* = OHG. MHG. *sēren,* G. *ver-sehren* = Icel. *sārna* = Sw. *såra* = Dan. *saare;* from the noun.] To make sore; wound.

And the wyde wound . . .
Was closed up as it had not beene *sor'd.*
Spenser, F. Q. (ed. Todd), III. xii. 38.

sore[2]**†** (sōr), *a.* and *n.* [I. *a.* Early mod. E. also *soar, soare;* < ME. *sore, soyr,* < OF. *sor, saur, saure* = Pr. *sor, saur* = Sp. *soro* = It. *soro, sauro* (ML. *saurus, sorius*), reddish-brown, reddish, brownish, sorrel, < MLG. *sor* = MD. *sore,* D. *zoor,* dry, withered, sear, = E. *sear:* see *sear*[1], of which *sore*[2] is a doublet, and *sorrel*[2], a dim. of *sore*[2]. II. *n.* < ME. **sore, sowre,* a buck, < OF. *sor,* F. *saur* (in *faucon sor,* a sore-falcon, *cheval saure,* or simply *saure,* a sorrel horse) = It. *soro, sauro,* a sorrel horse, formerly also a sore-falcon: see the adj. Cf. *sorrel*[2].] **I.** *a.* Reddish-brown; sorrel. See *sorrel*[2], and compare *sorage, sore-eagle, sorc-falcon, sore-hawk.*

Stedis stabillede in stallis,
Lysrde and *sore.*
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 130. (*Halliwell.*)

II. *n.* **1.** A hawk of the first year.—**2.** A buck of the fourth year. See *sorrel*[2], 3.

Of founes, *sowres,* bukkes, does
Was ful the wode, and many roes.
Chaucer, Death of Blanche, l. 429.

sore[3]**†**, *v. i.* An obsolete spelling of *soar*[1].

soreage†, *n.* Same as *sorage.*

Soricidæ (sō-res'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] An erroneous form of *Soricidæ.*

sorede (sō'rēd), *n.* [< *soredium.*] Same as *soredium.*

soredia, *n.* Plural of *soredium.*

soredial (sō-rē'di-al), *a.* [< *soredium* + *-al.*] In *lichenol.,* of the nature or appearance of a soredium.—**Soredial branch,** in *lichenol.,* a branch produced by the development of a soredium into a new thallus while still on the mother thallus.

sorediate (sō-rē'di-āt), *a.* [< *soredium* + *-ate*[1].] In *lichenol.,* bearing or producing soredia.

sorediferous (sor-ē-dif'e-rus), *a.* [< NL. *soredium* + L. *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] In *lichenol.,* sorediate; bearing soredia.

soredium (sō-rē'di-um), *n.*; pl. *soredia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. *σωρός,* a heap, + *-edium,* for Gr. *-ίδιον,* a dim. suffix.] In *lichenol.,* a single algal cell or a group of algal cells wrapped in more or less hyphal tissue, which serves the purpose of vegetative propagation: commonly in the plural. Such cells form little heaps or cushion-like masses breaking through the surface of the thallus, and when set free from the thallus are able to grow at once into new thalli. Usually one species of alga furnishes all the algal cells of a lichen; more rarely two, and then one prevails in abundance over the other. The same species of alga, however, may be found in consortism with different species of fungus, and taking part in the composition, therefore, of differently formed thalli—that is, different lichens. See *Lichenes.* Also *sorede* and *brood-bud.*

soree (sō'rē), *n.* A variant of *sora.* [U. S.]

Soree. Ral-bird.
T. Jefferson, Notes on Virginia (ed. 1788), p. 74.

sore-eagle† (sōr'ē″gl), *n.* [Also *soar-eagle;* prob. formed in imitation of *sore-falcon;* < *sore*[2] + *eagle.*] A young eagle.

A *soar-Eagle* would not stoope at a flye.
Milton, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

sore-eyed (sōr'īd), *a.* **1.** Having sore eyes.—**2.** Having orbital caruncles, as if sores: as, the *sore-eyed* pigeon. See cut under *sheathbill.*

sore-falcon (sōr'fâ″kn), *n.* [Formerly also *soar-falcon, soare faulcon;* < *sore*[2] + *falcon,* tr. OF. *faucon sor.*] A falcon of the first year; a young falcon. See *sore*[2], 1.

Of the *soare faulcon* so I learne to fly,
That flags awhile her fluttering wings beneath,
Till she her selfe for stronger flight can breath.
Spenser, Hymn of Heavenly Beauty, l. 26.

sore-hawk† (sōr'hâk), *n.* Same as *sore-falcon.*

sorehead (sōr'hed), *n.* **1.** One whose head is sore. Hence—**2.** An irritable, discontented person; one who has a real or fancied grievance; in political use, a person who is dissatisfied through lack of recognition or reward for party services. [Slang, U. S.]

Every *sore-head* and bolter in the Majority voted with his party. *The American,* X. 35.

The public don't care for a few *soreheads* and impracticables in an operation that is going to open up the whole Southwest. *C. D. Warner,* Little Journey in the World, xv.

soreheaded (sōr'hed″ed), *a.* Having the character of a sorehead; discontented; having a grievance. [Slang, U. S.]

sorehon† (sōr'hon), *n.* [Said to be an Ir. corrupted form equiv. to Sc. *sorn,* a contracted form of ME. *sojorne,* a sojourn, as a verb sojourn: see *sojourn, sorn.*] In Ireland, a tax formerly imposed upon tenants for the maintenance of their lord or his men: a custom which required a tenant to maintain his chieftain gratuitously. See the second quotation.

Yea, and the verye wilde Irish exactions, as Coignye, Liverye, *Sorehon,* and such like, by which they pole and utterly undoe the poore tennants and free-houlders.
Spenser, State of Ireland (ed. Todd).

Sorehon was a tax laide upon the free-holders for certain dayes in each quarter of a yeare, to finde victualls, and lodging, and to pay certaine stipends to the kerne, gallo-glasses, and horsemen.
Sir J. Ware, Note in Todd's Spenser.

sorel†, An old spelling of *sorrel*[1], *sorrel*[2].

sorely† (sōr'li), *a.* [ME. *sarlie,* < AS. *sārlīc,* < *sār,* sore, + *-līc,* E. *-ly*[2].] Sore; sorrowful.

Næs heo næuere swa *sarlic.* *Layamon,* l. 28457.

sorely (sōr'li), *adv.* [< ME. *sorliche,* < AS. *sārlīce* (= Icel. *sārliga*), sorely, < *sārlīc,* sore: see *sorely, a.*] In a sore manner; painfully; sadly; violently; severely; extremely.

sorema (sō-rē'mä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σωρός,* a heap.] In *bot.,* a heap of carpels belonging to one flower, as in the magnolia and liriodendron.

soreness (sōr'nes), *n.* The state of being sore, in any sense of the word.

Sorex (sō'reks), *n.* [NL., < L. *sorex* = Gr. *ὑραξ,* a shrew, shrew-mouse. Cf. *Hyrax.*] The typical genus of the family *Soricidæ* and subfamily *Soricinæ,* containing numerous small terrestrial shrews of both hemispheres. They have from 28 to 32 colored teeth, moderately long well-haired tail and ears, and feet not oared. The typical dentition of *Sorex* in the most restricted sense is 32 teeth, of which the upper incisors are 8, the (unspecialized canines and) upper premolars 6, the upper molars 6, and the total of the lower teeth 12 (as nearly constant throughout the family). *S. vulgaris* is the common shrew of Europe, and *S. platyrrhinus* is a common one in North America. See *shrew*[2].

sorgho (sôr'gō), *n.* Same as *sorghum,* 1. Also *sorgo.*

sorghum (sôr'gum), *n.* [Formerly also *sorgum,* also sometimes *sorgo, sorgho,* F. *sorgho,* < Sp. Pg. *sorgo* = It. *sorgo, surgo;* < NL. *sorgum, sorghum,* < ML. *surgum, surcum, suricum,* Indian millet, sorghum; prob. of E. Ind. origin.] **1.** A plant of the former genus *Sorghum,* commonly the cultivated saccharine plant once known as *Sorghum* (or *Holcus*) *saccharatum,* lately considered a variety of *S. vulgare,* but now classified as *Andropogon Sorghum,* var. *saccharatus.* It is a cane-like grass, with the stature and habit of broom-corn, or of the taller varieties of Indian corn, but more slender than the latter, without ears, and of a glaucous hue. Sorghum is cultivated throughout Africa, in forms called *imphee,* chiefly for the sweet juice of the cane. In the United States it has been employed for many years to make syrup, for which purpose it is more or less grown in every State. It has also been the subject of much experiment in sugar-making, and according to Wiley is now practically available for this purpose. The name is also applied to the var. *Halepense,* and possibly to others of the same species. See def. 2. Also called *Chinese sugar-cane.*

2. [*cap.*] [NL. (Micheli, 1729).] A former genus of grasses, of the tribe *Andropogoneæ,* now included as a subgenus in *Andropogon* (Edouard Hackel, 1889). Like the rest of the whole genus, it has one-flowered spikelets disposed in pairs at the joints of a rachis, one of each pair pedicelled, one sessile. The sessile spikelet is in all the pairs alike; the flower is fertile, and in the pedicelled spikelets male, neutral, or abortive. The rachis is fragile, or in culture tenacious; its joints and the pedicels are filiform, and convex on the back or flat without furrow. The sessile spikelet and grain are somewhat compressed on the back, or in cultivation sometimes nearly globose. The species are most often tall and flat-leaved grasses, diffused through the tropics and here and there in the temperate zone—one, *A.* (*Chrysopogon*) *nutans,* the Indian grass or wood-grass, in the southern United States. The last is widely distributed in many forms; it is a nutritious grass, 6 feet high, with a graceful panicle, sometimes named *wild oats.* The one important species is *A. Sorghum* (*Sorghum vulgare,* etc.), a polymorphous much-cultivated species, of which some varieties have been regarded as distinct. Hackel divides it into the subspecies—(*a*) *Halepense,* including with other varieties the ornamental Aleppo grass and the Johnson or Means grass cultivated in the southern United States, and (*b*) *sativus,* which includes the broom-corn (var. *technicus*), the sorghum (var. *saccharatus:* see def. 1), the durra (vars. *cernuus* and *Durra*), the so-called Indian or African millet (covering perhaps the last and the var. *vulgaris*), and the guinea-corn or Kafir-corn, if it is different from the durra. The Johnson grass is of considerable utility as fodder, but is difficult to extirpate: also called *Egyptian, Cuba,* or *Guinea grass, Australian* or *Morocco millet,* etc., and *sorghum.* The durra has been somewhat cultivated in the United States, some forms of it being called *Millo maize.* See *broom-corn, durra,* and *Indian millet* (under *millet*).

Sorghum (*Andropogon Sorghum*).
1, wild form; 2, panicle of same; *a*, spikelets of cultivated form.

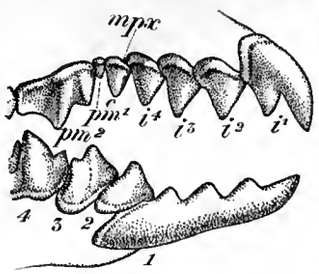
sorgo (sôr'gō), *n.* Same as *sorghum.*

sori, *n.* Plural of *sorus.*

Soricidæ (sō-ris'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sorex* (*Soric-*) + *-idæ.*] A family of small insectivorous mammals, the shrews. They are of terrestrial, sometimes natatorial, habits, with a long and narrow skull without zygomatic arches or postorbital processes, annular tympanic bones, no symphysis pubis, the fore limbs not specially modified as in the moles, the tibia and fibula united, and the lower teeth 12 (in one genus 12

or 14). The lower incisors are long, proclivous, and usually notched; in the upper teeth the median incisors are large, and have a basal anag or cusp, appearing as if double (but see *soricident*); no canines are specialized, and the premolars are variable; the molars are large and multicuspidate. The total number of the teeth varies from twenty-six to thirty-two. The family is well marked, with little range of variation, though the species are so numerous. The shrews are all small animals, some being the smallest known mammals, and have the general appearance of mice, though with more pointed snout. The rather numerous (about 12) genera fall in two groups or subfamilies, *Soricinæ* and *Crocidurinæ*.

soricident (sō-ris'i-dent), *a.* [< L. *sorex* (*soric-*), a shrew, + *den*(*t-*)*s* = E. *tooth*.] Having or noting a dentition like that of shrews. This dentition is unique in some respects. It consists of the four kinds of teeth usual among diphyodont mammals, but no canines are specialized as such, and the median pair of incisors both above and below are remarkable in presenting two or more cusps, besides being of great size. These peculiarities, together with the speedy and complete obliteration of the maxillopremaxillary suture, have caused the median incisors alone to be so named, and have occasioned great uncertainty in the dental formulæ of the several genera of shrews. Determination of the position of the suture has shown, however, that several other pairs of teeth besides the specialized median upper pair are inserted in the premaxillary, and are therefore incisors; that the foremost pair of maxillary teeth (technically canines) are never specialized, and always small, and that these are followed by one or two pairs of premolars, constantly succeeded by three pairs of true molars. The constancy in number of the under teeth (twelve, with some anomalous exceptions) is also remarkable, and the total variation is only from twenty-six to thirty-two among all the genera. The eight upper incisors of several genera are a number unique among placental mammals; and the soricident dentition is, on the whole, in proportion to the size of the animals, the most formidable known among mammals, of greater relative power than that of any carnivore. See *Soricidæ*.



Soricident Teeth of Common Shrew (*Sorex vulgaris*), enlarged seven times.
i^1, large two-pronged anterior upper incisor; i^2, i^3, i^4, succeeding upper incisors, to *mpx*, line of obliterated maxillopremaxillary suture; *c*, first maxillary tooth, technically a canine, unspecialized and resembling the preceding incisor; pm^1, minute first premolar; pm^2, large sectorial premolar. In the lower jaw, 1, very large serrated anterior incisor; 2, 3, 4, following teeth to the one opposite pm^2; other teeth omitted.

Soricinæ (sor-i-sī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sorex* (*Soric-*) + *-inæ*.] The typical subfamily of *Soricidæ*, containing those shrews of both the Old and the New World which have the teeth brown or red: contrasted with *Crocidurinæ*. The genera usually admitted are *Sorex*, *Neosorex*, *Notiosorex*, *Soriculus*, *Blarina*, and *Crossopus*. See *Sorex*, and cuts under *Blarina*, *shrew*, and *sondeli*.

soricine (sor'i-sin), *a.* [< L. *soricinus*, of or belonging to a shrew, < *sorex* (*soric-*), shrew: see *Sorex*.] Resembling or related to a shrew or shrew-mouse; of or pertaining to the *Soricinæ* or *Soricidæ*; soricoid in a narrow sense.—**Soricine bat**, *Glossophaga soricina*, a small South American species of bat.

soricoid (sor'i-koid), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *sorex* (*soric-*), shrew, + *-oid*.] **I.** *a.* Soricine in the broadest sense; of or pertaining to the *Soricoidea*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Soricoidea*, as a shrew, shrew-mole, or mole.

Soricoidea (sor-i-koi'dē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sorex* (*Soric-*) + *-oidea*.] A superfamily of mammals of the order *Insectivora*, containing the two families *Soricidæ* and *Talpidæ*, the shrews and the moles.

soriferous (sō-rif'e-rus), *a.* [< Gr. *σωρός*, a heap, + *φέρειν* = E. *bear*[1].] In *bot.*, bearing sori.

sorites (sō-rī'tēz), *n.*; pl. *sorites*. [NL., < L. *sorites*, < LGr. *σωρείτης*, *σωρίτης*, a logical sophism formed by an accumulation of arguments, lit. 'heaper,' < *σωρεύειν*, heap, < *σωρός*, a heap. In def. 2 first used by Laurentius Valla (died 1457).] 1. A kind of sophism invented by Chrysippus in the third century before Christ, by which a person is led by gradual steps from maintaining what is manifestly true to admitting what is manifestly false. For example: One grain of sand cannot make a heap; then, if one grain be added to a grain, the one added grain cannot make that a heap which was not a heap before; and so on, until it is shown that a million or more grains of sand cannot make a heap.

2. A chain-syllogism, or argument having a number of premises and one conclusion, the argumentation being capable of analysis into a number of syllogisms, the conclusion of each of which is a premise of the next. A sorites may be categorical or hypothetical, like a syllogism, and either variety may be progressive or regressive.—**Progressive or Aristotelian sorites.** See *Aristotelian*.—**Regressive or Goclenian sorites.** See *Goclenian*.

soritical (sō-rit'i-kal), *a.* [< LL. *soriticus*, < LGr. *σωριτικός*, < *σωρείτης*, *σωρίτης*, a sorites.] Pertaining to or resembling a sorites.

sormountet, *v.* An obsolete variant of *surmount*.

sorn (sôrn), *v. i.* [Said to be contr. < ME. *sojórnen*, sojourn: see *sojourn*. Cf. *sorehon*.] To obtrude one's self on another for bed and board; be an uninvited and unwelcome guest; sponge. [Scoteh.]

Lang-legged Hieland gillies that will neither work nor want, and maun gang thigging and *sorning* about on their acquaintance. *Scott*, Rob Roy, xxvi.

sornar (sôr'när), *n.* Same as *sorner*.

sorner (sôr'nėr), *n.* [< *sorn* + *-er*[1]; ult. a contraction of *sojourner*.] One who sorns; one who obtrudes himself on another for bed and board; in *Scots law*, one who takes lodging and food from others by force or menaces without paying for it. This offense was formerly so prevalent in Scotland that the severest penalties were enacted against it, and at one period it was punishable with death.

sorophore (sō'rō-fōr), *n.* [< NL. **sorophorum*, neut. of **sorophorus*: see *sorophorous*.] In *bot.*, the mucilaginous cord or cushion which is emitted from the germinating sporocarp in *Marsilea*, and which bears the sori arranged in two rows. See cut under *Marsilea*.

sorophorous (sō-rof'ō-rus), *a.* [< Gr. *σωρός*, a heap, + *-φορος*, < *φέρειν* = E. *bear*[1].] Bearing sori.

sororal (sō-rō'ral), *a.* [< L. *soror*, sister (= E. *sister*), + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to a sister or sisters; sisterly.

The *sororal* relation. *H. Mann.*

sororially (sō-rō'ri-al-i), *a.* [< **sororial* for *sororal* + *-ly*[2].] In a sisterly manner. [Rare.]

"This way then, my dear sister," cried Jane to the newcomer, and, taking her *sororially* by the hand, she led her forth from the oak parlour.
T. Hook, The Sutherlands. (*Davies.*)

sororicide[1] (sō-ror'i-sīd), *n.* [< L. *sororicida*, < *soror*, a sister, + *-cida*, < *cædere*, kill.] One who kills his sister. *Blount*, Glossographia.

sororicide[2] (sō-ror'i-sīd), *n.* [< LL. *sororicidium*, < L. *soror*, sister, + *-cidium*, < *cædere*, kill.] The murder of a sister. *Bailey*, 1727.

sororize (sō'ror-īz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *sororized*, ppr. *sororizing*. [< L. *soror*, sister, + *-ize*: simulating *fraternize*.] To associate as sisters; be in communion or sympathy as sisters. [Rare.]

The beautiful girls . . . are . . . *sororizing* with the rustic maidenhoods of their parishes.
Mortimer Collins, Thoughts in my Garden, II. 3. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

sorory† (sō'ror-i), *n.* [< L. *soror*, sister: see *sister*.] A sisterhood. [Rare.]

While heauen did daigne the world should him inioy,
The ninefold *Sorory* themselves exiled,
Euen from their natiue home to art's annoy.
Tourneur, Transformed Metamorphosis, st. 68.

sorose (sō'rōs), *a.* [< NL. **sorosus*, < *sorus*, q. v.] In *bot.*, bearing sori.

sorosis (sō-rō'sis), *n.*; pl. *soroses* (-sēz). [NL., < Gr. *σωρός*, a heap.] In *bot.*, a fleshy multiple fruit composed of many flowers, seed-vessels, and receptacles consolidated, as in the pine-apple, breadfruit, and mulberry.

Sorotrocha (sō-rot'rō-kä), *n. pl.* [NL. (Ehrenberg), neut. pl. of *sorotrochus*: see *sorotrochous*.] An order of *Rotifera*, containing those wheel-animalcules whose wheel-organ is divided or compound: distinguished from *Monotrocha*.

sorotrochian (sō-rō-trō'ki-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *sorotrochus* + *-ian*.] **I.** *a.* Sorotrochous; not monotrochous.

II. *n.* A rotifer whose wheel is compound or divided; any member of the *Sorotrocha*.

sorotrochous (sō-rot'rō-kus), *a.* [< NL. *sorotrochus*, < Gr. *σωρός*, a heap, + *τροχός*, a wheel, < *τρέχειν*, run.] Having the wheel-organ divided or compound, as a rotifer; not monotrochous.

sorra, *n.* See *sorrow*, *n.*, 4.

sorraget, *n.* See *sorage*.

sorrancet, *n.* Same as *sorance*.

sorrel[1] (sor'el), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *sorrell*, *sorel*, *sorell*; < ME. *sorel*, < OF. *sorel*, F. *surelle* (ML. *surella*), sorrel, so named from its sour taste; with dim. *-el*, < *sur*, sour, sharp, < OHG. MHG. *sūr*, G. *sauer*, sour: see *sour*[1]. Cf. AS. *sūre* (= MLG. *sūre* = Icel. *sūra* = (with dim. suffix) D. *zuring*), sorrel, < *sūr*, sour: see *sour*[1].] 1. One of several species of the genus *Rumex*, smaller plants than the docks of the same genus, having the leaves typically halberd-shaped, more or less succulent, and impregnated with oxalic acid. The common sorrel of the Old World is *R. Acetosa*, which has been much cultivated for culinary use. *R. scutatus*, the French sorrel, is, however, preferred for the purpose, being more succulent and less acid. Sorrel is much grown on the European continent, especially in France. It is used in salads and soups, but is more commonly dressed as a spinach. The use of sorrel in America is slight but increasing. *R. Acetosella*, sometimes substituted for the foregoing, is the common sheep-sorrel. Both plants are refrigerant and diuretic antiscorbutics. See cut under *Rumex*.

2. A plant of the genus *Oxalis*, more properly called *wood-sorrel* (see cuts under *Oxalis* and *obcordate*): the name is also extended to other plants of different genera (see phrases).—**Climbing sorrel**, *Begonia scandens*, of tropical America, a somewhat shrubby herb climbing by rootlets. [West Indies.]—**Field-sorrel.** Same as *sheep-sorrel*.—**Indian sorrel.** Same as *roselle*.—**Mountain-sorrel.** See *Oxyria*.—**Red sorrel.** (*a*) Same as *roselle*. (*b*) The sheep-sorrel: probably from the red male inflorescence.—**Salt of sorrel.** See *salt*[1].—**Switch-sorrel**, a widely diffused tropical shrub, *Dodonæa viscosa*, of the *Sapindaceæ*. Its leaves have an acid and bitter taste.—**Water-sorrel.** Same as *water-dock*. (See also *horse-sorrel*.)

sorrel[2] (sor'el), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. *sorrell*, *sorell*, *sorel*; < OF. **sorel*, *sorrel*, *surrel*, dim. of *sor*, F. *saur*, *saure*, brown, reddish, brownish, sorrel: see *sore*[2].] **I.** *a.* Of a yellowish- or reddish-brown color.

Saure, a *sorrell* colour, also a *sorrell* horse. *Cotgrave.*

He is of a middle stature, streng sett, high coloured, a head of *sorrell* haire, a severe and sound judgement; a good fellowe. *Aubrey*, Lives (Samuel Butler).

II. *n.* 1. A color between a reddish and a yellowish brown.

Sorrell, colour of an horse, *sorret*. *Palsgrave*, p. 272.

His horse was of fiery *sorrel*, with black feet.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, iii.

2. An animal of a sorrel color; especially, a sorrel horse.

Till he fals his seate, the coache orethrowes,
And to the riders breedes a world of woes;
Noe holla Jacke, nor *Sorrell*, hola boye,
Will make them stay till they even all destroy.
The Newe Metamorphosis (1600). (*Nares.*)

Is the Coach gone?
Saddle my Horse the *sorrell*.
Dekker, Honest Whore, ii. 1.

3. A buck of the third year. Compare *sore*[2], *n.*, 2.

A Bucke the first yeare is a Fawne; the second yeare a Pricket; the third yeare a *Sorrel*.
Return from Parnassus (1606), ii. 5.

The dogs did yell: put L to sore, then *sorel* jumps from thicket. *Shak.*, L. L. L., iv. 2. 60.

sorrel-sops† (sor'el-sops), *n. pl.* A term used in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries for some sort of drink used in fevers.

sorrel-tree (sor'el-trē), *n.* See *Oxydendrum*.

sorrel-vine (sor'el-vīn), *n.* A shrub, *Cissus* (*Vitis*) *acida*, found in tropical America, reaching into Florida. It is a low tendril-bearing climber, with acid juice.

sorrily (sor'i-li), *adv.* [< ME. *soryly*, *sorili*, *sorilieke*, *sariliche*, *sarili*; < *sorry* + *-ly*[2].] In a sorry manner, in any sense of the word; sorrowfully; sadly; wretchedly; poorly; meanly.

sorriness (sor'i-nes), *n.* [< ME. *sorinesse*, *sorinisse*, *sorynesse*, *sarinesse*, < AS. *sārignes*, < *sārig*, sore, sorry: see *sorry* and *-ness*.] The state or feeling of being sorry, in any sense.

sorrow (sor'ō), *n.* [< ME. *sorow*, *sorowe*, *sorwe*, *sorewe*, *seorewe*, *seorwe*, *serewe*, *sorige*, *soreze*, *soreyhe*, *sorze*, < AS. *sorg*, *sorh*, *sorge* = OS. *sorga*, *soroga* = MD. *sorg*, D. *zorg* = MLG. LG. *sorge*, care, anxiety. = OHG. *sorga*, MHG. G. *sorge* = Icel. Sw. Dan. *sorg*, care, = Goth. *saurga*, care, grief; cf. Lith. *sirgti*, be ill, suffer. Not connected etymologically with *sore*[1] or *sorry*.] 1. Distress of mind caused by misfortune, injury, loss, disappointment, or the like; grief; misery; sadness; regret.

Give *sorrow* words; the grief that does not speak
Whispers the o'er-fraught heart, and bids it break.
Shak., Macbeth, iv. 3. 209.

Sorrow is uneasiness in the mind upon the thought of a good lost which might have been enjoyed longer, or the sense of a present evil.
Locke, Human Understanding, II. xx. 8.

2. A cause or occasion of grief; a painful fact, event, or situation; a misfortune; a trouble.

And howe he lost that comforth clene,
And was putte oute fro parsdys,
And sithen what *sorouse* sor warre sene
Sente vn-to hym and to al his. *York Plays*, p. 93.

God so willed;
Mankind is ignorant, a man am I;
Call ignorance my *sorrow*, not my sin!
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 175.

3. The outward manifestation of grief; mourning; lamentation.

Down his white beard a stream of *sorrow* flows.
Pope, Iliad, ix. 559.

Nor sound of human *sorrow* mounts to mar
Their sacred everlasting calm!
Tennyson, Lucretius.

4. The devil: used generally as an expletive in imprecation, often implying negation. Compare *devil*, *n.*, 7. Sometimes *the muckle sorrow*. Also spelled *sorra*. [Scotch and Irish.]

Quhen he had jumlit a full lang houre,
The *sorrow* crap of butter he gatt.
Wyf of Auchtirmuchty (Child's Ballads, VIII. 119).

Sorrow tak' him that 'a sae mean.
Burns, O Tibbie, I ha'e seen the Day.

To sing sorrow. See *sing.* = **Syn. 1.** *Grief, Wretchedness*, etc. (see *affliction*), repentance, vexation, chagrin. See list under *sadness*.

sorrow (sor'ō), *r.* [< ME. *sorowen, sorewen, sorwen, sorwien, scoruwen, sorgien, sorhen*, < AS. *sorgian* = OS. *sorgōn* = MD. *sorgen*, D. *zorgen* = MLG. LG. *sorgen* = OHG. *sorgēn*, MHG. G. *sorgen* = Icel. *sorga, syrgja* = Sw. *sörja* = Dan. *sörge* = Goth. *saurgan*, sorrow; from the noun.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To feel sorrow, sadness, regret, grief, or anguish; grieve; be sad; feel sorry.

Al mi lif ic *sorwe* & care,
For det comit sone that noman wil spare.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 239.

Uour thinges . . . muwen makien him to *seoruwen*, and bittren his heorte. *Ancren Riwle*, p. 308.

Fortune had left to both of us alike
What to delight in, what to *sorrow* for.
Shak., C. of E., i. 1. 107.

2. To manifest sorrow; mourn; lament.

The emperour thet the blysse of the wordle hedden zomtyme non ine helle wepeth and gredeth, yelleth and *zorzeth*. *Ayenbite of Inwyt* (E. E. T. S.), p. 71.

Mourn not, except thon *sorrow* for my good;
Only give order for my funeral.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., ii. 5. 111.

= **Syn.** To grieve, mourn. See *sorrow*, *n.*

II.† *trans.* 1. To feel or display sorrow over; grieve for; mourn.

Such of these greefs as might be refrained or holpen by wisedome, and the parties owne good endeuour, the Poet gane none order to *sorrow* them.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 38.

The public body
. . . send forth us, to make their *sorrow'd* render.
Shak., T. of A., v. 1. 152.

2. To give pain to; grieve.

The excesse yon bled is griefe vnto me; the agne that held yon *sorroweth* me.
Guevara, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 189.

3. To involve in sorrow; attach suffering or misery to.

The much-wronged and over-*sorrowed* state of matrimony. *Milton*, Divorce, Pref.

sorrower (sor'ō-ėr), *n.* [< *sorrow* + *-er*[1].] One who sorrows; one who grieves or mourns.

sorrowful (sor'ō-fūl), *a.* [< ME. *sorowful, sorweful, sornful, sorful, scoruhful, sorhful*, < AS. *sorgful, sorhful* (= OHG. *sorgfol, sworgfol, sworefol* = Icel. *sorgfullr* = Sw. *sorgfull* = Dan. *sorgfuld*), < *sorh*, sorrow, + *ful*, full: see *sorrow* and *-ful*.] 1. Feeliug sorrow or grief; grieved; unhappy; sad.

Than thei smyte vpon the saisnes that be *sorowfull* and wroth for the deth of Pignores.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 589.

My soul is exceeding *sorrowful*, even unto death.
Mat. xxvi. 38.

2. Productive of sorrow; grievous; distressing; lamentable; pitiable.

It was a *sorful* sigt to se how it ferde.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 3540.

Oh *sorrowful* and sad! the streaming tears
Channel her cheeks. *Cowper*, Truth, l. 173.

3. Expressive or indicative of sorrow, grief, or regret; plaintive; pathetic.

I called to minde that, twelue or thirtene yeares past, I had begonne an Elegye or *sorrowefull* song, called the Complainte of Phylomene.
Gascoigne, Philomene, Ded. (Steele Glas, etc., ed. Arber).

O most false love!
Where be the sacred vials thou shouldst fill
With *sorrowful* water? *Shak.*, A. and C., i. 3. 64.

4. Affected or accompanied by grief; melancholy; doleful; afflicted.

The things that my soul refused to touch are as my *sorrowful* meat. Job vi. 7.

Go into old Titus' *sorrowful* house,
And hither hale that misbelieving Moor.
Shak., Tit. And., v. 3. 142.

= **Syn.** Dismal, disconsolate, rueful, woful.

sorrowfully (sor'ō-fūl-i), *adv.* [< ME. *sorwefully, scoruhfulliec*; < *sorrowful* + *-ly*[2].] In a sorrowful manuer; with sorrow.

sorrowfulness (sor'ō-fūl-nes), *n.* [< ME. **sorwefulnes*, < AS. *sorgfulnes*, < *sorgful*, sorrowful: see *sorrowful* and *-ness*.] The state of being sorrowful; the feeling of sorrow; grief; sadness.

sorrowless (sor'ō-les), *a.* [< *sorrow* + *-less*.] Free from sorrow.

sorrow-stricken (sor'ō-strik*ʺ*n), *a.* Stricken with sorrow; pained; grieved; sorrowful.

sorrowy† (sor'ō-i), *a.* [ME. *sorewy*; < *sorrow* + *-y*[1].] Sorrowful.

And I shal besette abonte Ariel, and it shal be dreri and *sorewy*. *Wyclif*, Isa. xxix. 2.

sorry (sor'i), *a.* [Early mod. E. *sorrie, sorie* (sometimes, erroneously, *sorowe*); < ME. *sory, sori, sari*, < AS. *sārig*, sad, sorry (not found in physical sense 'sore') (= OS. *sērag* = MD. *seerigh*, sore, sad, sorry, D. *zeerig*, sore, full of sores, = MLG. *sērich*, sore, = OHG. *sērag*, MHG. *sērec, sērig* = Sw. *sårig*, sore, full of sores), < *sār*, pain, grief, sore: see *sore*[1]. The word is thus < *sore*[1] + *-y*[1]. It has become confused with *sorrow*, of which it is now the customary adj. in the lighter uses: see *sorrow*.] **1.** Feeling sorrow; grieved; sorrowful; unhappy; sad; pained; especially, feeling repentance or regret: noting either deep or slight, prolonged or transient, emotion.

Sike with the *sory*, singe with the glade.
Piers Plowman (A), xi. 190.

The preacher absolved but such as were *sorry* and did repent. *Latimer*, 3d Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

I am *sorry* for thee, friend; 'tis the duke's pleasure.
Shak., Lear, ii. 2. 159.

2. Causing sorrow; painful; grievous; mournful.

So throli a *sori* thongt thirled min hert.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 3696.

In *sorowe* tyme for them all
The knyght came to the gate.
Lytell Geste of Robyn Hode (Child's Ballads, V. 61).

Gruffly he answers, "'Tis a *sorry* sight!
A seaman's body: there'll be more to-night!"
Crabbe, Works, II. 12.

3. Associated with sorrow; suggestive of grief or suffering; melancholy; dismal.

Al ful of chirkyng was that *sory* place.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1146.

The place of death and *sorry* execution.
Shak., C. of E., v. 1. 121.

4. Vile; wretched; worthless; mean; paltry; poor.

Tho *sori* wrecches of yuel blod.
Genesis and Exodus (E. E. T. S.), l. 1074.

Notwithstanding his fine tongue, he is but a *sorry* fellow. *Bunyan*, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 145.

He had set our men upon an island, in a deep snow, without fire, and only a *sorry* wigwam for their shelter.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 267.

Sorry grace†, ill luck; misfortune.

He hadde at Thebes *sory grace*.
Chaucer, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 746.

= **Syn. 1.** Vexed, chagrined. — **4.** Pitiful, shabby.

sorry† (sor'i), *v. i.* [< *sorry*, *a.*; or a var. of *sorrow*.] To sorrow; grieve.

We monrn his death, and *sorry* for his sake.
Ford, Fame's Memorial.

sors (sôrz), *n.* The singular of *sortes*.

sort (sôrt), *n.* [< ME. *sort, soort, sorte* (= D. *soort* = G. *sorte* (< It.) = Sw. Dan. *sort*, sort, kind); < OF. *sorle, sort*, F. *sorte* = Sp. *suerte* = Pg. *sorte* = It. *sorte, sorta*, lot, part, sort, kind, < L. *sor(t-)s*, f., lot, destiny, an oracular response, in gen. fate, condition, part; prob. allied to *serere*, connect: see *series*. Hence ult. *sort, v., sortance, sorcer, sorcerer, sorcery, assort, consort, resort*[1], etc.] **1**†. A lot; that which is awarded or determined by lot; hence, in general, one's fate, fortune, or destiny.

Sone haf thay her *sortes* sette & serelych deled,
& ay the the lote, vpon laste, lymped on Ionas.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), iii. 194.

And the *sort* of synne fallith vp on him that is with oute rigt-wisnesse or mercy.
Gesta Romanorum (ed. Herrtage), p. 36.

Make a lottery;
And, by device, let blockish Ajax draw
The *sort* to fight with Hector.
Shak., T. and C., I. 3. 376.

2†. Allotted station or position; condition; rank; specifically, high rank; social eminence.

God save ye!
For lesa I cannot wish to men of *sort*,
And of your seeming; are yon of the duke's?
Fletcher (*and another*), Noble Gentleman, iv. 4.

The building was a spacious theatre, . . .
With seats where all the lords, and each degree
Of *sort*, might sit in order to behold.
Milton, S. A., l. 1608.

3. Characteristic mode of being; nature; quality; character.

The fire shall try every man's work of what *sort* it is.
1 Cor. iii. 13.

None of noble *sort*
Would so offend a virgin.
Shak., M. N. D., iii. 2. 159.

Italy in the Renaissance period was rich in natures of this *sort*, to whom nothing that is strange or beautiful seemed unfamiliar. *J. A. Symonds*, Italy and Greece, p. 241.

4. A number of persons, things, ideas, etc., grouped together according to the possession of common attributes; a kind, as determined by nature, quality, character, or habits; a species; a class.

He . . . gadered hym a meynee of his *sort*,
To hoppe and synge and maken swich disport.
Chaucer, Cook's Tale, l. 17.

A man feels the calamities of his enemies with one *sort* of sensibility, and his own with quite a different *sort*.
Macaulay, Sir J. Mackintosh.

A *sort* is composed of things assorted, and assorted because possessing a quality or qualities in common, and must embrace all the objects possessing the quality or qualities. *McCosh*, On Berkeley, p. 59.

It 's the *sort* of thing people talk of, but I never thought it would come in our way.
Mrs. Oliphant, Poor Gentleman, xxxiv.

Specifically — (*a*) A particular class or order of people.

The meaner *sort* are too credulous, and led with blinde zeale, blinde obedience, to prosecute and maintain whatsoever their sottish leaders shall propose.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., iii. § 4.

Others lay about the lawns,
Of the older *sort*, and murmur'd that their May
Was passing. *Tennyson*, Princess, ii.

(*b*) In *printing*, one of the characters or pieces in a font of type, considered with reference to its relative supply or lack: nearly always in the plural: as, to be out of *sorts* (that is, to lack some of the necessary types in a case); to order *sorts* for a font (that is, to order more of the kinds of type of which it is deficient).

Our printing-house often wanted *sorts*, and there was no letter-foundry in America.
B. Franklin, Autobiography, p. 91.

(*c*) Kind: used indefinitely of something more or less resembling the thing specified: with *of*, like *kind of*. See *kind*[2], *n.*, 5, and compare *sort of*, below.

Those trees of Madreporæ, a *sort* of imperfect coral, which are about Tor and south of it, are as dangerous as rocks to the ships. *Pococke*, Description of the East, I. 135.

Accredited agents were stationed, as a *sort of* honorable spies, at the different courts. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 1.

Each tablet becoming even to the uninitiated white man a *sort of* coat-of-arms or symbolic shield, the native heraldry having embodied itself in this way.
Amer. Antiquarian, XII. 357.

5. A number or quantity of things of the same kind or used together; a set; a suit.

Sort of Balances (among Tradesmen) is four Dozen in Number. *Bailey*, 1731.

6. A group; a flock; a troop; a company. [Obsoleto or prov. Eng.]

Eftsoones the people all to harnease ran,
And like a *sort* of Bees in clusters swarmed.
Spenser, F. Q., V. iv. 36.

King Agesilaus, having a great *sort* of little children, was one day disposed to solace himself among them in a gallery. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 234.

A *sort* of Doves were housed too near their hall.
Dryden, Hind and Panther, iii. 946.

7. Particular mode of action or procedure; manner; fashion; way.

Now to Returne where I left off, and declare vnto you in what *sort* I imploide my selfe since my first entring into englande. *E. Webbe*, Travels (ed. Arber), p. 34.

Give your petitions
In seemly *sort*, and keep your hats off decently.
Fletcher (*and another?*), Prophetess, iii. 1.

In smoothest terms his speech he wove,
Of endless friendship, faith, and love;
Promised and vowed in courteous *sort*.
Scott, Rokeby, i. 20.

After a sort. Same as *in a sort*.

He has a kind o' Hieland honesty — he's honest *after a sort*, as they say. *Scott*, Rob Roy, xxvi.

In a sort, after a fashion; more or less completely or satisfactorily.

The duke's journey to France is laid down; and yet they say the business goeth on *in a sort*.
Court and Times of Charles I., I. 6.

Out of sorts. (*a*†) Destitute; unprovided; without equipment.

Many a man of good extraction coming home from far voyages, may chance to land here, and, being *out of sorts*, is unable for the present time and place to recruit himself with clothes. *Ray*, Proverbs (1678), p. 304.

(*b*) Out of health or spirits; out of the normal condition of body or mind; cross.

I was most violently *out of sorts*, and really had not spirits to answer it.
Mme. D'Arblay, Diary, To Mr. Crisp, Jan., 1779.

No wonder you are *out of sorts*, my little cousin. To be an inmate with such a guest may well startle an innocent young girl! *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, viii.

(*c*) In *printing*, short of one or more characters in type: said of a compositor, or of his case. — **Sort of.** Same as *kind of* (which see, under *kind*[2], *n.*).

"You were hurt by the betting just now?" "Well," replied the lad, "I am *sort o'* hurt."
Thackeray, Virginians, xv.

To run on sorts. See *run*[1], *v. i.*

[*Sort*, like *kind*, is often erroneously used in the singular form with a plural force and connection. Compare *kind*[2].

These *sort* of people always know everything.
A. Trollope, Framley Parsonage, xlvi.]

=**Syn. 4.** *Kind, Sort.* *Kind* is by derivation a deeper or more serious word than *sort*; *sort* is often used slightingly, while *kind* is rarely so used.

sort (sôrt), *v.* [< ME. *sorten, soorten,* < OF. *sortir,* allot, sort, assort (cf. Sp. Pg. *sortear,* obtain by lot), = It. *sortire,* < L. *sortiri,* cast lots, fix by lot, divide, distribute, choose, < *sor(t-)s,* lot, destiny, share: see *sort, n.* The E. verb is in part an aphetic form of *assort.*] **I.** *trans.* **1†.** To give or appoint by lot; hence, in general, to allot; assign.

And forth he wente, shortly for to telle,
Ther as Mercurie *sorted* hym to dwelle.
Chaucer, Troilus, v. 1827.

Graces not poured out equally, but diversely *sorted* and given. *Hooker,* Eccles. Polity, v. 78.

2†. To ordain; decree.

All may be well; but, if God *sort* it so,
'Tis more than we deserve, or I expect.
Shak., Rich. III., ii. 3. 36.

3†. To select; choose; pick out.

Amphialus with noble gentleness assured him . . . that his revenge, whensoever, should *sort* unto itself a higher subject. *Sir P. Sidney,* Arcadia, iii.

Nurse, will you go with me into my closet,
To help me *sort* such needful ornaments
As you think fit to furnish me to-morrow?
Shak., R. and J., iv. 2. 34.

4. To set apart; assign to a particular place or station; rank; class.

I will not *sort* you with the rest of my servants.
Shak., Hamlet, ii. 2. 274.

I hold fit that these narrations, which have mixture with superstition, be *sorted* by themselves.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii.

5. To separate into sorts; arrange according to kind; classify: sometimes with *over.*

Those confused seeds, which were impos'd on Psyche as an incessant labour to cull out and *sort* asunder.
Milton, Areopagitica.

The accumulation of new material for German and Italian history is perplexing in itself; the Germans and Italians have scarcely begun to *sort* it.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 61.

6. To conform; accommodate; adapt; suit.

I pray thee *sort* thy heart to patience.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., ii. 4. 68.

Now was there ever man so fortunate,
To have his love so *sorted* to his wish?
Chapman, Blind Beggar of Alexandria.

7. To put in the proper state or order; set right; adjust; dispose. [Scotch.]

I have as much a mind as ever I had to my dinner to go back and tell him to *sort* his horse himself, since he is as able as I am. *Scott,* Monastery, xiv.

8. To supply in suitable sorts; assort.

He was fitted out by very eminent Merchants of that City, on a design only to Trade with the Spaniards or Indians, having a very considerable Cargo well *sorted* for these parts of the World. *Dampier,* Voyages, I. 137.

9†. To procure; obtain; attain; reach.

I'll *sort* occasion . . .
To part the queen's proud kindred from the king.
Shak., Rich. III., ii. 2. 148.

We shall *sort* time to take more notice of him.
Ford, Lover's Melancholy, ii. 1.

10. To punish; chastise. [Scotch.]

May ne'er be in my fingers, if I dinna *sort* ye baith for it! *Scott,* Monastery, iv.

II. *intrans.* **1†.** To cast lots; decide or divine anything by lot; hence, in general, to practise divination or soothsaying.

Bringe hethir thy counsell, and the clerkes that *sorted* of this toure. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 39.

2†. To come to pass; chance; happen; turn out; specifically, to have a satisfactory issue; succeed.

Sort how it will, I shall have gold for all.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., i. 2. 107.

Never any State was . . . so open to receive strangers into their Body as were the Romans; therefore it *sorted* with them accordingly, for they grew to the greatest monarchy.
Bacon, True Greatness of Kingdoms and Estates (ed. 1887).

3†. To tend; lead; conduce.

They raise some persons to be as it were companions, and almost equals to themselves, which many times *sorteth* to inconvenience. *Bacon,* Friendship (ed. 1887).

Their several reasons . . . all *sorted* to this conclusion: that strict discipline, both in criminal offences and in martial affairs, was more needful in plantations than in a settled state. *Winthrop,* Hist. New England, I. 212.

4. To be of the same sort or class (with another); be like or comparable; consort; associate; agree; harmonize: with *with,* rarely *to.*

Occurrences of present times may *sort* better *with* ancient examples than *with* those of the latter or immediate times. *Bacon,* Advancement of Learning, i.

Sometime he runs among a flock of sheep, . . .
And sometime *sorteth with* a herd of deer.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 689.

A prince of a melancholy constitution both of body and mind; . . . and, therefore, accusing sycophants, of all men, did best *sort* to his nature.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, ii.

5. To be suitable or favorable.

Why, then it *sorts,* brave warriors; let's away.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., iii. 1. 209.

Some one, he is assur'd, may now or then,
If opportunity but *sort,* prevail.
Ford, Broken Heart, i. 1.

sortable (sôr'ta-bl), *a.* [< OF. *sortable,* sortable, suitable, < *sort,* sort: see *sort* and *-able.*] **1.** Capable of being sorted.—**2.** Assorted; made up of various sorts.

The facilities which Glasgow possessed of making up *sortable* cargoes for that market. *Scott,* Rob Roy, xxvi.

3. Suitable; appropriate; fitting; meet.

The flourishing state of learning, *sortable* to so excellent a patroness [Queen Elizabeth].
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, i.

She 'a a mettle quean. It 's a pity his Excellency is a thought eldern. The like o' yoursell . . . wad be mair *sortable* in point of years. *Scott,* Rob Roy, xxxiv.

sortably (sôr'ta-bli), *adv.* Suitably; fitly. *Imp. Dict.*

sortal (sôr'tal), *a.* [< *sort* + *-al.*] Belonging or pertaining to a sort or class. [Rare.]

The essence of each genus or sort comes to be nothing but that abstract idea, which the general or *sortal* . . . name stands for. *Locke,* Human Understanding, III. iii. 15.

sortance† (sôr'tans), *n.* [< *sort* + *-ance.*] Conformity; suitableness; appropriateness. [Rare.]

Here doth he wish his person, with such powers
As might hold *sortance* with his quality.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iv. 1. 11.

sortation (sôr-tā'shon), *n.* [< *sort* + *-ation.*] The act or process of sorting. [Rare.]

The final *sortation* to which the letters are subjected.
Eng. Illust. Mag., Feb., 1884, p. 294. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

sorteliget, sorteligert, etc. Obsolete forms of *sortilege,* etc.

sorter[1] (sôr'tèr), *n.* [< *sort* + *-er*[1].] One who separates and arranges: as, a letter-*sorter;* a money-*sorter.*

The shepherd, the *sorter* of the wool, the wool-comber or carder, the dyer, . . . must all join their different arts in order to compleat even this homely production.
Adam Smith, Wealth of Nations, i. 1.

sorter[2] (sôr'tèr). A spelling of *sort o',* for *sort of:* see under *sort, n.,* and compare *kinder.*

sortes (sôr'tēz), *n. pl.* [L., pl. of *sor(t-)s,* lot, share: see *sort.*] Lots used in a kind of divination, consisting in the chance selection of a passage from an author's writings—a practice common in ancient times and in the middle ages. The method pursued by the ancients was generally to write a number of verses of a favorite poet on separate slips, put them in an urn, draw out one at random, and from its contents infer good or bad fortune. This form of divination was known as *Sortes Homericæ, Sortes Virgilianæ,* etc., according to the name of the poet from whose works the lines were chosen. Among the Christians of the middle ages the Bible was used for a similar purpose; the book being opened by hazard, or a pin stuck between the leaves, the first passage catching the eye was accepted as prophetic. Such lots were called *Sortes Biblicæ* or *Sacræ.* This use of the Bible is still common as a popular superstition.

sortfully† (sôrt'fúl-i), *adv.* [< **sortful* (< *sort* + *-ful*) + *-ly*[2].] Suitably; appropriately. [Rare.]

Everything
About your house so *sortfully* disposed.
Chapman, Gentleman Usher, iii.

sortie (sôr'tē), *n.* [< F. *sortie* (= Sp. *surtida* = Pg. *sortida* = It. *sortita*), a going forth, issue, sally, < *sortir* (= OSp. *surtir* = It. *sortire*), go out, come out, issue, sally, < LL. as if **surrectire,* rise or rouse up, < L. *surgere,* pp. *surrectus,* rise up: see *surge, source.*] **1.** A going forth; a sally; specifically, the issuing of a body of troops from a besieged place to attack the besiegers; an outrush of a beleaguered garrison.

Experiencing some rough treatment from a *sortie* of the garrison, he marched . . . on Baza.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., i. 14.

2. Same as *postlude.*

sortilege (sôr'ti-lej), *n.* [Formerly also *sortelige;* < F. *sortilège,* < ML. *sortilegium,* divination by lot (cf. L. *sortilegus,* forctelling, prophetic), < L. *sor(t-)s,* a lot, + *legere,* read.] The act, practice, or art of drawing lots; interpretation, divination, or decision by lot; hence, loosely, sorcery; magic.

Being accused of *Sortelige* or inchantment, At Arnhem in Guelderland he [Johannes Rosa] was proscribed.
Heywood, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 476.

A woman infamous for *sortileges* and witcheries. *Scott.*

sortileger (sôr'ti-lej-èr), *n.* [Formerly also *sorteliger;* < *sortilege* + *-er*[1].] One who uses or practises sortilege. [Rare.]

Now to speak of those *Sorteligers,* and the effects of their Art. *Heywood,* Hierarchy of Angels, p. 473.

sortilegious (sôr-ti-lē'jus), *a.* [< *sortilege* + *-i-ous.*] Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of sortilege. [Rare.]

Nor were they made to decide horarie questions, or *sortilegious* demands.
Swan, Speculum Mundi, p. 345. (*Latham.*)

sortilegy (sôr'ti-lej-i), *n.* [< ML. *sortilegium,* sortilege: see *sortilege.*] Same as *sortilege.*

sorting (sôr'ting), *n.* [Verbal n. of *sort, v.*] The act of separating into sorts.—**Dry-sorting,** in *mining,* separation without the use of water, or by sifting and hand-picking.

sorting-box (sôr'ting-boks), *n.* A box or table with compartments for receiving different grades or kinds of materials, etc.

sortita (sôr-tē'tạ), *n.* [It., < *sortire,* go out: see *sortie.*] In *music:* (*a*) The first air sung by any one of the principal singers in an opera; an entrance-air. (*b*) Same as *postlude.*

sortition (sôr-tish'on), *n.* [< L. *sortitio(n-),* a casting of lots, < *sortiri,* cast or draw lots, < *sor(t-)s,* a lot: see *sort.*] The casting of lots; determination by lot. *Bp. Hall,* The Crucifixion.

sortment (sôrt'ment), *n.* [< *sort* + *-ment.* Prob. in part an aphetic form of *assortment.*] Same as *assortment. Imp. Dict.*

sorus (sō'rus), *n.*; pl. *sori* (-rī). [NL., < Gr. *σωρός,* a heap.] In *bot.,* a heap or aggregation. (*a*) One of the fruit-dots or clusters of sporangia (sporc-cases) on the back of the fronds of ferns, also on the mucilaginous cord emitted from the sporocarp of *Marsilea,* etc. They are of various forms and variously arranged. In the *Acrostichæ* the sporangia are spread in a stratum over the under surface, or rarely over bot' surfaces, of the frond; in the *Polypodieæ* the sori are dorsal, and are

Pinnules of Various Ferns, showing the Sori.

a, pinnule of the frond of *Asplenium angustifolium; b,* pinnule of *Woodwardia angustifolia; c,* pinnule of *Polypodium Californicum; d,* pinnule of *Adiantum pedatum; e,* pinnule of *Trichomanes radicans.*

borne at or near the ends of the veinlets; in the *Vittarieæ* they are borne in continuous marginal or intramarginal furrows; in the *Pteridæ* they are marginal or intramarginal, and covered by the reflexed margin of the frond; in the *Blechneæ* they are dorsal, linear or oblong, and parallel to the midrib; in the *Aspleniæ* they are also dorsal, and linear or oblong, but oblique to the midrib; and in the *Aspidieæ* they are dorsal, round or roundish, and usually on the back of a vein. In most instances the sori are covered with a projecting section of the epidermis, which is called the *indusium* and forms an important character in the systematic arrangement of ferns. See *fern*[1], *paraphysis, sporangium,* etc. See also cuts under *indusium, Cystopteris, Nothochlæna, polypody,* and *Marsilea.* (*b*) In lichens, a heap or mass of soredia on the surface of the thallus. (*c*) In the *Synchitrieæ,* a heap of zoösporangia developed from a zoöspore or swarm-cell.

sorwet, *n.* and *v.* A Middle English form of *sorrow.*

sorwefult, *a.* A Middle English variant of *sorrowful.*

sory[1]**†,** *a.* A Middle English form of *sorry.*

sory[2]**†** (sō'ri), *n.* [= Sp. *sori* = It. *sori,* vitriol, < L. *sory,* < Gr. *σῶρυ,* a kind of ore, ink-stone.] Iron sulphate.

so-so (sō'sō), *a.* [< *so so:* see *so*[1], *adv.*] Neither very good nor very bad, but generally inclining toward bad; indifferent; middling; passable. See *so so,* under *so*[1].

So So is good, very good, very excellent good; and yet it is not; it is but *so so.* *Shak.,* As you Like It, v. 1. 29.

I trembled once beneath her spell
Whose spelling was extremely *so-so.*
F. Locker, Reply to a Letter.

That illustrious lady, who, after leading but a *so-so* life, had died in the odour of sanctity.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 73.

soss[1] (sos), *n.* [Also dial. *suss;* < ME. *sossc, sos, soos,* hounds[3] meat, a mess of food; prob. < Gael. *sos,* a coarse mess or mixture; perhaps confused in part with *sauce* (dial. *sass*), *souse:* see *sauce.* Cf. *sesspool, cesspool.* Cf. also *soss*[2], and *sossle, sozzle.*] **1.** A heterogeneous mixture; a mess.—**2.** A dirty puddle. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch in both uses.]

soss[1] (sos), *v.* [Also dial. *suss*; < *soss*[1], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* To make dirty or wet.

Her milke-pan and creame-pot so slabbered and *sost*. *Tusser*, Husbandry, April, § 48, st. 20. (*E. D. S.*)

II. *intrans.* To make up or prepare messes or mixed dishes of food. *Scott.* [Scoteh.]

soss[2] (sos), *v.* [Prob. due to *soss*[1], in part associated with *souse*[2], *v.*, and perhaps affected by the equiv. *toss.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To throw carelessly; toss. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

I went to-day into the city, but in a coach, and *sossed* up my leg on the seat. *Swift*, Letter, March 10, 1710–11.

2. To lap, as a dog. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.] —3. To pour out. [Prov. Eng.]

II. *intrans.* To fall plump into a chair or seat; sit lazily. [Prov. Eng.]

Sossing in an easy chair. *Swift*, Stella at Wood Park.

soss[2] (sos), *n.* [See *soss*[2], *v.*] 1. A fall with a dull sound; a thud.—2. A heavy, awkward fellow. *Cotgrave.*

soss[2] (sos), *adv.* [An elliptical use of *soss*[2], *v.* Cf. *souse*[2], *adv.*] Direct; plump.

She fell backward *soss* against the bridge. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, iii. 24.

sossle (sos'l), *v. i.* [Freq. of *soss*[1], *v.* Cf. *sozzle.*] To make a slop. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

sostenuto (sos-te-nō'tō), *a.* [It., pp. of *sostenere*, < L. *sustinere*, uphold, sustain: see *sustain.*] In *music*, sustained; prolonged: sometimes merely the same as *tenuto*, and sometimes implying in addition a slight reduction of speed. Abbreviated *sost.*

sostinente pianoforte. See *pianoforte.*

sot[1] (sot), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *sot, sotte* = MD. *sot*, later *zot*, < OF. (and F.) *sot* (fem. *sotte*), foolish, as noun a fool, sot, = Wall. *so, sott* (ML. *sottus*), foolish, sottish; cf. Sp. Pg. *zote*, foolish, sottish, G. *zote*, obscenity, It. *zotico*, coarse; perhaps of Celtic origin: cf. Bret. *sod*, *sot*, stupid, Ir. *suthaire*, a dunce, *suthan*, booby. Hence *sot*[1], *v.*, *besot, sottish, sottise.*] **I.**† *a.* Foolish; doltish; stupid.

He understont that heo is *sot*. *Ancren Riwle*, p. 66.

Cniht, thu ært muchel *sot*. *Layamon*, i. 1442.

II. *n.* 1†. A fool; dolt; blockhead; booby.

Ya, and loke that thou be not a *sotte* of thy saying,
But sadly and sone thou sette all thi sawes.
York Plays, p. 298.

Wise in conceit, in act a very *sot*. *Drayton*, Ideas, lxii.

Sot that I am, who think it fit to brag.
Cowley, The Mistress, Passions.

2†. A foolishly infatuated person; a dotard.

Of Tristem and of his lief Isot,
How he for hire bicom a *sot*.
MS. Ashmole 60, xv. Cent. (*Halliwell.*)

Armstrong seems a *sot*,
Where love binds him to prove.
Armstrong and Musgrave (Child's Ballads, VIII. 247).

3. One whose mind is dulled by excessive drinking; a confirmed drunkard.

Like drunken *sots* about the streets we roam.
Dryden, Pal. and Arc., i. 432.

Johnson was a water-drinker; and Boswell was a wine-bibber, and indeed little better than a habitual *sot*.
Macaulay, Johnson.

sot[1] (sot), *v.*; pret. and pp. *sotted*, ppr. *sotting.* [< *sot*[1], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To make stupid or foolish; dull.

Bellaria . . . fell againe downe into a trance, having her senses so *sotted* with care that after she was reuiued yet shee lost her memorie. *Greene*, Pandosto.

2. To infatuate; besot.

I hate to see a brave bold fellow *sotted*,
Made sour and senseless, turn'd to whey by love.
Dryden, Spanish Friar, ii. 1.

II. *intrans.* To play the sot or toper; tipple.

Those who continued *sotting* with beer all day were often, by not paying, out of credit at the ale-house, and us'd to make interest with me to get beer; their light, as they phrased it, being out. *Franklin*, Autobiog., p. 148.

sot[2] (sot). A dialectal and vulgar variant of *sat*, preterit and past participle of *sit;* also of *set*[1].

Sotadean (sot-a-dē'an), *a.* [< L. *Sotadeus*, < Gr. Σωτάδειος, < Σωτάδης, Sotades (see def.), + *-can.*] Of or pertaining to Sotades of Maronea, a Greek poet, who flourished about 280 B. C., and was notorious for the licentiousness and scurrility of his writings; pertaining to or characteristic of his poetry or the meters used by him. Also *Sotadic.*—**Sotadean verse,** in *anc. pros.*, a tetrameter cataleetic of Ionics a majore or their substitutes. The normal form is

⏑ – ⏑ ⏑ | ⏑ – ⏑ ⏑ | ⏑ – ⏑ ⏑ | ⏑ ⏑.

Resolution, contraction, irrational longa, and anaclasis are freely used in this meter.

Sotadic (sō-tad'ik), *a.* [< LL. *Sotadicus*, < Σωτάδης, Sotades.] Pertaining to Sotades; Sotadean.—**Sotadic verse.** (*a*) A Sotadean verse. (*b*) A palindromic verse: so named apparently from some ancient examples of Sotadean verse being palindromic.

sote[1]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *soot*[1].

sote[2]†, *a.* A Middle English form of *sweet.*

sotelt, soteltet. Middle English forms of *subtle, subtlety.*

soteriological (sō-tē^{e}ri-ō-loj'i-kal), *a.* [< *soteriology* + *-ic-al.*] Of or pertaining to soteriology; specifically, pertaining to the doctrine of spiritual salvation through Jesus Christ.

He [Paul] elaborated the fullest scheme of Christian doctrine which we possess from apostolic pens. It is essentially *soteriological*, or a system of the way of salvation.
Schaff, Hist. Christ. Church, I. § 71.

soteriology (sō-tē-ri-ol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *σωτήριος*, saving (< *σωτήρ*, a deliverer, a preserver, < *σώζειν*, save), + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology.*] 1. A discourse on health; the art of promoting and preserving health; hygiene.—2. That branch of theology which treats of the salvation of men through Jesus Christ.

While the doctrines of Theology and Anthropology received a considerably full development during the Patristic and Scholastic periods, it was reserved for the Protestant church, and the modern theological mind, to bring the doctrines of *Soteriology* to a correspondent degree of expansion. *W. G. T. Shedd*, Hist. Christ. Doctrine, II. v. i.

soth†, *a.* and *n.* A Middle English form of *sooth.*

sothern†, *a.* A Middle English form of *southern, southron.*

sothfast†, **sothfastness**†, etc. Middle English forms of *soothfast, soothfastness*, etc.

Sothiac (sō'thi-ak), *a.* [= F. *Sothiaque*, < Gr. Σῶθις, an Egyptian name of Sirius.] Connected with Sirius, the dog-star.—**Sothiac cycle** or **period.** See *cycle.*

Sothic (sō'thik), *a.* [< Gr. Σῶθις, an Egyptian name of Sirius.] Of or pertaining to the dog-star, Sothis.—**Sothic year,** the fixed year of the Egyptians, determined by the heliacal rising of Sirius. Since the declination of this star is little altered by precession, and its rising took place about the summer solstice, the year would have averaged nearly the sidereal year, or 9 minutes more (instead of 11 minutes less, as the tropical year is) than 365¼ days. But it is said that in practice one day was intercalated every four years. The Sothic year seems to have been little used by the Egyptians, at least before the Ptolemies.

sothly†, **sothness**†, **sothsaw**†. Middle English forms of *soothly, soothness, soothsaw.*

sotie†, *n.* [ME., also *sotye*, < OF. *sotie, sottie*, folly, foolishness, < *sot*, foolish: see *sot*[1].] Folly.

To seen a man from his estate
Through his *sotie* effeminate,
And lene that a man shall dooe.
Gower, Conf. Amant., vii.

sotil†, **sotiltee**†. Middle English forms of *subtle, subtlety.*

sotnia (sot'ni-ä), *n.* [< Russ. *sotniya*, a hundred.] A company or squadron in a Cossack regiment.

A party of Cossacks reached Pescherna from Lovatz; one *sotnia* turned northward and successfully attacked Toros. The other party turned south to Teteven.
G. B. McClellan, N. A. Rev., CXXVI. 150.

sotted†, *a.* [< ME. *sotted*; < *sot*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Besotted; befooled.

This *sotted* preest, who was gladder than he?
Chaucer, Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 330.

sottery† (sot'èr-i), *n.* [< *sot*[1] + *-ery.*] Folly.

Episcopacy, and so Presbytery, had indeed . . . suffered very much smut, soyle, darkness, and dishonour by the Tyrannies, Fedities, Luxuries, *Sotteries*, and Insolencies of some Bishops and other Churchmen under the Papal prevalency. *Bp. Gauden*, Tears of the Church, p. 12. (*Davies.*)

sottie†, *n.* [OF.: cf. *sotie.*] A species of broad farce, satirical in its aim, popular in Paris in the fifteenth century and the early part of the sixteenth, from which the later French comedy derived some of its elements. The sotties were put down on account of their political effect.

sottise† (sot'is), *n.* [< F. *sotise, sottise*, < *sot*, foolish: see *sot*[1].] A piece of foolishness; a silly act or action; a stupid thing.

sottish (sot'ish), *a.* [< *sot*[1] + *-ish*[1].] Pertaining to a sot; having the character of a sot. (*a*) Dull; stupid; senseless; doltish; very foolish. (*b*) Dull with intemperance; given to tippling and drunkenness; pertaining to drunkenness: as, a man of *sottish* habits.

sottishly (sot'ish-li), *adv.* In a sottish manner; stupidly; senselessly; without reason. *Glanville.*

sottishness (sot'ish-nes), *n.* The state or character of being sottish. (*a*) Stupidity; dullness; foolishness.

The King [of Britain], both for his Wives sake and his own *sottishness*, consulting also with his Peers not unlike himself, readily yields. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., iii.

(*b*) Stupidity from intoxication; drunken habits generally.

No sober, temperate person can look with any complacency upon the drunkenness and *sottishness* of his neighbour. *South.*

sotto (sot'tō), *prep.* [It., < L. *subter*, under, beneath, < *sub*, under: see *sub-.*] Under; below: an Italian word occurring in a few phrases: as, *sotto il soggetto*, below the subject; *sotto voce*, under the voice, in an undertone, aside.

sot-weed† (sot'wēd), *n.* Tobacco. [Rare.]

I scarce had fill'd a pipe of *sot-weed*,
And by the candle made it hot-weed.
Hudibras Redivivus. (*Nares.*)

We had every one ramm'd a full charge of *sot-weed* into our infernal guns. *Tom Brown*, Works, II. 190.

sotylt, *a.* A Middle English form of *subtle.*

sou (sö), *n.* [F. *sou*, OF. *sol*, the name of a coin: see *sol*[2], *sous, soldo.*] An old Roman, Gallic, and French coin, originally of gold, then of silver, and finally of copper. Under Philip Augustus it was of silver, and of the value of twelve deniers. Under succeeding monarchs the value varied much; but twenty sous tournois were equivalent to one livre tournois, and twenty-four sous to one livre parisis. Under

Obverse. Reverse.
Sou, 1793.—British Museum. (Size of the original.)

Louis XV. and Louis XVI. the sou was struck in copper, and had an intrinsic value of two deniers twelve grains, though retaining the conventional value of twelve deniers, and this coinage continued until the adoption of the existing decimal system in 1793. The present five-centime pieces, twenty of which make a franc, are still popularly called *sous.*—**Sou marqué** [F.], an old copper piece worth fifteen deniers (*Littré*); also, in the corrupted form *sou marquee*, said to be applied in the southern United States to a sou bearing some distinguishing mark, as a sou of 1767 counterstamped RF, or one marked in some way as counterfeit or spurious.

souari (sou-ä'ri), *n.* [Guiana.] A tree, *Caryocar nuciferum* (and also one or two other species of the genus), yielding nuts and a wood distinguished by the same name. Also *saouari, souarri*, and *suwarrow.*

souari-nut (sou-ä'ri-nut), *n.* See *butternut*, 2, and *Caryocar.* Also *suwarrow-nut.*

soubah, *n.* See *subah.*

soubahdar, soubadar, *n.* See *subahdar.*

soubise (sö-bēz'), *n.* [F.] A cravat of a fashion worn by men toward the close of the eighteenth century.

soubrette (sö-bret'), *n.* [< F. *soubrette*, fem. of OF. *soubret*, sober, thoughtful, sly, cunning, dim. of *soubre, sobre*, sober: see *sober.*] *Theat.*, a maid-servant in comedy, frequently a lady's-maid. The part is usually characterized by coquetry, pertness, effrontery, and a spirit of intrigue: by extension the term is applied to almost any part exhibiting these qualities.

soubriquet, *n.* See *sobriquet.*

souce†. An obsolete spelling of *souse*[1], *souse*[2].

souch, *v.* A Scoteh form of *sough*[1].

souchet, *v. t.* [ME. *souchen*, < OF. *souchier*, < L. *suspicere*, suspect: see *suspect, suspicion.*] To suspect.

Priueli vnperceyued thei pleyed to-gedere,
That no seg vnder sunne *souched* no gile.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 1059.

souchet (sö-shā'), *n.* [< OF. *souchet*, dim. of F. *souche*, souchet, galangal, a stump, stock of a tree: see *sock*[1] and *socket.*] The tuber of the rush-nut.

souchong (sö'shong), *n.* [< F. *souchong*, < Chinese *siao*, small, fine, + *chung*, sort or sorts.] A kind of black tea. Also *soochong.*

soud[1]†, *v. t.* [< ME. *souden*, < OF. *souder*, < L. *solidare*, make solid, < *solidus*, solid: see *solid.* Cf. *solder.*] To consolidate; fasten together; join.

"O martir, *sowded* to virginitee,
Now maystow syngen, folwynge evere-in-oon,
The white Lamb celestial," quod she.
Chaucer, Prioress's Tale, l. 127.

soud[2]†, *n.* and *v.* Same as *sold*[2].

soud[3]†, *interj.* A word (supposed to be) imitative of a noise made by a person heated and fatigued. *Schmidt.*

Sit down, Kate, and welcome.—
Soud, soud, soud, soud!
Shak., T. of the S., iv. 1. 145.

soudan†, *n.* An obsolete form of *sultan.*

Soudanese, *a.* and *n.* See *Sudanese.*

soudanesse†, **soudannesse**†, *n.* Obsolete forms of *sultaness.*

souder, *n.* and *v.* A Scotch form of *solder.*

soudiourt, *n.* A Middle English form of *soldier.*

souffle (sö'fl), *n.* [< F. *souffle,* a blowing sound, < *souffler,* blow: see *soufflé.*] In *med.,* a murmuring or blowing sound.—**Cephalic, placental,** etc., **souffle.** See the adjectives.—**Cranial souffle,** a low, soft murmur heard on auscultating the skull of infants and anemic adults.

soufflé (sö-flā'), *n.* [F., pp. of *souffler,* OF. *sofler, soufler, souffler,* blow, puff, = Pr. *sofflar, sufflar* = Sp. *soplar* = Pg. *soprar* = It. *soffiare,* < L. *sufflare,* blow, < *sub-,* under, + *flare,* blow, = E. *blow*[1].] In *cookery,* a delicate dish sometimes savory, as a potato *soufflé,* but usually sweet. It is made light by incorporating whites of eggs beaten to a froth, and placing it in an oven, from which it is removed at the moment it puffs up, and served at once.—**Omelet soufflé.** See *omelet.*—**Soufflé decoration,** in *ceram.,* a spotted or mottled surface produced by blowing the liquid color so that the drops burst and bubble-like marks are left on the surface. It is sometimes produced by blowing the color through lace or a fine network. *Prime.*

souffleur (sö-flėr'), *n.* [F., < *souffler,* blow: see *soufflé.*] A prompter in a theater.

sough[1] (sou or suf, or, as Scotch, sûch), *n.* [Formerly also *suff, suffe,* Sc. *sough, souch,* also *souf;* < ME. **sough;* either (*a*) < Icel. *sūgr,* a rushing sound (in comp. *arn-sūgr,* the sound of an eagle's flight), or (*b*) more prob. a contraction of ME. *swough, swogh* (= Icel. *sūgr,* above), < *swozen, swowen,* < AS. *swōgan* = OS. *swōgan,* rustle, = Goth. *swōgjan,* sigh, resound: see *swough.* The word, formerly also pronounced with a guttural as written, suffered the usual change of *gh* to *f,* and was formerly written accordingly *suff, suffe,* whence by some confusion (prob. by association with *surge*) the form *surf:* see *surf.*] **1.** A murmuring sound; a rushing or whistling sound, like that of the wind; a deep sigh.

> I saw the battle, sair an' tough, . . .
> My heart, for fear, gae *sough* for *sough.*
> *Burns,* Battle of Sheriff-Muir.
>
> Voices I call 'em; 'twas a kind o' *sough*
> Like pine-trees thet the wind 's ageth'rin' through.
> *Lowell,* Biglow Papers, 2d ser., ii.

2. A gentle breeze; a waft; a breath.

> There, a *sough* of glory
> Shall breathe on you as you come.
> *Mrs. Browning,* Drama of Exile.

3. Any rumor that engages general attention. [Scotch.]

> "I hae heard a *sough,*" said Annie Winnie, "as if Leddy Ashton was nae canny body."
> *Scott,* Bride of Lammermoor, xxxiv.

4. A cant or whining mode of speaking, especially in preaching or praying; the chant or recitative characteristic of the old Presbyterians in Scotland. [Scotch.]

> I have heard of one minister, so great a proficient in this *sough,* and his notes so remarkably flat and productive of horror, that a master of music set them to his fiddle. *Burt,* Letters, I. 207. (*Jamieson.*)

To keep a calm sough, to keep silence; be silent. [Scotch.]

> "Thir kittle times will drive the wisest o' us daft," said Niel Blane, the prudent host of the Howff; "but I'se aye *keep a calm sough.*" *Scott,* Old Mortality, xx.

sough[1] (sou or suf, or, as Scotch, sûch), *v.* [Also Sc. *souch;* < ME. *souzen:* see *sough*[1], *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To make a rushing, whistling, or sighing sound; emit a hollow murmur; murmur or sigh like the wind. [Now (except in literary use) local English or Scotch.]

> Deep, as *soughs* the boding wind
> Amang his caves, the sigh he gave.
> *Burns,* As on the Banks.
>
> The wavy swell of the *soughing* reeds.
> *Tennyson,* Dying Swan.

2. To breathe in or as in sleep. [Scotch.]

> I hear your mither *souch* and snore.
> *Jamieson's Pop. Ballads,* II. 338. (*Jamieson.*)

II. *trans.* To utter in a whining or monotonous tone. [Scotch.]

> He hears ane o' the king's Presbyterian chaplains *sough* out a sermon on the morning of every birth-day.
> *Scott,* Antiquary, xxvii.

sough[2] (suf), *n.* [Also *saugh, suff;* Sc. *seuch, sewch, sheuch;* < ME. *sough,* a drain, < W. *soch,* a sink, drain; cf. L. *sulcus,* a furrow.] **1†.** A channel.

> Then Dulas and Cledaugh
> By Morgany do drive her through her wat'ry *saugh.*
> *Drayton,* Polyolbion, iv. 168.

2. A drain; a sewer; an adit of a mine. [Prov. Eng.]

> The length as from the horne unto the *sough* [in a stall]. *Palladius,* Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 19.
>
> The deifs would be so flown with waters (it being impossible to make any addits or *soughs* to drain them) that no gins or machines could suffice to lay and keep them dry. *Ray,* Works of Creation, ii.

sough[3]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *sow*[2].

soughing-tile (suf'ing-tīl), *n.* A drain-tile. [Prov. Eng.]

> Even if Uncle Lingon had not joined them, as he did, to talk about *soughing tiles.* *George Eliot,* Felix Holt, xliii.

sought (sât). Preterit and past participle of *seek*[1].

soujee, *n.* See *sujee.*

souket, *v.* A Middle English form of *suck.*

soul[1] (sōl), *n.* [< ME. *soule, sowle, saule, sawle, saull,* < AS. *sāwel, sāwol, sāwul, sāul, sāule,* life, spirit, soul, = OS. *sēola, sēole, sīole, sēle* = OFries. *siele, sēle* = MD. *siele,* D. *ziel* = MLG. *sēle,* LG. *sele, sal* = OHG. *sēla, sēula,* MHG. *sēle,* G. *seele* = Icel. *sāla,* lator *sāl* = Sw. *själ* = Dan. *sjæl* = Goth. *saiwala,* soul (tr. Gr. *ψυχή,* etc.); origin unknown. The word has been compared with Gr. *αἰόλος,* quick-moving, changeful, and with *sea* (see *sea*[1]); also with L. *sæculum,* age (life, vitality ?) (see *secle, seecular*).] **1.** A substantial entity believed to be that in each person which lives, feels, thinks, and wills. Animals also, and even plants, have been thought to have souls. Primitive peoples identify the soul with the breath, or something contained in the blood. Separated from the body, it is supposed to have some imperfect existence, and to retain the form of the body as a ghost. The verses of Davies (see below) enumerate most of the ancient Greek opinions. The first is that of Anaximander and of Diogenes of Apollonia; the second is that of Heraclitus; the third is that of Empedocles; the fourth is that attributed to Empedocles by Aristotle; the fifth is that of Dicæarchus and other Pythagoreans, as Simmias in the "Phædo"; the sixth is attributed wrongly to Galen; the seventh is that of Democritus and the atomists; the eighth is attributed by some authorities to the Pythagoreans; and the ninth is that of the Stoics. Aristotle makes the soul little more than a faculty or attribute of the body, and he compares it to the "axness" of an ax. The scholastics combined this idea with that of the separability and immortality of the soul, thus forming a highly metaphysical doctrine. Descartes originated distinct metaphysical dualism, which holds that spirit and matter are two radically different kinds of substance—the former characterized by consciousness, the latter by extension. Most modern philosophers hold to monism in some form, which recognizes only one kind of substance. That the soul is immortal is a very ancient and widely diffused opinion; it is also commonly believed that the soul has no parts. A soul separated from the body is commonly called a *spirit,* not a *soul.* In biblical and theological usage 'soul' (*nephesh, psyche,* also rendered 'life') is sometimes used for the non-corporeal nature of man in general, and sometimes, in distinction from *spirit,* for the lower part of this non-corporeal nature, standing in direct communication with the body, and regarded as the seat of the emotions, rarely of will or spirit. Some theologians minimize the distinction between *soul* and *spirit,* making them mere aspects or relations of the same substance, while others have made them distinct substances or distinct entities.

> For of the *soule* the bodie forme doth take;
> For *soule* is forme, and doth the bodie make.
> *Spenser,* Hymn in Honour of Beauty, l. 132.
>
> I pray God your whole spirit and *soul* and body be preserved blameless unto the coming of our Lord Jesus Christ. 1 Thes. v. 23.
>
> The word of God is . . . sharper than any two-edged sword, piercing even to the dividing asunder of *soul* and spirit. Heb. iv. 12.
>
> To hold opinion with Pythagoras
> That *souls* of animals infuse themselves
> Into the trunks of men. *Shak.,* M. of V., iv. 1. 132.
>
> One thinks the *soule* is aire; another fire;
> Another blood, diffus'd about the heart;
> Another saith the elements conspire,
> And to her essence each doth give a part.
>
> Musicians thinke our *soules* are harmonies;
> Phisicians hold that they complexions be;
> Epicures make them swarmes of atomies,
> Which doe by chance into our bodies flee.
>
> Some think one generall *soule* fils every braine,
> As the bright sunne sheds light in every starre;
> And others thinke the name of *soule* is vaine,
> And that we onely well-mixt bodies are.
> *Sir J. Davies,* Nosce Teipsum.
>
> They [corporations] cannot commit treason, nor be outlawed, nor excommunicate, for they have no *souls.*
> *Case of Sutton's Hospital,* 10 Coke's Rep., p. 32, b.

Although the human *soul* is united to the whole body, it has, nevertheless, its principal seat in the brain, where alone it not only understands and imagines, but also perceives. *Descartes,* Prin. of Philos. (tr. by Veitch), iv. § 189.

Our idea of *soul,* as an immaterial spirit, is of a substance that thinks and has a power of exciting motion in body by writing or thought.
Locke, Human Understanding, II. xxiii. § 22.

> With chemic art exalts the mineral powers,
> And draws the aromatic *souls* of flowers.
> *Pope,* Windsor Forest, i. 244.

It seems probable that the *soul* will remain in a state of inactivity, though perhaps not of insensibility, from death to the resurrection.
Hartley, Observations on Man, II. iv. § 3, prop. 90.

2. The moral and emotional part of man's nature; the seat of the sentiments or feelings: in distinction from *intellect.*

> Hear my *soul* speak:
> The very instant that I saw you, did
> My heart fly to your service.
> *Shak.,* Tempest, iii. 1. 63.
>
> These vain joys, in which their wills consume
> Such powers of wit and *soul* as are of force
> To raise their beings to eternity.
> *B. Jonson,* Cynthia's Revels, v. 2.
>
> In my *soul* I loathe
> All affectation. *Cowper,* Task, ii. 416.

3. The animating or essential part; the essence: as, the *soul* of a song; the source of action; the chief part; hence, the inspirer or leader of any action or movement: as, the *soul* of an enterprise; an able commander is the *soul* of an army.

> Brevity is the *soul* of wit,
> And tediousness the limbs and outward flourishes.
> *Shak.,* Hamlet, ii. 2. 90.
>
> He had put domestic factions under his feet; he was the *soul* of a mighty coalition. *Macaulay,* Hist. Eng., vii.

4. Fervor; fire; grandeur of mind, or other noble manifestation of the heart or moral nature.

> I have been woo'd by many with no less
> *Soul* of affection.
> *Fletcher,* Faithful Shepherdess, iv. 4.
>
> Money gives *soul* to action. *Ford,* Perkin Warbeck, iii. 1.
>
> There is some *soul* of goodness in things evil.
> *Shak.,* Hen. V., iv. 1. 4.

5. A spiritual being; a disembodied spirit; a shade.

> Then of his wretched friend
> The *Soul* appear'd; at ev'ry part the form did comprehend
> His likeness; his fair eyes, his voice, his stature, ev'ry weed
> His person wore, it fantasied. *Chapman,* Iliad, xxiii. 1. 58.
>
> O sacred essence, other form,
> O solemn ghost, O crowned *soul!*
> *Tennyson,* In Memoriam, lxxxv.

6. A human being; a person.

> All the *souls* of the house of Jacob, which came into Egypt, were threescore and ten. Gen. xlvi. 27.
>
> My lord, this is a poor mad *soul;* . . . and the truth is, poverty hath distracted her. *Shak.,* 2 Hen. IV., ii. 1. 113.
>
> *Humph.* Where had you this Intelligence?
> *Tom.* From a foolish fond *Soul* that can keep nothing from me. *Steele,* Conscious Lovers, i. 1.

All Souls' day, in the *Rom. Cath. Ch.,* the 2d of November, a day kept in commemoration of all the faithful departed, for the eternal repose of their souls, to which end the mass and offices of the day are directed. It is the day following the feast of All Saints.—**Apparitional soul.** See *apparitional.*—**Commendation of the soul.** See *commendation,* 5.—**Cure of souls.** See *cure.*—**Descent of souls.** See *descent.*—**Seat of the soul,** the part of the body (according to some speculators a mathematical point) in immediate dynamic connection with the soul. As long as the soul was supposed to be a material thing (which was the usual ancient opinion), it was naturally believed to have a distinct place. Later the knowledge of the functions of the nervous system, and their centralization in the brain, showed that the soul was more intimately connected with that than with other parts of the body; and it was vaguely supposed that the unity of consciousness would in some measure be explained by the hypothesis of a special seat of the soul in the brain. The commonest primitive notion was that the soul was resident in the blood or in the heart. Either the whole soul or its parts were also located in the bowels, bones, liver, gall, kidneys, and other organs. The doctrine that the soul is in the brain seems to have originated in Egypt, and found many partial adherents in antiquity, but was not generally accepted before modern times. The Neoplatonists held that the soul is wholly in the whole body and wholly in every part. Descartes placed the soul in the pineal gland, and other physiologists of the seventeenth century located it in different organs connected with the brain. Leibnitz introduced the theory that it resides at a mathematical point, which has found eminent supporters, some of whom regard this point as movable. Others hold that any conception of consciousness which forces its adherents to such a conclusion ought to be considered as reduced to an absurdity. Recent observations concerning multiple consciousness strengthen indications previously known that the unity of consciousness is somewhat illusory; and the anatomy of the brain does not support the notion of an absolute centralization of the power of forming ideas.—**Sentient soul,** the soul as affected by the senses, or as possessing sentience.—**Syn. 1** and **2.** *Intellect, Spirit,* etc. See *mind*[1].—**4.** Ardor, force.

soul[1]† (sōl), *v. t.* [< ME. *sowlen;* < *soul*[1], *n.*] To endue with a soul.

> The gost that fro the fader gan procede
> Hath *sowled* hem withouten any drede.
> *Chaucer,* Second Nun's Tale, l. 329.

soul[2] (sōl or sōl), *n.* [Also *soöl;* < ME. *soule, sowle, souel, saule, saulee,* food, = Dan. *sul,* meat eaten with bread.] Anything eaten with bread; a relish, as butter, cheese, milk, or preserves; that which satisfies. *Grose.* [Prov. Eng.]

> Maria Egyptiaca eet in thyrty wynter
> Bote thre lytel loues [loaves], and lone [love] was her *souel.*
> *Piers Plowman* (C), xviii. 24.

soul[2]†, *v.* [< *soul*[2], *n.*; cf. *soil*[4].] To afford suitable sustenance; satisfy with food; satiate.

> I haue, sweet wench, a piece of cheese,
> As good as tooth may chawe,
> And bread and wildings *souling* well.
> *Warner,* Albion's England, iv. 32.

soul-alet, *n.* Same as *dirge-ale.*

Soulamea (sö-lā'mē-ä), *n.* [NL. (Lamarck, 1783), < *soulamoë,* its name in the Moluccas, said to mean 'king of bitters.'] A genus of polypetalous shrubs, of the order *Simarubaceæ* and

tribe *Picramnieæ*, formerly referred to the *Polygalaceæ*. It is characterized by flowers with a three-parted calyx, three linear petals, six stamens, and a two-celled ovary with solitary ovules. There are 2 species, both tropical. They bear long petioled, thin, entire leaves, and axillary spikes of small pedicelled flowers. For *S. amara*, a shrub or small tree of the Moluccas and New Ireland, see *bitter-king*.

soul-bell† (sōl'bel), *n.* [< *soul*[1] + *bell*[1].] The passing-bell.

We call them *soul-bells* for that they signify the departure of the soul, not for that they help the passage of the soul. *Bp. Hall*, Apol. against Brownists, § 43.

soul-blind (sōl'blīnd), *a.* Destitute of the sensation of light and of every image of it.

soul-blindness (sōl'blīnd″nes), *n.* Defective power of recognizing objects seen, due to cerebral lesion, without actual blindness and independent of other psychic defect.

soul-cake† (sōl'kāk), *n.* A cake of sweetened bread formerly distributed at church doors on All Souls' day. See *soul-paper*.

soul-candle† (sōl'kan″dl), *n.* [< ME. *saulecandel*; < *soul*[1] + *candle*.] One of the wax-lights placed about a dead body.

Four *saulecandels* shall be found, and used in the burial services. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 184.

soul-curer† (sōl'kūr″ėr), *n.* One who has a cure of souls; a parson.

Peace, I say, Gallia and Gaul, French and Welsh, *soul-curer* and body-curer! *Shak.*, M. W. of W., iii. 1. 100.

soul-deaf (sōl'def), *a.* Destitute of the sensation of sound and of every reminiscence of it.

soul-deafness (sōl'def″nes), *n.* Deprivation of all sensation and reminiscence of sound.

soulder†, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete variant of *solder*.

souldier†, **souldiour**†, *n.* Obsolete forms of *soldier*.

souled (sōld), *a.* [< ME. *souled*; < *soul*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Having a soul or mind; instinct with soul or feeling: used chiefly in compositiou: as, high-*souled*, mean-*souled*.

Griping, and still tenacious of thy hold,
Would'st thou the Grecian chiefs, though largely *soul'd*,
Should give the prizes they had gain'd before?
Dryden, Iliad, i. 185.

soul-fearing (sōl'fēr″ing), *a.* Terrifying the soul; appalling. [Rare.]

Till their [cannon's] *soul-fearing* clamours have brawl'd down
The flinty ribs of this contemptuous city.
Shak., K. John, ii. 1. 383.

soulfret, *n.* An obsolete variant of *sulphur*.

soulful (sōl'fûl), *a.* [< *soul*[1] + *-ful*.] Full of soul, emotion, or feeling; expressive of sentiment or emotion.

There wasn't a sounding-line on board that would have gone to the bottom of her *soulful* eyes.
C. D. Warner, Backlog Studies, p. 58.

soulfully (sōl'fûl-i), *adv.* In a soulful or feeling manner.

soulfulness (sōl'fûl-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being soulful; feeling. *Andover Rev.*, VII. 37.

soulili, *n.* [Javanese.] One of the sacred monkeys of Java, *Semnopithecus mitratus*, with a black peaked bonnet suggesting a miter.

soulish (sō'lish), *a.* [< *soul*[1] + *-ish*[1].] Of or pertaining to the soul. *Byrom.* [Rare.]

The . . . psychical (or *soulish*) man.
J. F. Clarke, Orthodoxy, its Truths and Errors, p. 181.

soul-killing (sōl'kil″ing), *a.* Destroying the soul; ruining the spiritual nature. *Shak.*, C. of E., i. 2. 100.

soulless (sōl'les), *a.* [< ME. **soulles*, < AS. *sāwlleas*, *sāwolleás*, soulless, lifeless, irrational, < *sāwol*, soul, life, + *-leás*, E. *-less*.] 1. Having no life or soul; dead.

Their holiness is the very outward work itself, being a brainless head and *soulless* body.
Sir E. Sandys, State of Religion (ed. 1605), X. 4. (*Latham.*)

2. Having no soul or spirit.—3. Having or expressing no thought or emotion; expressionless.

Having lain long with blank and *soulless* eyes,
He sat up suddenly. *Browning*, Paracelsus, iii.

4. Without greatness or nobleness of mind; mean; spiritless; base.

Slave, *soulless* villain, dog!
O rarely base! *Shak.*, A. and C., v. 2. 157.

soullessness (sōl'les-nes), *n.* The state of being without soul, in any sense of that word.

A certain *soullessness* and absence of ennobling ideals in the national character. *The Academy*, No. 876, p. 109.

soul-mass† (sōl'màs), *n.* A mass for the dead.

soul-massing† (sōl'màs″ing), *n.* The saying of masses for the dead.

So doth it cast down all their *soul-massing* and foolish foundations for such as be dead and past the ministry of God's word.
J. Bradford, Works (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 278.

soul-paper† (sōl'pā″pėr), *n.* A paper or parchment bearing an inscription soliciting prayers for the soul of some departed person or persons. Soul-papers were given away with soul-cakes on All Souls' day.

soul-penny† (sōl'pen″i), *n.* An offering toward the expense of saying masses for the souls of the departed.

The Dean shall have, for collecting the *soul-pennies* from the bretheren, on the first day, ij. d. out of the goods of the gild. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 181.

soul-scot† (sōl'skot), *n.* [Prop. *soul-scat*, repr. AS. *sāwel-sceat*, *sāwl-sceat*, money paid at the open grave for the repose of the soul, < *sāwel*, soul, + *sceat*, money: see *soul*[1] and *scat*[1], and cf. *scot*[2], *shot*[2].] In *old eccles. law*, a funeral payment, formerly made at the grave, usually to the parish priest in whose church service for the departed had been said; a mortuary. Also *soul-shot*.

On each side of this bier kneeled three priests, who told their beads and muttered their prayers with the greatest signs of external devotion. For this service a splendid *soul-scat* was paid to the convent of Saint Edmund's by the mother of the deceased.
Scott, Ivanhoe, xlii.

Those among the dead man's friends and kinsfolks who wished had come and brought the *soul-shot*, as their gift at the offertory of that holy sacrifice.
Rock, Church of our Fathers, ii. 306.

soul-shot†(sōl'shot), *n.* See *soul-scot*.

soul-sick (sōl'sik), *a.* Diseased or distressed in mind or soul; morally diseased. [Rare.]

I am *soul-sick*,
And wither with the fear of one condemn'd,
Till I have got your pardon.
Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, iv. 1.

soul-silver†, *n.* [< *soul*[2] + *silver*.] The whole or a part of the wages of a retainer or servant, originally paid in food, but afterward commuted into a money payment. *Halliwell.*

soul-sleeper (sōl'slē″pėr), *n.* Same as *psychopannychist*.

soul-stuff (sōl'stuf), *n.* The hypothetical substance of the soul; psychoplasm. See *mind-stuff*.

soul-vexed (sōl'vekst), *a.* Disturbed or distressed in spirit. *Shak.*, W. T., v. I. 59.

soum, sowm (soum), *n.* [A var. of *sum*[2], amount, proportion: see *sum*[2].] The proportion of cattle or sheep suitable to any pasture, or vice versa: as, a *soum* of sheep, as many sheep as a certain amount of pasturage will support; a *soum* of grass or land, as much as will pasture one cow or five sheep. [Scotch.]

soum, sowm (soum), *v. i.* [< *soum*, *sowm*, *n.*] To calculate and determine what number of cattle or sheep a certain piece of land will support. [Scotch.]—**Soum and roum**, to pasture [in summer] and fodder [in winter]. *Jamieson.*—**Souming and rouming**, in *Scots law*, the action whereby the number of cattle to be brought upon a common by the persons respectively having a servitude of pasturage may be ascertained. The criterion is the number of cattle which each of the dominant proprietors is able to fodder during winter. Strictly speaking, to *soum* a common is to ascertain the several soums it may hold, and to *roum* it is to portion it out among the dominant proprietors.

soun†, *v.* An obsolete variant of *swoon*.

soun[2]†, *n.* and *v.* An original spelling of *sound*[5].

sound[1] (sound), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *sound*, *sond*, *sund*, *isund*, < AS. *gesund* (= OS. *gesund* = OFries. *sund*, *sond* = MD. *ghesond*, D. *gezond* = MLG. *gesunt*, LG. *gesund*, *sund* = OHG. *gisunt*, MHG. *gesunt*, G. *gesund* = Sw. Dan. *sund*), sound; < *ge-*, a collective and generalizing prefix (see *i-*), + **sund*, of uncertain origin, perhaps akin to L. *sanus*, whole, sound: see *sane*[1].] **I.** *a.* 1. Healthy; not diseased; having all the organs and faculties complete and in perfect action: as, a *sound* mind; a *sound* body.

Ef horn child is hol and *sund*,
And Athulf bithute [without] wund.
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 38.

Thaugh he falle, he falleth nat bote as ho fulle in a bote,
That ay is saf and *sounde* that sitteth with-ynne the borde.
Piers Plowman (C), xi. 40.

Universal distrust is so unnatural, indeed, that it never prevails in a *sound* mind. *Channing*, Perfect Life, p. 101.

2. Whole; uninjured; unhurt; unmutilated; not lacerated or bruised: as, a *sound* limb.

Thou dost breathe;
Hast heavy substance; bleed'st not; speak'st; art *sound*.
Shak., Lear, iv. 6. 52.

3. Free from special defect, decay, or injury; unimpaired; not deteriorated: as, a *sound* ship; *sound* fruit; a *sound* constitution.

Look that my staves be *sound*, and not too heavy.
Shak., Rich. III., v. 3. 66.

Her timbers yet are *sound*,
And she may float again.
Cowper, Loss of the Royal George.

A cellar of *sound* liquor, a ready wit, and a pretty daughter. *Scott*, Kenilworth, i.

4. Morally healthy; honest; honorable; virtuous; blameless.

In the way of loyalty and truth
Toward the king, my ever royal master,
Dare mate a *sounder* man than Surrey can be.
Shak., Hen. VIII., iii. 2. 274.

5. Without defect or flaw in logic; founded in truth; firm; strong; valid; that cannot be refuted or overthrown: as, a *sound* argument.

About him were a press of gaping faces,
Which seem'd to swallow up his *sound* advice.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 1409.

Rules of life, *sound* as the Time could bear.
Wordsworth, Off Saint Bees' Heads.

6. Right; correct; well-founded; free from error; pure: as, *sound* doctrine.

It is out of doubt that the first state of things was best, that in the prime of Christian religion faith was *soundest*.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, iv. 2.

Hold fast the form of *sound* words. 2 Tim. i. 13.

7. Reasoning accurately; logical; clear-minded; free from erroneous ideas; orthodox.

Who shall decide when doctors disagree,
And *soundest* casuists doubt, like you and me?
Pope, Moral Essays, iii. 2.

A kick that scarce would move a horse
May kill a *sound* divine.
Cowper, Yearly Distress.

8. Founded in right and law; legal; not defective in law: as, a *sound* title; *sound* justice.

They reserved theyr titles, tenures, and signiories whole and *sound* to themselves. *Spenser*, State of Ireland.

Here by equity we mean nothing but the *sound* interpretation of the law. *Blackstone*, Com., III. xxvii.

9. Unbroken and deep; undisturbed: said of sleep.

Let no man fear to die; we love to sleep all,
And death is but the *sounder* sleep.
Fletcher, Humorous Lieutenant, iii. 6.

New waked from *soundest* sleep,
Soft on the flow'ry herb I found me laid
In balmy sweat. *Milton*, P. L., viii. 253.

10. Thorough; complete; hearty.

The men . . . give *sound* strokes with their clubs wherewith they fight. *Abp. Abbot.*

11. Of financial condition, solvent; strong; not undermined by loss or waste: as, that bank is one of our *soundest* institutions.—**As sound as a roach.** See *roach*[2].—**Sound and disposing mind and memory**, in the *law of wills*. See *memory*.—**Sound mind.** See *insanity*.—**Sound on the goose.** See *goose*.—**Syn. 1.** Hearty, hale, hardy, vigorous.—**3.** Entire, unbroken, undecayed.—**5** and **7.** Sane, rational, sensible.

II.† *n.* Safety. [Rare.]

Our goddis the gouerne, & soche grace lene
That thou the victorie wyn, thi worship to saue,
And to this Citie in *sound* thi seluyn may come.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 6135.

sound[1]†(sound), *v.* [< ME. *sounden*; < *sound*[1], *a.*]

I. *trans.* To heal; make sound.

Ferther wol I never founde
Non other help, my sores for to *sounde*.
Chaucer, Anelida and Arcite, l. 242.

II. *intrans.* To become sound; heal.

Thro girt with mony a wonnde,
That lykly ar never for to *sounde*.
Lydgate, Complaint of the Black Knight, l. 292.

sound[1] (sound), *adv.* [< *sound*[1], *a.*] Soundly; heartily; thoroughly; deeply: now used only of sleeping.

So *sound* he slept that nought mought him awake.
Spenser, F. Q., I. i. 42.

Till he tell the truth,
Let the supposed fairies pinch him *sound*.
Shak., M. W. of W., iv. 4. 61.

Every soul throughout the town being *sound* asleep before nine o'clock. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 175.

sound[2] (sound), *n.* [< ME. *sound*, *sund*, < AS. *sund*, a sound, a strait of the sea (= MD. *sond*, *sont*, D. *sond*, *sont*, *zond* = MHG. G. *sund* = Icel. Sw. Dan. *sund*, a sound), also, in AS. and Icel., swimming; contracted from orig. **swumd*, < *swimman* (pp. *swummen*), swim: see *swim*. Cf. *sound*[3].] A narrow passage of water not a stream, as a strait between the mainland and an isle, or a strait connecting two seas, or connecting a sea or lake with the ocean: as, Long Island *Sound*; the *Sound* (between Denmark and Sweden).

Behold, I come, sent from the Stygian *sound*,
As a dire vapour. *B. Jonson*, Catiline, i. 1.

And, with my skates fast-bound,
Skimmed the half-frozen *Sound*.
Longfellow, Skeleton in Armor.

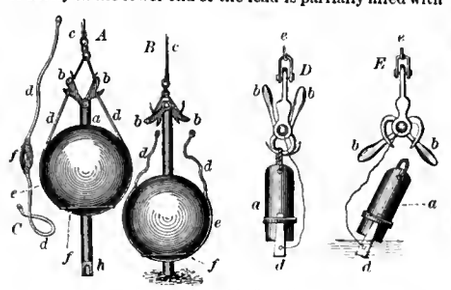
Sound dues. See *due*[1].

sound[3] (sound), *n.* [< ME. *sounde;* cf. Icel. *sundmagi*, the sound of a fish, lit. 'swimming-maw': see *sound*[2] and *maw*[1].] In *zoöl.*: (*a*) The swimming-bladder or air-bladder of a fish. The sound is a hollow vesicular organ, originating from the digestive tract—in fact, a rudimentary lung, the actual homologue of the lungs of air-breathing vertebrates, though in fishes, as in other branchiates, respiration is effected by gills. (See *air-bladder.*) Some fishes' sounds are an esteemed article of food, as that of the cod, which when fried is something like an oyster so cooked; others are valuable as a source of isinglass.

> *Sounde* of a fyssche, cannon. *Palsgrave.* (*Halliwell.*)
>
> Of [fishes'] *sounds* we make isinglass.
> *Goldsmith*, Int. to Brookes's Nat. Hist., III.

(*b*) A cuttlefish.

sound[4] (sound), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *sownde;* < ME. *sounden* (= D. *sonderen* = G. *sondiren* = Sw. *sondera* = Dan. *sondere*), < OF. (and F.) *sonder* = Sp. Pg. *sondar*, sound; (*a*) perhaps < MD. *sond*, *sund* = AS. *sund* = Icel. Sw. Dan. *sund*, a strait, sound (cf. AS. *sund-gyrd*, a sounding-rod, *sund-line*, a sounding-line: see *sound*[2]); (*b*) otherwise perhaps < L. **subundare*, submerge: see *sub-* and *ound*, *undulate.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To measure the depth of; fathom; try or test, as the depth of water and the quality of the ground, by sinking a plummet or lead attached to a line on which is marked the number of fathoms. Machines of various kinds are also used to indicate the depth to which the lead has descended. A cavity in the lower end of the lead is partially filled with

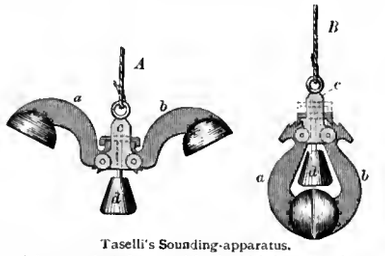


Apparatus used in Sounding.

A, *B*, *C*, Brooke's Deep-sea Sounding-apparatus: *a*, rod with horns *b* pivoted thereto; *c*, sounding-line; *d*, wires by which the lead *e* is attached to the horns, connected with a washer *f* under the lead; *h*, opening in lower end of rod, by which specimens of the bottom may be secured. When the rod strikes the bottom, the lead slides downward, bringing the horns into the position shown in *B*, and releasing the wires *d* and the lead; the rod only is then drawn up, leaving the lead at the bottom.

D, *E*, British Navy Sounding-apparatus: *a*, lead; *b*, counterpoised hooks which engage the loop at the top of the lead; *d*, wedge-shaped cup for specimens, attached by cord or wire to the pivot of the hooks; *c*, attachment for the sounding-line or -wire. When the cup *d* touches bottom, the hooks *b* drop into the position shown in *E*; the sinker or lead then drops over, releasing the cup, and this, with its specimen and the hooks, is drawn to the surface.

tallow, by means of which some part of the earth, sand, gravel, shells, etc., of the bottom adhere to it and are drawn up. Numerous devices are in use for testing the nature of the bottom, as a pair of large forceps or scoops carried down by a weight, which are closed when they



Taselli's Sounding-apparatus.

a and *b*, arms pivoted to *c*; *d*, lead, which is attached to a stem at the top of which is a crosspiece. When the arms are raised into the position shown in *A*, the crosspiece engages them and holds them in that position till the lead strikes the bottom; they are then released, and fall into the position shown in *B*. The cups (shown in the cuts), on closing, scoop up a specimen of the bottom.

strike the ground, and so inclose some of the sand, shells, etc., a cup at the bottom of a long leaden weight, which is closed by a leathern cover when full, etc. See the accompanying cuts of apparatus used in sounding. Brooke's apparatus is said to be the first by which soundings of over 2,000 fathoms were made and specimens of the bottom obtained.

> Go *sound* the ocean, and cast your nets;
> Happily you may catch her in the sea.
> *Shak.*, Tit. And., iv. 3. 7.
>
> Two plummets dropt for one to *sound* the abyss.
> *Tennyson*, Princess, ii.

2. In *surg.*, to examine by means of a sound or probe, especially the bladder, in order to ascertain whether a stone is present or not.

> By a precious oyle Doctor Russell at the first applyed to it when he *sounded* it with probe (ere night) his tormenting paine was . . . well asswaged.
> Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 179.

3. Figuratively, to try; examine; discover, or endeavor to discover, that which is concealed in the mind of; search out the intention, opinion, will, or wish of.

> It is better to *sound* a person with whom one deals, afar off, than to fall upon the point at first, except you mean to surprise him by some short question.
> *Bacon*, Negotiating (ed. 1887).
>
> I have *sounded* him already at a distance, and find all his answers exactly to our wish.
> *Goldsmith*, Good-natured Man, ii.

4. To ascertain the depth of (water) in a ship's hold by lowering a sounding-rod into the pump-well.—5. To make a sounding with, or carry down in sounding, as a whale the tow-line of a boat.—**To sound a line, to sound all lines.** See *line*[2].

II. *intrans.* 1. To use the line and lead in searching the depth of water.

> I *sownde*, as a schyppe man *sowndeth* in the see with his plommet to knowe the deppeth of the see. Je pilote.
> *Palsgrave*, p. 726.
>
> The shipmen . . . *sounded*, and found it twenty fathoms.
> Acts xxvii. 27, 28.

2. To penetrate to the bottom; reach the depth.

> For certes, lord, so sore hath she me wounded
> That stood in blake, with lokynge of hire eighen,
> That to myn hertis botme it is *ysounded*.
> *Chaucer*, Troilus, ii. 535.

3. To descend to the bottom; dive: said of fish and other marine animals. When a sperm-whale sounds, the fore parts are lifted a little out of water, a strong spout is given, the nose is dipped, the back and small are rounded up, the body bends on a cross-axis, the flukes are thrown up 20 or 30 feet, and the whale goes straight down head first, in less than its own length of water.

sound[4] (sound), *n.* [= D. G. Dan. *sonde* = Sw. *sond*, < F. *sonde*, a probe, a sounding-lead, = Sp. Pg. *sonda*, a sound; from the verb: see *sound*[4], *v.*] In *surg.*, any elongated instrument, usually metallic, by which cavities of the body are sounded or explored; a probe; specifically, an instrument used for exploring or dilating the urethra, or for searching the bladder for stone.

sound[5] (sound), *n.* [< ME. *sownde* (with excrescent *d*), *soun*, *sown*, *sowne*, *son*, < OF. *soun*, *son*, *sun*, F. *son* = Pr. *son*, *so* = Sp. *son* = Pg. *som* = It. *suono* = Icel. *sönn*, a sound, < L. *sonus*, a sound; cf. Skt. *svana*, sound, √ *svan*, sound. Cf. *sound*[5], *v.*, and see *assonant*, *consonant*, *dissonant*, *resonant*, *person*, *parson*, *resound*, *sonata*, *sonnet*, *sonorous*, *sonant*, *unison*, etc.] 1. The sensation produced through the ear, or organ of hearing; in the physical sense, either the vibrations of the sounding-body itself, or those of the air or other medium, which are caused by the sounding-body, and which immediately affect the ear. A musical sound, or *tone*, is produced by a continued and regular series of vibrations (or, in the physical sense, may be said to be these vibrations themselves); while a *noise* is caused either by a single impulse, as an electrical spark, or by a series of impulses following at irregular intervals. A sounding-body is a body which is in such a state of vibration as to produce a sound (see *vibration*). Thus, a tuning-fork, a bell, or a piano-string, if struck, will, in consequence of its elasticity, continue to vibrate for some time, producing, in the proper medium, a sound; similarly, the column of air in an organ-pipe becomes a sounding-body when a current of air is continually forced through the mouthpiece past the lip; again, an inelastic body, as a card, may become a sounding-body if it receives a series of blows at regular intervals and in sufficiently rapid succession, as from the teeth of a revolving cog-wheel. The vibrations of the sounding-body are conveyed to the ear by the intervening medium, which is usually the air, but may be any other gas, a liquid (as water), or an elastic solid. The presence of such a medium is essential, for sound is not propagated in a vacuum. The vibrations of the sounding-body, as a tuning-fork, produce in the medium a series of waves (see *wave*) of condensation and rarefaction, which are propagated in all directions with a velocity depending upon the nature of the medium and its temperature—for example, the velocity of sound in air is about 1,090 feet per second at 32° F. (0° C.), and increases slightly as the temperature rises; in other gases the velocity varies inversely as the square root of the density; it is consequently nearly four times as great in hydrogen. In liquids the velocity is greater than in air—for water, somewhat more than four times as great. In solids the velocity varies very widely, being relatively small in inelastic substances like wax and lead, and very great (two to three miles per second) in wood and steel. Sound-waves may differ (1) in their wave-length—that is, in the number of vibrations per second; (2) in the amplitude of the motion of the particles forming them; and (3) in their form, as to whether they are simple, and consist of a single series of pendulum-like vibrations, or are compound, and formed of several such series superimposed upon each other. Corresponding to these differences in the sound-waves, the sounds perceived by the ear differ in three ways: (1) They differ in *pitch*. If the sound-waves are long and the number of vibrations few per second, the pitch is said to be *low* and the sound is called *grave;* as the number of vibrations increases, the pitch is said to *rise* and the sound to be *higher;* if the number of vibrations is very great and the length of the waves correspondingly small, the sound becomes shrill and piercing. It is found that the vibrations must be as numerous as 24 per second in order that the ear may be able to unite them as a continuous sound. Similarly, if the vibrations exceed 30,000 to 40,000 per second, they cease to produce any sensation upon the ear. (2) Sounds differ in *intensity* or *loudness*. Primarily the intensity of the sound depends upon the amplitude of the vibrations; it diminishes with the square of the distance from the sounding-body; it also diminishes as the density of the air or other medium decreases, and is increased by the proximity of a sonorous body which can vibrate in unison with it. (3) Sounds differ in *quality* or *timbre*, that property by which we distinguish between the same tone as sounded upon two different musical instruments, as a piano and a violin. This difference is due to the fact that a note produced by a musical instrument is in general a compound note, consisting of the fundamental note, the pitch of which the ear perceives, and with it a number of higher notes of small intensity whose vibrations as compared with the fundamental note are usually as the numbers 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, etc. These upper notes, harmonics or over-tones (see *harmonic*), blend with the fundamental note, and upon their number and relative intensity, consequently, the resultant combined effect upon the ear, or the quality of the note, depends. Sound-waves may, like light-waves, be reflected from an opposing surface (see *reflection*, *echo*, *resonance*); they may be refracted, or suffer a change of direction, in passing from one medium to another of different density; they may suffer diffraction; and they may also suffer interference, giving rise to the pulsations of sounds called *beats*. See *beat*[1], 7.

2. A particular quality or character of tone, producing a certain effect on the hearer, or suggesting a particular cause; tone; note: as, a joyful *sound;* a *sound* of woe.

> There is a *sound* of abundance of rain. 1 Ki. xviii. 41.
>
> *Doug.* That 's the worst tidings that I hear of yet.
> *Wor.* Ay, by my faith, that bears a frosty *sound*.
> *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., iv. 1. 128.
>
> The *sound* of a sea without wind is about them.
> *Swinburne*, Hesperia.

3. Vocal utterance.

> 'Tis not enough no harshness gives offence,
> The *sound* must seem an echo to the sense.
> *Pope*, Essay on Criticism, i. 365.

4. Hearing-distance; ear-shot.

> Sooner shall grass in Hyde-park Circus grow,
> And wits take lodgings in the *sound* of Bow.
> *Pope*, R. of the L., iv. 118.

5. Empty and unmeaning noise.

> A tale
> Told by an idiot, full of *sound* and fury,
> Signifying nothing. *Shak.*, Macbeth, v. 5. 27.

6. Same as *signal*, 2.—**Anacamptic sounds.** See *anacamptic.*—**Blood-sounds,** in *auscultation*, anemic murmurs.—**Bronchial sound,** the normal bronchial breathing-sound.—**Cardiac sounds,** the heart-sounds.—**Characteristic sound.** See *characteristic letter*, under *characteristic.*—**Cogged breath-sound.** See *breath-sound.*—**Friction sound.** See *friction-sound.*—**Refraction of sound.** See *refraction.*—**Respiratory sounds.** See *respiratory.*—**To read by sound,** in *teleg.* See *read*[1].

=Syn. 1. *Noise*, *Sound*, *Tone*. *Noise* is that effect upon the ears which does not convey, and is not meant to convey, any meaning: as, the *noise* made by a falling chimney; street *noises*. *Sound* is a general word, covering *noise* and intelligible impressions upon the auditory nerves: as, the *sound* of cannon, of hoofs, of a trumpet, of prayer. *Tone* is *sound* regarded as having a definite place on the musical scale, or as modified by feeling or physical affections, or as being the distinctive quality of sound possessed by a person or thing permanently or temporarily: as, his *tones* were those of anger; a piano of peculiarly rich *tone*. For technical distinctions, see def. 1 above, *noise*, and *tone*.

sound[5] (sound), *v.* [< ME. *sownden*, *sounen*, *sownen*, *suuen*, < OF. *suner*, *soner*, F. *sonner* = Pr. Sp. *sonar* = Pg. *soar* = It. *sonare* (= Icel. *sōna*), < L. *sonare*, sound, < *sonus*, a sound: see *sound*[5], *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To produce vibrations affecting the ear; cause the sensation of sound; make a noise; produce a sound; also, to strike the organs of hearing with a particular effect; produce a specified audible effect: as, the wind *sounds* melancholy.

> Ther herde I pleyen on an harpe,
> That *souned* bothe wel and sharpe,
> Orpheus ful eraftely.
> *Chaucer*, House of Fame, i. 1202.
>
> O earth, that *soundest* hollow under me.
> *Tennyson*, Coming of Arthur.

2. To cause something (as an instrument) to sound; make music.

> The singers sang, and the trumpeters *sounded*.
> 2 Chron. xxix. 28.

3. To seem or appear when uttered; appear on narration: as, a statement that *sounds* like a fiction.

> How oddly will it *sound* that I
> Must ask my child forgiveness!
> *Shak.*, Tempest, v. 1. 197.
>
> All this is mine but till I die;
> I can't but think 'twould *sound* more clever
> To me and to my heirs for ever.
> *Pope*, Imit. of Horace, II. vi. 11.
>
> Your father never dropped a syllable which should *sound* toward the asking me to assist him in his adversity.
> *Godwin*, Fleetwood, xix.

4. To be conveyed in sound; be spread or published.

> From you *sounded* out the word of the Lord.
> 1 Thes. i. 8.

5. To tend; incline. [Now rare.]

Alle hire wordes moore and lesse,
Sownynge in vertu and in gentillesse.
Chaucer, Physician's Tale, l. 54.

Seyng any thyng *sownyng* to treson.
Paston Letters, I. 183.

All such thingis as *sowne* wyth or ayenst the common wele. *Arnold's Chron.*, p. 88.

6†. To resound.

The shippes hereupon discharge their Ordinance, . . . insomuch that the tops of the hilles *sounded* therewith.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 245.

To sound in damages, in *law*, to have as its object the recovery of damages: said of an action brought, not for the recovery of a specific thing, as replevin or an action of debt, but for damages only, as for trespass, etc.

II. *trans.* 1. To cause to produce sound; set in audible vibration.

A baggepipe wel conde he blowe and *sowne*.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 565.

I have *sounded* the very base-string of humility.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., ii. 4. 6.

2. To utter audibly; pronounce; hence, to speak; express; repeat.

But now to yow rehersen al his speche,
Or al his woful wordes for to *sowne*.
Chaucer, Troilus, ii. 573.

Then I, as one that am the tongue of these,
To *sound* the purposes of all their hearts.
Shak., K. John, iv. 2. 48.

The Arab by his desert well
. . . hears his single camel's bell
Sound welcome to his regal quarters.
Whittier, The Haschish.

3. To order or direct by a sound; give a signal for by a certain sound: as, to *sound* a retreat.

To *sound* a parley to his heartless foe.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 471.

4. To spread by sound or report; publish or proclaim; celebrate or honor by sounds.

Thou sun, of this great world both eye and soul,
Acknowledge him thy greater; *sound* his praise.
Milton, P. L., v. 171.

She lovea aloft to *sound*
The Man for more than Mortal Deeds renown'd.
Congreve, Pindaric Odes, ii.

5. To signify; import. [A Latinism.]

Hiae resons he spak ful solempnely,
Sownynge alway thencrees of his wynnyng.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 276.

If you have ears that will be pierced — or eyes
That can be opened — a heart that may be touched —
Or any part that yet *sounds* man about you.
B. Jonson, Volpone, iii. 6.

The cause of divorce mentioned in the law is translated "some uncleanness," but in Hebrew it *sounds* "nakedness of aught, or any real nakedness." *Milton*, Divorce, i.

6. To examine by percussion, as a wall in order to discover hollow places or studding; specifically, in *med.*, to examine by percussion and auscultation, in order to form a diagnosis by means of sounds heard: as, to *sound* the lungs.

sound[6] (sound). An obsolete or dialectal contracted form of *swound*, *swoon*.

soundable (soun'da-bl), *a.* [< *sound*[4] + *-able*.] Capable of being sounded.

soundboard (sound'bōrd), *n.* 1. In musical instruments, a thin resonant plate of wood so placed as to enhance the power and quality of the tones by sympathetic vibration. In the pianoforte it is placed just under or behind the strings; in the pipe-organ it forms the top of the wind-chest in which the pipes are inserted; in the violin, guitar, etc., it is the same as the belly — that is, the front of the body. Great care is exercised in the selection and treatment of the wood for soundboards, which is either pine or spruce-fir. Also *sounding-board*. See cut under *harp*.

2. Same as *sounding-board*, 1. See cut under *abat-voix*.—**Pedal soundboard**, See *pedal*.

sound-boarding (sound'bōr″ding), *n.* In *carp.*, short boards which are disposed transversely between the joists, or fixed in a partition for holding the substance called pugging, intended to prevent sound from being transmitted from one part of a house to another.

sound-body, sound-box, sound-chest (sound'-bod″i, -boks, -chest), *n.* Same as *resonance-box*.

sound-bone (sound'bōn), *n.* [< *sound*[3] + *bone*.] The bone of a fish lying close to the sound or air-bladder. It is a part of the backbone, consisting of those vertebræ collectively which are ordinarily cut out in one piece in splitting the fish.

sound-bow (sound'bō), *n.* The thickened edge of a bell against which the clapper strikes. In stating the proportions of a bell, the thickness of the sound-bow is usually taken as a unit.

sound-deafness (sound'def″nes), *n.* Deafness to sound of every pitch or quality, as distinguished from *pitch-deafness* and *timbre-deafness*.

sounder[1]† (soun'dėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *sownder*, < ME. *soundre*, < AS. *sunor*, a herd.] 1. A herd of wild swine.

That men calleth a trip of a tame swyn is called of wylde swyn a *soundre:* that is to say, 3if ther be passyd v. or vj. togedras. *MS. Bodl.* 546. (*Halliwell.*)

Now to speke of the boore, the fyrste year he is
A pygge of the *sounder* callyd, as haue I blys;
The secounde yere an hogge, and soo shall he be,
And an hoggestere whan he is of yeres thre;
And when he is foure yere, a boor shall he be,
From the *sounder* of the swyne thenne departyth he.
Book of St. Alban's (ed. 1496), sig. d., l.

2. A young wild boar: an erroneous use.

It had so happened that a *sounder* (i. e., in the language of the period, a boar of only two years old) had crossed the track of the proper object of the chase.
Scott, Quentin Durward, ix.

Such then were the pigs of Devon, not to be compared with the true wild descendant, . . . whereof many a *sounder* still grunted about Swinley down.
Kingsley, Westward Ho, viii.

sounder[2] (soun'dėr), *n.* [< *sound*[4] + *-er*[1].] A sounding-machine.—**Flying sounder**, an apparatus, devised by Thomson, for obtaining deep-sea soundings, at a moderate depth, without rounding to or reducing speed. With this sounding-machine a sounding was made at a depth of 130 fathoms while the steamer was moving at the rate of 16 knots an hour.

sounder[3] (soun'dėr), *n.* [< *sound*[5] + *-er*[1].] That which sounds; specifically, in *teleg.*, a receiving instrument in the use of which the message is read by the sound produced by the armature of the electromagnet in playing back and forth between its stops.

sound-figures (sound'fig″ūrz), *n. pl.* Chladni's figures. See *nodal lines*, under *nodal*.

sound-hole (sound'hōl), *n.* In musical instruments of the viol and lute classes, an opening in the belly or soundboard, so shaped and placed as to increase its elasticity and thus its capacity for sympathetic vibration. In the modern violin and similar instruments there are two sound-holes, placed on each side of the bridge; they are usually called the *f-holes*, from their shape.

sounding[1] (soun'ding), *n.* [< ME. *soundynge, sowndyng, sowninge;* verbal n. of *sound*[4], *v.*] 1. The act or process of measuring the depth of anything; exploration, as with a plummet and line, or a sound.—2. The descent of a whale or of a fish to the bottom after being harpooned or hooked.—3. *pl.* The depth of water in rivers, harbors, along shores, and even in the open seas, which is ascertained in the operation of sounding. The term is also used to signify any place or part of the ocean where a deep sounding-line will reach the bottom; also, the kind of ground or bottom where the line reaches. Soundings on English and American charts are expressed in fathoms, except in some harbor-charts where they are in feet. See *deep-sea*.—**In or on soundings**, (*a*) So near the land that a deep-sea lead will reach the bottom. (*b*) In comparatively shoal water: said of a whale in the Arctic Ocean, Bering Sea, Sea of Okhotsk, or in bays, lagoons, etc., whose depths may be readily fathomed.—**To get on or off soundings**, to get into or beyond water where the bottom can be touched by sounding; figuratively, to enter into a subject or topic which one is or is not competent to discuss.—**To strike soundings**, to find bottom with the deep-sea lead.

sounding[2] (soun'ding), *n.* [< ME. *soundyng;* verbal n. of *sound*[5], *v.*] The act of producing a sound or a noise; also, a sound or a noise produced; specifically, in *music*, compare *sound*[5], *v. i.*, 2.

Musicians have no gold for *sounding*.
Shak., R. and J., iv. 5. 143.

The Stage.
After the second *sounding* [of the music].
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, Ind.

sounding[2] (soun'ding), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *sound*[5], *v.*] 1. Causing or producing sound; sonorous; resounding; making a noise.

Ay me! whilst thee the shores and *sounding* seas
Wash far away. *Milton*, Lycidas, l. 154.

2. Having a magnificent or lofty sound; hence, bombastic: as, mere *sounding* phrases.

Keep to your subject close in all you say;
Nor for a *sounding* sentence ever stray.
Dryden and Soames, tr. of Boileau's Art of Poetry, i. 182.

sounding-board (soun'ding-bōrd), *n.* 1. A canopy over a pulpit, etc., to direct the sound of a speaker's voice toward the audience. See *abat-voix*. Also *soundboard*.

Since pulpits fail, and *sounding-boards* reflect
Most part an empty, ineffectual sound.
Cowper, Task, iii. 21.

2. In *building*, a board used in the deafening of floors, partitions, etc. See *sound-boarding*.—3. Same as *soundboard*, 1.

sounding-bottle (soun'ding-bot″l), *n.* A vessel for raising water from a great depth for examination and analysis. It is generally made of wood, and has valves opening upward in the top and bottom. It is fixed on the sounding-line over the lead, so that the water passes through it as the line descends; but when it is drawn up the force of gravity closes the valves, thus retaining the contents. It often contains a thermometer for showing the temperature below the surface.

sounding-lead (soun'ding-led), *n.* The weight used at the end of a sounding-line.

sounding-line (soun'ding-līn), *n.* A line for trying the depth of water.

sounding-machine (soun'ding-ma-shēn″), *n.* A device for taking deep-sea soundings. See *deep-sea*.

sounding-post (soun'ding-pōst), *n.* Same as *sound-post*.

sounding-rod (soun'ding-rod), *n.* A graduated rod or piece of iron used to ascertain the depth of water in a ship's pump-well, and consequently in the hold.

soundisman†, *n.* A Middle English form of *sandesman*.

Then sent were there sone *soundismen* two
To Priam, the prise kyng, purpos to hold.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 8866.

soundless[1] (sound'les), *a.* [< *sound*[4] + *-less*.] Incapable of being sounded or fathomed; unfathomable.

He upon your *soundless* deep doth ride.
Shak., Sonnets, lxxx.

soundless[2] (sound'les), *a.* [< *sound*[5] + *-less*.] Having no sound; noiseless; silent; dumb.

Cas. For your words, they rob the Hybla bees,
And leave them honeyless. . . .
Bru. O yes, and *soundless* too;
For you have stol'n their buzzing, Antony.
Shak., J. C., v. 1. 36.

sound-line (sound'līn), *n.* The tow-line carried down by a whale when sounding.

soundly (sound'li), *adv.* [< *sound*[1] + *-ly*[2].] In a sound manner, in any sense of the word *sound*.

soundness (sound'nes), *n.* [< *sound*[1] + *-ness*.] The state of being sound, in any sense.=**Syn.** See *sound*[1], *a.*

sound-post (sound'pōst), *n.* In musical instruments of the viol class, a small cylindrical wooden prop or pillar which is inserted between the belly and the back, nearly under the treble foot of the bridge. Its purpose is to prevent the crushing of the belly by the tension of the strings, and to transmit the vibrations of the belly to the back. Its material, shape, and position are of great importance in determining the quality and power of the tone. It is sometimes called the instrument's *soul* or *voice*. Also *sounding-post*.

sound-proof (sound'prōf), *a.* Impervious to sound; preventing the entrance of sounds.

It [silicate of cotton] is of great efficiency as a stuffing for *sound-proof* walls and flooring. *Ure*, Dict., IV. 293.

sound-radiometer (sound'rā-di-om″e-tėr), *n.* An apparatus devised by Dvorak to show the mechanical effect of sound-waves. It consists of a light cross of wood pivoted with a glass cap upon a vertical needle, and carrying four pieces of card perforated with a number of holes, raised on one side and depressed on the other like those of a nutmeg-grater. The cross-vanes rotate rapidly when placed before the resonance-box of a loud-sounding tuning-fork.

sound-register (sound'rej″is-tėr), *n.* An apparatus for collecting and recording tones of the singing voice or of a musical instrument. It was invented in Paris in 1858.

sound-shadow (sound'shad″ō), *n.* The interception of a sound by some large object, as a building. It is analogous to a light-shadow, but is less distinct, since sound-waves have much greater length than light-waves.

For just as a high wall, a hill, or a railway-cutting often completely cuts off sounds by forming a *sound-shadow*.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXXI. 364.

sound-wave (sound'wāv), *n.* A wave of condensation and rarefaction by which sound is propagated in an elastic medium, as the air. See *sound*[5] and *wave*.

sounet, *n.* and *v.* A Middle English form of *sound*[5].

soup[1] (soup), *v.* and *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *sup*.

soup[2] (söp), *n.* [= D. *soep* = MHG. G. *suppe* = Sw. *soppa* = Dan. *suppe* = Icel. *sūpa*, soup; < OF. (and F.) *soupe*, soup, broth, pottage, sop, = Pr. Sp. Pg. It. *sopa*, soup; < MD. *soppe, sop*, a sop, broth, D. *sop*, broth, = Icel. *soppa* = Sw. *soppa*, a sop: see *sop*. *Soup*[2] is a doublet of *sop*, derived through OF., while *soup*[1], *n.*, is a native variant of *sup*.] 1. In *cookery*, originally, a liquor with something soaked in it, as a sop of bread; now, a broth; a liquid dish served usually before fish or meat at dinner. The basis of most soups is stock; to this are added meat, vegetables, vermicelli, herbs, wine, seasoning, or whatever is chosen: as, cream *soup;* tomato *soup;* turtle *soup*. See *julienne, purée, soup-maigre*.

Between each act the trembling salvers ring,
From *soup* to sweet-wine.
Pope, Moral Essays, iv. 162.

2. A kind of pienic in which a great pot of soup is the principal feature. Compare the like use of *chowder*. [West Virginia.]—**Portable soup**, a sort of cake formed of concentrated soup, freed from fat, and, by long-continued boiling, from all the putrescible parts.

soup[3]†, *v.* An obsolete form of *soop, swoop.*

soupçon (söp-sôn′), *n.* [F., a suspicion: see *suspicion.*] A suspicion; hence, a very small quantity; a taste: as, water with a *soupçon* of brandy.

souper[1]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *supper.*

souper[2] (sö′pėr), *n.* [< *soup*[2] + *-er*[1].] In Ireland, a name applied in derision to a Protestant missionary or a convert from Roman Catholicism, from the fact that the missionaries are said to assist their work by distributing soup to their converts. *Imp. Dict.*

soup-kitchen (söp′kich″en), *n.* A public establishment, supported by voluntary contributions, for preparing soup and supplying it gratis to the poor.

souple[1], *a.* A dialectal (Scotch) contraction of *swiple.*

souple[2], *a.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *supple.*

souple[3] (sö′pl), *a.* Noting raw silk which has been deprived, to a certain extent, of its external covering, the silk-glue. This is done by treating the silk with tartar and some sulphuric acid heated nearly to boiling.

soup-maigre (söp′mā″gėr), *n.* A thin soup made chiefly from vegetables or fish, originally intended to be eaten on fast-days, when flesh meat is not allowed.

soup-meat (söp′mēt), *n.* Meat specially used for soup.

soup-plate (söp′plāt), *n.* A rather large deep plate used for serving soup.

soup-ticket (söp′tik″et), *n.* A ticket authorizing the holder to receive soup at a soup-kitchen.

soupy (sö′pi), *a.* [< *soup*[2] + *-y*[1].] Like soup; having the consistence, appearance, or color of soup. [Colloq.]

"We had a very thick fog," said Tom, "directly after the thunder-storm — a *soupy* fog."
Jean Ingelow, Off the Skelligs, xiv.

sour (sour), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *sour, soure, sowre, sur,* < AS. *sūr* = MD. *suur*, D. *zuur* = MLG. *sūr* = OHG. MHG. *sūr*, G. *sauer* = Icel. *sūrr* = Sw. Dan. *sur* (cf. F. *sur*, sour, < LG. or HG.: see *sorrel*[1]), sour; cf. W. *sur*, sour; Lith. *surus*, salt. Root unknown.] **I.** *a.* 1. Having an acid taste; sharp to the taste; tart; acid; specifically, acid in consequence of fermentation; fermented, and thus spoiled: as, *sour* bread; *sour* milk.

The mellow plum doth fall, the green sticks fast,
Or, being early pluck'd, is *sour* to taste.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 528.

2. Harsh of temper; crabbed; peevish; austere; morose: as, a man of a *sour* temper.

One is so *sour*, so crabbed, and so unpleasant that he can away with no mirth or sport.
Sir T. More, Utopia, Ded. to Peter Giles, p. 12.

Lofty, and *sour* to them that lov'd him not;
But to those men that sought him sweet as summer.
Shak., Hen. VIII., iv. 2. 53.

3†. Afflictive; hard to bear; bitter; disagreeable to the feelings; distasteful in any manner.

Al though it [poverty] be *soure* to suffre, there cometh swete after. *Piers Plowman* (B), xi. 250.

I know this kind of writing is madness to the world, foolishness to reason, and *sour* to the flesh.
J. Bradford, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 235.

4. Expressing discontent, displeasure, or peevishness: as, a *sour* word.

With matrimonie cometh . . . the *soure* browbendyng of your wifes kinsfolkes.
Udall, tr. of Apophthegms of Erasmus, p. 18.

I never heard him make a *sour* expression, but frankly confess that he left the world because he was not fit for it. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 2.

5. Cold; wet; harsh; unkindly to crops: said of soil.

The term *sour* is, in Scotland, usually applied to a cold and wet soil, and conveys the idea of viscidity, which, in some cases, is a concomitant of fermentation.
Ure, Hist. of Rutherglen, p. 180. (*Jamieson.*)

6. Coarse: said of grass. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—**Sour bath.** See *bath*[1].—**Sour dock**, the common sorrel, *Rumex Acetosa;* sometimes, *R. Acetosella.* [Prov. Eng.]

Sowre dokke (herbe . . .), idem quod sorel.
Prompt. Parv., p. 466.

Sour dough, leaven; a fermented mass of dough left from a previous mixing, and used as a ferment to raise a fresh batch of dough. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

An other parable Jhesus spac to hem, The kyngdam of heuenes is lic to *soure dowȝ*, the whiche taken, a womman hidde in three mesuris of meele, til it were al sowrdowid.
Wyclif, Mat. xiii. 33.

Sour grapes. See *grape*[1].—**Sour lime.** See *lime*[3], 1.—**Sour orange**, the Seville or bitter orange. See *orange*[1], 1.—**Sour pishamin, stomach,** etc. See the nouns.—**Sour plum.** See *Owenia*, 1.=**Syn. 1.** Acetous, acetose. —**2** and **4.** Cross, testy, waspish, snarling, cynical.

II. *n.* 1. Something sour or acid; something bitter or disagreeable.

Loth . . . his men amonestes mete for to dyȝt,
For wyth no *sour* ne no salt serues hym neuer.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 820.

The sweets we wish for turn to loathed *sours*.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 867.

2†. Dirt; filth.

Soory or defowlyd yn *sourr* or fylthe, Cenosus.
Prompt. Parv., p. 465.

3. An acid punch. [Colloq.]—4. In *bleaching* and *dyeing:* (*a*) A bath of buttermilk or sour milk, or of soured bran or rye-flour, used by primitive bleachers. (*b*) A weak solution of sulphuric or hydrochloric acid, used for various purposes. Compare *souring*, 5.—**Gray sour.** See *gray.*

sour (sour), *v.* [< ME. *souren, sowren,* < AS. **sūrian, sūrigan*, become sour, = OHG. *sūrēn*, MHG. *sūren*, G. *sauern*, become sour, OHG. *suren*, MHG. *siuren*, G. *säuern*, make sour, = Sw. *syra*, make sour; cf. Icel. *sūrna* = Dan. *surne*, become sour; from the adj.: see *sour, a.*] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To become sour; become acid; acquire the quality of tartness or pungency to the taste, as by fermentation: as, cider *sours* rapidly in the rays of the sun.

His taste delicious, in digestion *souring*.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 699.

2. To become peevish, crabbed, or harsh in temper.

Where the soul *sours*, and gradual rancour grows,
Embitter'd more from peevish day to day.
Thomson, Castle of Indolence, i. 17.

3. To become harsh, wet, cold, or unkindly to crops: said of soil.

II. *trans.* 1. To make sour; make acid; cause to have a sharp taste, especially by fermentation.

Ase the leuayne *zoureth* thet doȝ.
Ayenbite of Inwyt (E. E. T. S.), p. 205.

The tartness of his face *sours* ripe grapes.
Shak., Cor., v. 4. 18.

2. To make harsh, crabbed, morose, or bitter in temper; make cross or discontented; embitter; prejudice.

This protraction is able to *sour* the best-settled patience in the theatre.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, Ind.

My mind being *soured* with his other conduct, I continued to refuse. *Franklin*, Autobiog., p. 57.

3. To make harsh, wet, cold, or unkindly to crops: said of soil.

Tufts of grass *sour* land. *Mortimer*, Husbandry.

4. In *bleaching*, etc., to treat with a dilute acid. —5. To macerate and render fit for plaster or mortar, as lime.—**To sour one's cheeks**†, to assume a morose or sour expression.

And now Adonis, with a lazy spright, . . .
Souring his cheeks, cries, "Fie, no more of love!"
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 185.

sour (sour), *adv.* [< ME. *soure;* < *sour, a.*] Sourly; bitterly.

Thou shalt with this launeegay
Abyen it ful *soure*. *Chaucer*, Sir Thopas, l. 111.

source (sōrs), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *sourse;* < ME. *sours,* < OF. *sorse, surse, sorce, suree,* later *source* (ML. *sursa*), rise, beginning, spring, source, < *sors, sours,* fem. *sorse, sourse,* pp. of *sordre, sourdre,* F. *sourdre* = Pr. *sorger, sorzir* = Sp. *surgir* = Pg. *sordir, surdir* = It. *sorgere,* < L. *surgere*, rise: see *surge.* Cf. *sourd.*] 1†. A rising; a rise; a soaring.

Therfore, right as an hauk up at a *sours*
Upspringeth into the eir, right so prayeres
Of charitable and chaste bisy freres
Maken hir *soura* to Goddes erea two.
Chaucer, Summoner's Tale, l. 230.

2. A spring; a fountainhead; a wellhead; any collection of water on or under the surface of the ground in which a stream originates.

The flouds do gaspe, for dryed is theyr *sourse*.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., November.

There are some *sources* of very fine water, which seem to be those of the antient river Lapithos.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 223.

Like torrents from a mountain *source*.
Tennyson, The Letters.

3. A first cause; an origin; one who or that which originates or gives rise to anything.

Miso, to whom cheerfulness in others was ever a *source* of envy in herself, took quickly mark of his behaviour.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, iii.

Pride, ill nature, and want of sense are the three great *sources* of ill manners. *Swift*, Good Manners.

Source of a covariant, the leading term of a covariant, from which all the others are derived. *M. Roberts.*

source (sōrs), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *sourse;* < *source, n.* Hence *souse*[2].] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To rise, as a hawk; swoop; in general, to swoop down; plunge; sink; souse. See *souse*[2]. [Rare.]

Apollo to his flaming carre adreast,
Taking his dayly, never ceasing course,
His fiery head in Thetis watry breast,
Three hundred sixty & five times doth *source*.
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 113.

2. To spring; take rise. [Rare.]

They . . . never leave roaring it out with their brazen horne, as long as they stay, of the freedomes and immunities *sourcing* from him.
Nashe, Lenten Stuffe (Harl. Misc., VI. 163). (*Davies.*)

II. *trans.* To plunge down; souse. [Rare.]

This little barke of ours being *sourst* in cumbersome waves, which never tried the foming maine before.
Optick Glasse of Humors (1639), p. 161. (*Halliwell.*)

sour-crout, *n.* See *sauer-kraut.*

sourdt, *v. i.* [< OF. *sordre, sourdre,* F. *sourdre,* < L. *surgere*, rise: see *source.*] To rise; spring; issue; take its source.

The especes that *sourden* of pride, scothly, whan they *sourden* of malice, ymagined, avised, and forneast, or elles of usage, been deedly synnes. *Chaucer*, Parson's Tale.

sourdeline (sör′de-lēn), *n.* [F. (?), dim. of *sourdine.*] A small variety of bagpipe, or musette.

sourdet (sör′det), *n.* Same as *sordet.*

sourdine (sör-dēn′), *n.* [< F. *sourdine,* < It. *sordino,* < *sordo* (= F. *sourd*), deaf, muffled, mute, < L. *surdus*, deaf: see *surd.*] 1. Same as *mute*[1], 3.—2. In the harmonium, a mechanical stop whereby the supply of wind to the lower vibrators is partially cut off, and the playing of full chords softly is facilitated.

sour-eyed (sour′īd), *a.* Having a morose or sullen look.

Sour-eyed disdain and discord.
Shak., Tempest, iv. 1. 20.

sour-gourd (sour′gōrd), *n.* Same as *cream-of-tartar tree* (which see, under *cream*[1]).

sour-grass (sour′gras), *n.* See *Paspalum.*

sour-gum (sour′gum), *n.* The tupelo or pepperidge, *Nyssa sylvatica* (*N. multiflora*), less frequently called *black-gum.*

souring (sour′ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *sour, v.*] 1. A becoming or making sour: as, the *souring* of bread.—2. That which makes sour or acid; especially, vinegar. [Prov. Eng.]

A double squeeze of *souring* in his aspect.
Smollett, Humphrey Clinker.

3. The wild apple, or crab-apple; also, any sour apple. [Prov. Eng.]—4. Dough left in the tub after oat-cakes are baked. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—5. In *bleaching*, the process of exposing fibers or textures to the action of dilute acid; specifically, the exposing of goods which have been treated in a solution of chlorid of lime to a dilute solution of sulphuric acid, which, by setting free the chlorin, whitens the cloth, and neutralizes the alkalis with which the cloth has been impregnated.—6. A process of dressing sealskin. The skin is scraped clean, closely rolled, and laid away until the hair starts. The hair is then scoured off, and the bare hide is stretched to season.

souring-vessel (sour′ing-ves″el), *n.* A vat of oak wood in which vinegar is soured.

sour-krout, *n.* See *sauer-kraut.*

sourly (sour′li), *adv.* In a sour manner, in any sense of the word *sour.*

sourness (sour′nes), *n.* [< ME. *sowrenes, sowrenesse,* < AS. *sūrnes,* < *sūr*, sour: see *sour, a.*] The state or quality of being sour, in any sense. =**Syn.** *Asperity, Tartness,* etc. (see *acrimony*), moroseness, peevishness, petulance, ill nature.

sourock (sō′rok), *n.* [Sc., also *souraek, sooroek, sooraek, sourroek,* etc., sorrel; cf. G. *sauraeh,* the barberry.] The common sorrel, *Rumex Acetosa;* also, the sheep-sorrel, *R. Acetosella.*

Heh, gudeman! but ye hae been eating *sourrocks* instead o' lang kail. *Galt*, The Entail, I. 295. (*Jamieson.*)

sourset, *n.* and *v.* An old spelling of *source.*

sour-sized (sour′sīzd), *a.* See *sized*[2].

sour-sop (sour′sop), *n.* 1. See *Anona.*—2. A cross or crabbed person. [Prov. Eng.]

sour-tree (sour′trē), *n.* Same as *sourwood.*

sourwood (sour′wůd), *n.* See *Oxydendrum.*

sous (sö; formerly sous), *n.* [Formerly also *souse, sowse;* now *sous* as if F.; < F. *sou*, pl. *sous*, a coin so called, = It. *soldo,* < ML. *solidus*, a shilling, sou: see *soldo, solidus.*] A sou.

They [wooden shoes] are usually sold for two *Sowses*, which is two pence farthing. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 54.

Perhaps she met Friends, and brought Pence to thy House,
But thou shalt go Home without ever a *Souse*.
Prior, Down-Hall, st. 33.

souse[1] (sous), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *souce, sowce, sowse;* < ME. *souse, sowse,* var. of *sauce:* see *sauce, n.*] **1.** Pickle made with salt; sauce.

You have powder'd [salted] me for one year;
I am in *souce*, I thank you; thank your beauty.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, ii. 1.

2. Something kept or steeped in pickle; especially, the head, ears, and feet of swine pickled.

And he that can rear up a pig in his house
Hath cheaper his bacon, and sweeter his *souse*.
Tusser, January's Husbandry, st. 2.

I know she'l send me for 'em [ballads],
In Puddings, Bacon, *Sowse*, and Pot-Butter,
Enough to keepe my chamber all this winter.
Brome, Antipodes, iii. 5.

3. The ear: in contempt. [Now provincial or vulgar.]

With *souse* erect, or pendent, wiuks, or hawa?
Snivelling? or the extention of the jawa?
Fletcher, Poema, p. 203. (*Halliwell.*)

souse[1] (sous), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *soused*, ppr. *sousing*. [Early mod. E. also *souce;* < ME. *sowcen, sowsen;* a var. of *sauce, v.* Cf. *souse*[1], *n.*] **1.** To steep in pickle.

Thei sleen hem alle, and kutten of hire Eres, and *sowcen* hem in Vynegre, and there of thei maken gret aervyse for Lordes. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 251.

Brawn was a Roman dish. . . . Its sauce then was mustard and honey, before the frequent use of sugar; nor were *soused* hogs-feet, cheeks, and ears unknown to those ages.
W. King, Art of Cookery, letter ix.

2. To plunge (into water or other liquid); cover or drench (with liquid).

When I like thee, may I be *sous'd* over Head and Ears in a Horse-pond. *Steele*, Tender Husband, iii. 1.

3. To pour or dash, as water.

"Can you drink a drop out o' your hand, sir?" said Adam. . . . "No," said Arthur; "dip my cravat in and *souse* it on my head." The water seemed to do him some good. *George Eliot*, Adam Bede, xxviii.

Soused mackerel. See *mackerel*[1].

souse[2] (sous), *v.*; pret. and pp. *soused*, ppr. *sousing*. [Early mod. E. also *souce, sowce, souze;* a var. (appar. by confusion with *souse*[1], *v.*) of *source, v.* Cf. *souse*[2], *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To swoop; rush with violence; descend with speed or headlong, as a hawk on its prey.

Till, sadly *soucing* on the sandy shore,
He tombled on an heape, and wallowd in his gore.
Spenser, F. Q., III. iv. 16.

Spread thy broad wing, and *souse* on all the kind.
Pope, Epil. to Satires, ii. 15.

2. To strike.

He stroke, he *soust*, he foynd, he hewd, he lasht.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. iii. 25.

3. To be diligent. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

II. *trans.* To strike with sudden violence, as a bird strikes its prey; pounce upon.

The gallant monarch is in arms,
And like an eagle o'er his aery towers,
To *souse* annoyance that comes near his nest.
Shak., K. John, v. 2. 150.

souse[2] (sous), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *sowce, sowse;* < *souse*[2], *v.*, but in def. 1 perhaps in part a var. of *source, n.* (in def. 1): see *source.*] **1.** A pouncing down; a stoop or swoop; a swift or precipitate descent, especially for attack: as, the *souse* of a hawk upon its prey.

As a fsulcon fayre,
That once hath failed of her *souse* full neare,
Remounts againe into the open ayre,
And unto better fortune doth her selfe prepayre.
Spenser, F. Q., II. xi. 36.

So, well cast off; aloft, aloft, well flowne.
O now she takes her at the *sowse*, and strikes her
Downe to the earth, like a swift thunder-clap.
Heywood, Woman Killed with Kindness (Works, II. 98).

2. A blow; a thump.

Who with few *sowces* of his yron flale
Dispersed all their troupe incontinent.
Spenser, F. Q., V. iv. 24.

I'll hang the villain,
And 'twere for nothing but the *souse* he gave me.
Middleton (and others), The Widow, iv. 2.

3. A dip or plunge in the water. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng. and U. S.]

souse[2] (sous), *adv.* [An elliptical use of *souse*[2], *v.* Cf. *soss*[2], *adv.*] With a sudden plunge; with headlong descent; with violent motion downward; less correctly, with sudden violence in any direction. [Colloq.]

So, thou wast once in love, Trim! said my Uncle Toby, smiling.—*Souse!* replied the corporal—over head and ears, an' please your honour. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, viii. 19.

As if the nailing of one hawk to the barn-door would prevent the next from coming down *souse* into the henyard. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 224.

souse[3]†, *n.* See *sous.*

souse[4] (sous), *n.* [Also *source;* said to be < F. *sous*, under (the *r* of *source* being then intrusive): see *sub-.*] In *arch.*, a support or underprop. *Gwilt.*

souse-wife† (sous'wīf), *n.* A woman who sells or makes souse.

Do you think, master, to be emperor
With killing swine? you may be an honest butcher,
Or allied to a seemly family of *souse-wives.*
Fletcher (and another?), Prophetess, i. 3.

soushumber (sou'shum-bėr), *n.* A woolly and spiny species of nightshade, *Solanum mammosum*, of tropical America. It is a noxious weed, bearing worthless yellow inversely pear-shaped berries. [West Indies.]

souslik (söa'lik), *n.* Same as *suslik.*

sousou, *n.* Same as *susu.*

sou'-sou'-southerly, sou'-southerly (sou'sou-suŦH'ėr-li, sou'suŦH'ėr-li), *n.* Same as *south-southerly.*

The swift-flying long-tailed duck—the old squaw, or *sou'-sou'-southerly*, of the [Long Island] baymen.
T. Roosevelt, Hunting Trips, p. 63.

soustenu, soutenu (sös'te-nū, sö'te-nū), *a.* [F. *soutenu*, pp. of *soutenir*, sustain, hold up: see *sustain.*] In *her.*, noting a chief supported, as it were, by a small part of the escutcheon beneath it of a different color or metal from the chief, and reaching, as the chief does, from side to side, as if it were a small part of the chief, of another color, supporting the real chief.

soutache (sö-tash'), *n.* [F.] A very narrow flat braid, made of wool, cotton, silk, or tinsel, and sewed upon fabrics as a decoration, usually in fanciful designs.

soutage†, *n.* [Origin obscure.] Bagging for hops; coarse cloth.

Take *soutage* or haier (that covers the Kell),
Set like to a manger, and fastened well.
Tusser, Husbandry, p. 136. (*Davies.*)

soutane (sö-tān'), *n.* [< F. *soutane*, OF. *sotane* = Sp. *sotana* = Pg. *sotana, sotaina* = It. *sottana*, undershirt, < ML. *subtana* (also *subtaneum*), an under-cassock, < L. *subtus*, beneath, under: see *sub-.*] Same as *cassock.*

soutel†, *a.* A Middle English form of *subtle.*

soutenu, *a.* See *soustenu.*

souter (sou'tėr; Sc. pron. sö'tėr), *n.* [Formerly also *sowter, soutar;* < ME. *souter, soutere, soutare, sowter,* < AS. *sūtere* = Icel. *sūtari* = OHG. *sūtari, sūtæri*, MHG. *sūter* (also in comp. MHG. *schuoch-sūtær*, G. contracted *schuster*) (cf. Finn. *suutari* = Lapp. *sutar*, shoemaker, < G.), shoemaker, < L. *sutor*, shoemaker, < *suere*, pp. *sutus*, sew: see *sew*[1].] A shoemaker; a cobbler. [Old Eug. and Scotch.]

The devel made a reve for to preche,
And of a *soutere* shipman or a leche.
Chaucer, Prol. to Reeve's Tale, l. 50.

A conqueror! a cobbler! hang him *sowter!*
Fletcher, Wildgoose Chase, iv. 3.

souteress† (sou'tėr-es), *n.* [< ME. *souteresse;* < *souter* + *-ess.*] A woman who makes or mends shoes; a female cobbler.

Cease the *souteresse* sat on the benche.
Piers Plowman (B), v. 315.

souterly (sou'tėr-li), *a.* [Formerly also *sowterly;* < *souter* + *-ly*[1].] Like a cobbler; low; vulgar. [Old Eng. and Scotch.]

All *sowterly* wax of comfort melting away, and misery taking the length of my foot, it boots me not to sue for life.
Massinger, Virgin-Martyr, iii. 3.

souterrain (sö-te-rān'), *n.* [F.: see *subterrane.*] A grotto or cavern under ground; a cellar.

Defences against extremities of heat, as shade, grottoes, or *souterrains*, are necessary preservatives of health.
Arbuthnot.

south (south), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *south, sowthe, sothe, suth*, n. (acc. *south* as adv.), < AS. *sūth*, adv. (orig. the acc. or dat. (locative) of the noun used adverbially, never otherwise as a noun, and never as an adj., the form *sūth* as an adj., given in the dictionaries, being simply the adv. (*sūth* or *sūthan*) alone or in comp., and the form **sūtha*, as a noun, being due to a misunderstanding of the adv. *sūthan*), to the south, in the south, south; in comp. *sūth-*, a quasi-adj., as in *sūth-dǣl*, the southern region, the south, etc. (> E. *south, a.*); = OFries. *sūd* = MD. *suyd*, D. *zuid* = OHG. *sund*, MHG. *sunt, sūd*, G. *süd* = Icel. *sudhr, suvur* = Sw. Dan. *syd*, south; as a noun, in other than adverbial uses, developed from the older adverbial uses (cf. F. Sp. *sud* = Pg. *sul*, south, from the E.): (1) AS. *sūth* = Icel. *sudhr* = Sw. Dan. *syd*, to the south, in the south, south; (2) AS. *sūthan* (ME. *suthen, suthe*) = MD. *suyden* = OLG. *sūdhon*, MLG. *sūden* = OHG. *sundana*, MHG. *sundene, sunden* = Icel. *sunnan* = Sw. *syden* = Dan. *sönden*, adv., prop. 'from the south,' but also in MLG. OHG. MHG. 'in the south'; also in comp., as a quasi-adj.; hence the noun, D. *zuiden* = MLG. *süden* = OHG. *sundan*, MHG. *sünden*, G. *süden*, the south; (3) = OS. *sūthar-* = OFries. *suther, suder, suer* = OHG. *sundar*, MHG. *sunder-* = Sw. *söder*, adv. or adj., south; OHG. *sundar*, MHG. *sunder* = Icel. *sudhr* (gen. *sudhrs*) = Sw. *söder*, n., south (cf. also *southern, southerly*, etc.); prob., with formative *-th*, from the base of AS. *sunne*, etc., sun: see *sun*[1]. For the variety of forms, cf. *north, east, west.*] **I.** *n.* **1.** That one of the four cardinal points of the compass which is directly opposite to the north, and is on the left when one faces in the direction of the setting sun (west). Abbreviated *S.*

A 2 Myle from Betheleem, toward the *Southe*, is the Chirche of Seynt Karitot, that was Abbot there.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 74.

2. The region, tract, country, or locality lying opposite to the north, or lying toward the south pole from some other region; in the broadest and most general sense, in the northern hemisphere, the tropics or subtropical regions; in Europe, the Mediterranean region, often with reference to the African or Asiatic coast.

The queen of the *south* . . . came from the uttermost parts of the earth to hear the wisdom of Solomon.
Mat. xii. 42.

Bright and fierce and fickle is the *South*,
And dark and true and tender is the North.
Tennyson, Princess, iv.

Specifically—**3.** [*cap.*] In *U. S. hist.* and *politics*, the Southern States (which see, under *state*).

"The fears that the northern interests will prevail at all times," said Edward Rutledge, "are ill-founded. . . . The northern states are already full of people; the migrations to the *South* are immense." *Bancroft*, Hist. Const., II. 289.

4. The wind that blows from the south.

Wherefore do you follow her,
Like foggy *south* puffing with wind and rain?
Shak., As you Like it, iii. 5. 50.

The breath of the *south* can shake the little rings of the vine. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 709.

5. *Eccles.*, the side of a church that is on the right hand of one who faces the altar or high altar. See *east*, 1, and *epistle.*—**By south.** See *by*[1].—**Solid South,** the Southern States in respect to their almost uniform adherence to the Democratic party after the reconstruction period. [U. S.]—**Sons of the South.** See *son*[1].

II. *a.* **1.** Being in the south; situated in the south, or in a southern direction from the point of observation; lying toward the south; pertaining to the south; proceeding from the south.

He . . . shall go out by the way of the *south* gate.
Ezek. xlvi. 9.

The full *south*-breeze around thee blow.
Tennyson, Talking Oak.

2. *Eccles.*, situated at or near that side of a church which is to the right of one facing the altar or high altar.—**South dial.** See *dial.*—**South end of an altar,** the end of an altar at the right hand of a priest as he stands facing the middle of the altar from the front: so called because in a church with strict orientation this end is toward the south.—**South pole.** See *polc*[2], 2 and 7.—**South side of an altar,** that part of the front or western side of an altar which intervenes between the middle and the south end; the epistle side.—**The South Sea,** a name formerly applied to the Pacific ocean, especially the southern portion of it: so called as being first seen toward the south (from the isthmus of Darien, where it was discovered by Balboa in 1513).

One inch of delay more is a *South-sea* of discovery.
Shak., As you Like it, iii. 2. 207.

South Sea arrowroot. See *pia*[2].—**South Sea bubble** or **scheme.** See *bubble*[1].—**South Sea rose,** the oleander. [Jamaica.]—**South Sea tea.** See *tea.*

south (south), *adv.* [< ME. *south, suth,* < AS. *sūth*, adv., south: see *south, n.*] Toward, to, or at the south; of winds, from the south.

And the seyd holy lond ys in length, North and *South*, ix score myle. *Torkington*, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 38.

Such fruits as you appoint for long keeping gather in a fair and dry day, and when the wind bloweth not *south.*
Bacon.

The ill-thief blaw the Heron *south!*
Burns, To Dr. Blacklock.

[Sometimes used with ellipsis of the following preposition.

The chimney
Is *south* the chamber. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, ii. 4. 81.

When Phœbus gi'es a short-lived glow'r
Far *south* the lift. *Burns*, A Winter Night.]

Down south. See *down*[2], *adv.*

south (south), *v. i.* [< *south, n.* and *adv.*] **1.** To move or veer toward the south.—**2.** In *astron.*, to cross the meridian of a place: as, the moon *souths* at nine.

The great full moon now rapidly *southing.*
Jean Ingelow, Fated to be Free, xxxvii.

South African broom. See *Aspalathus*, 2.
South American apricot. See *Mammea*.
South American glutton. See *glutton*.
South-Carolinian (south'kar-ō-lin'i-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *South Carolina* (see def.) + *-ian*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the State of South Carolina, one of the southern United States, lying south of North Carolina.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of the State of South Carolina.

Southcottian (south'kot-i-an), *n.* [< *Southcott* (see def.) + *-ian*.] One of a religious body of the nineteenth century, founded by Joanna Southcott (died 1814) in England. This body expected that its founder would give birth to another Messiah. Also called *New Israelite* and *Sabbatharian*.

Southdown (south'doun), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the South Downs in Hampshire and Sussex, England: as, *Southdown* sheep.

II. *n.* A noted English breed of sheep; a sheep of this breed, or mutton of this kind. See *sheep*[1], 1.

southeast (south'ēst'), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *sowthe cest, sowthe est, suth-est,* < AS. *sūtheást*, to the southeast, also *sūtheástan*, from the southeast (= D. *zuidoost* = G. *südost* = Sw. Dan. *sydost*); used as a noun only as *south, north, east, west* were so used; < *sūth*, south, + *éast*, east: see *south* and *east*.] **I.** *n.* That point on the horizon between south and east which is equally distant from them; S. 45° E., or E. 45° S., or, less strictly, a point or region intermediate between south and east.

II. *a.* Pertaining to the southeast; proceeding from or directed toward that point; southeastern.

Abbreviated *S. E.*

southeast (south'ēst'), *adv.* [See *southeast, n.*] Toward or from the southeast.

The iiij gate of thys Temple ys with owt the Citye, *Suthest* towards the Mownte Syon.
Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 71.

southeaster (south'ēs'tėr), *n.* [< *southeast* + *-er*[1].] A wind, gale, or storm from the southeast.

southeasterly (south'ēs'tėr-li), *a.* [< *southeast*, after *easterly, a.*] Situated in or going toward or arriving from the southeast, or the general direction of southeast: as, a *southeasterly* course; a *southeasterly* wind.

southeasterly (south'ēs'tėr-li), *adv.* [< *southeasterly, a.*] Toward or from the southeast, or a general southeast direction.

southeastern (south'ēs'tėrn), *a.* [< *southeast*, after *eastern*. The AS. **sūtheástern* is not authenticated.] Pertaining to or being in the southeast, or in the general direction of the southeast. Abbreviated *S. E.*

southeastward (south'ēst'wärd), *adv.* [< *southeast* + *-ward*.] Toward the southeast.

A glacial movement *southeastward* from the Sperrin mountains of Londonderry. *Quart. Jour. Geol. Soc.*

southeastwardly (south'ēst'wärd-li), *adv.* [< *southeastward* + *-ly*[2].] Same as *southeastward*. [Rare.]

The Big Horn (here called Wind river) flows *southeastwardly* to long. 108° 30', through a narrow bottom land.
Gov. Report on Miss. River, 1861 (reprinted 1876), p. 43.

souther[1] (sou'ŦHėr), *n.* [< *south* + *-er*[1].] A wind, gale, or storm from the south.

souther[1] (sou'ŦHėr), *v. i.* [< *souther*[1], *n.*] To turn or veer toward the south: said of the wind or a vane.

On chance of the wind *southering*.
The Field, Sept. 25, 1886. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

souther[2] (sou'ŦHėr), *n.* A Scotch form of *solder*.

southering (su*ŦH*'ėr-ing), *a.* [< *souther*[1], *v.*, + *-ing*[2].] Turning or turned toward the south; having a southern exposure. [Rare.]

The *southering* side of a fair hill.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 201.

southerland (su*ŦH*'ėr-land), *n.* [Imitative: see *south-southerly*.] Same as *south-southerly*.

southerliness (su*ŦH*'ėr-li-nes), *n.* The state or condition of being southerly.

southerly (su*ŦH*'ėr-li), *a.* and *n.* [< *souther*(*n*) + *-ly*[2]. Cf. *southly*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Lying in the south or in a direction nearly south: as, a *southerly* point.—**2.** Proceeding from the south or a point nearly south.

I am but mad north-north-west; when the wind is *southerly* I know a hawk from a handsaw.
Shak., Hamlet, ii. 2. 397.

II. *n.* Same as *south-southerly*.

southerly (su*ŦH*'ėr-li), *adv.* [< *southerly, a.*] Toward the south.

But, more *southerly*, the Danes next year after [A. D. 845] met with some stop in the full course of thir outragious insolences. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., v.

southermost (su*ŦH*'ėr-mōst), *a. superl.* [< *souther*(*n*) + *-most*.] Same as *southernmost*.

Towards the south .4. dayes Iourney is Sequotan, the *southermost* part of Wingandacoa.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 85.

southern (su*ŦH*'ėrn), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *southerne, sowtherne, sothern, sutherne*, also, in forms due rather to the Icel., *southeron, southren, sothroun, suthroun* (see *southron*), < AS. *sūtherne* = OFries. *sūthern, sūdern* = MLG. *sūdern* = Icel. *sudhrænn* = OHG. *sundrōni*, MHG. *sundern*, southern; < *sūth*, south, + *-erne*, an obscured term. appearing most clearly in the OHG. form *-rōni* (ult. < *rinnan*, rnn: see *run*[1]). Cf. *northern, eastern, western*. Doublet of *southron*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the south, or a region, place, or point which is nearer the south than some other region, place, or point indicated; situated in the south; specifically, in the United States, belonging to those States or that part of the Union called *the South* (see *south, n.*, 3). Abbreviated *S.*

All your northern castles yielded up,
And all your *southern* gentlemen in arms.
Shak., Rich. II., iii. 2. 202.

2. Directed or leading toward the south or a point near it: as, to steer a *southern* course.—**3.** Coming from the south; southerly: as, a *southern* breeze.

Men's bodies are heavier and less disposed to motion when *southern* winds blow than when northern.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 381.

Like frost-work touch'd by *southern* gales.
Burns, Lincluden Abbey.

Southern buckthorn. See *buckthorn* and *Bumelia*.—**Southern cavy.** See *cavy*.—**Southern chub.** See *Micropterus*, 1.—**Southern Confederacy.** Same as *Confederate States of America* (which see, under *confederate*).—**Southern Cross.** Same as *Crux*, 2.—**Southern Crown.** See *Corona Australis*, under *corona*.—**Southern fox-grape.** See *grape*[1], 2, and *scuppernong*.—**Southern hemisphere.** See *hemisphere*.—**Southern pine.** See *pine*[1].—**Southern red lily.** See *lily*, 1.—**Southern States.** See *state*.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of the south, of a southern country, or of the southern part of a country. Compare *southron*.

Both *Southern* fierce and hardy Scot.
Scott, Lord of the Isles, vi. 26.

When, therefore, these *Southerns* brought Christianity into the North, they found existing there these pagan sacrificial unions. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. lxxiii.

southern (su*ŦH*'ėrn), *v. i.* [< *southern, a.*] Same as *south*, 1, or *souther*[1]. [Rare.]

The wind having *southerned* somewhat.
The Field, Sept. 4, 1886. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

southerner (su*ŦH*'ėr-nėr), *n.* [< *southern* + *-er*[1].] An inhabitant or a native of the south; a southern or southron; specifically, an inhabitant of the southern United States.

The *Southerners* had every guaranty they could desire that they should not be interfered with at home.
J. F. Clarke, N. A. Rev., CXX. 65.

southernism (su*ŦH*'ėrn-izm), *n.* [< *southern* + *-ism*.] A word or form of expression peculiar to the south, and specifically to the southern United States.

A long list of *Southernisms* was mentioned.
The American, VI. 237.

southernize (su*ŦH*'ėrn-īz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *southernized*, ppr. *southernizing*. [< *southern* + *-ize*.] **I.** *trans.* To render southern; imbue with the characteristics or qualities of one who or that which is southern.

The *southernizing* tendencies of the scribe are well-known, from the numerous other pieces which he has written out; whilst the more northern forms found must be original, . . . alliterative poems being generally in a northern or western dialect.
Pref. to *Joseph of Arimathie* (E. E. T. S.), p. xi.

II. *intrans.* To become southern, or like that which is southern.

southernliness† (su*ŦH*'ėrn-li-nes), *n.* The state of being southernly.

southernly† (su*ŦH*'ėrn-li), *adv.* [< *southern* + *-ly*[2].] Toward the south; southerly.

southernmost (su*ŦH*'ėrn-mōst), *a. superl.* [< *southern* + *-most*.] Furthest toward the south.

Avignon was my *southernmost* limit; after which I was to turn round and proceed back to England.
H. James, Jr., Little Tour, p. 212.

southernwood (su*ŦH*'ėrn-wůd), *n.* [< ME. *southerne wode, sowtherne woode, sotherwode, sutherwude,* < AS. *sūtherne wudu, sūtherne wude*, southernwood, *Artemisia Abrotanum*: see *southern* and *wood*[1].] A shrubby-stemmed species of wormwood, *Artemisia Abrotanum*, found wild in southern Europe, especially in Spain, but of somewhat uncertain origin. It is cultivated in gardens for its pleasantly scented, finely dissected leaves. Also called *old-man*, and, provincially, *slovenwood, lad's-love, boy's-love*, etc. The name has been extended to allied species. See *abrotanum*.

Her [Envy's] hood
Was Peacocks feathers mixt with *Southernwood*.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Lawe.

Tatarian southernwood. Same as *santonica*, 1.

southing (sou'ŦHing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *south, v.*] **1.** Tendency or motion to the south.—**2.** In *astron.*, the transit of the moon or a star across the meridian of a place.—**3.** In *nav.*, the difference of latitude made by a ship in sailing to the southward.

We had yet ten degrees more *southing* to make.
R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 353.

southland (south'land), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *suthlond;* < *south* + *land*.] **I.** *n.* A land in the south; the south.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to the south or a land in the south.

southly (south'li), *adv.* [= D. *zuidelijk* = G. *südlich* = Sw. Dan. *sydlig;* as *south* + *-ly*[2].] Toward the south; southerly.

southmost (south'mōst), *a. superl.* [< *south* + *-most*.] Furthest toward the south.

From Aroer to Nebo, and the wild
Of *southmost* Abarim. *Milton*, P. L., i. 408.

southness (south'nes), *n.* [< *south* + *-ness*.] A tendency of a magnetic needle to point toward the south. [Rare.]

southron (su*ŦH*'rŏn), *a.* and *n.* [A form, now only provincial, archaic, or affected, of *southern;* see *southern*.] **I.** *a.* Southern. Specifically—(*a*) Pertaining or belonging to southern Britain; English: usually in dislike or contempt. [Scotch.]

While back recoiling seem'd to reel
Their *southron* foes. *Burns*, The Vision, i.

(*b*) Pertaining or belonging to the southern United States. [An affected use.]

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of a southern country, or of the southern part of a country. Specifically—(*a*) A native of south Britain; an Englishman: usually in dislike or contempt. [Scotch.]

"Thir landis are mine!" the Outlaw said;
"I ken nae king in Christentie;
Frae *Soudron* I this foreste wan,
When the King nor his knightis were not to see."
Sang of the Outlaw Murray (Child's Ballads, VI. 26).

(*b*) A native or an inhabitant of the southern States of the American Union. [An affected use.]

"Squatter Sovereignty" . . . was regarded with special loathing by many *Southrons*.
H. Greeley, Amer. Conflict, I. 324.

southroniet, *n.* [< *southron* + *-ie*, -y[3].] The southrons collectively. [Scotch.]

He says, yon forest is his awin:
He wan it frae the *Southronie;*
Sae as he wan it, sae will he keep it,
Contrair all kingis in Christentie.
Sang of the Outlaw Murray (Child's Ballads, VI. 28.

southsay†, **southsayer**†. Old spellings of *soothsay, soothsayer*.

south-seeking (south'sē'king), *a.* Moving or turning toward the south, as the south end of a magnetic needle. See *magnet*.

south-southerly (south'su*ŦH*'ėr-li), *n.* [An imitative name; also *south-south-southerly, sou'-southerly, sou'-sou'-southerly, southerly, southerland*, and with fanciful changes, as *John Connolly, Uncle Huldy, my aunt Huldy*, etc.] The long-tailed duck, *Harelda glacialis:* same as *old-wife*, 1. The name, in all its variations, seems to be suggested by the limpid piping notes of the bird, almost to be called a song. On the same account this duck has been called *Anas cantans*, and also placed in a genus *Melonetta*. See cuts under *Harelda* and *old-wife*.

southward (south'wärd or su*ŦH*'ärd), *adv.* [< ME. *suthward, southward,* < AS. *sūthweard, sūtheweard*, also *sūthanweard* (= OFries. *sūdwirth* = MLG. *sūdewert, sūdewart* = Sw. *sydvart*), southward, < *sūth*, south, + *-weard*, E. *-ward*. Cf. *southwards*.] Toward the south; toward a point nearer the south than the east or the west. Also *southwards*.

If it were at liberty, 't would, sure, *southward*, . . . to lose itself in a fog. *Shak.*, Cor., ii. 3. 32.

Southward with fleet of ice
Sailed the corsair Death.
Longfellow, Sir Humphrey Gilbert.

southward (south'wärd or su*ŦH*'ärd), *a.* and *n.* [< *southward, adv.*] **I.** *a.* Lying or situated toward the south; directed or leading toward the south.

The sun looking with a *southward* eye upon him.
Shak., W. T., iv. 4. 819.

II. *n.* The southern part; the south; the south end or side.

Countries are more fruitful to the *southward* than in the northern parts. *Raleigh*, Hist. World.

southwardly (south'wärd-li or suᴛʜ'ärd-li), *a.* [< *southward* + *-ly*¹.] Having a southern direction or situation.

southwardly (south'wärd-li or suᴛʜ'ärd-li), *adv.* [< *southward* + *-ly*².] In a southward direction; in the general direction of the south.

Whether they mean to go *southwardly* or up the river, no leading circumstance has yet decided.
Jefferson, To the President of Congress (Correspondence, [I. 217).

southwards (south'wärdz or suᴛʜ'ärdz), *adv.* [< ME. **southwardes*, < AS. *sūthweardes* (= D. *zuidwaarts* = G. *südwärts* = Sw. *sydvarts, sydvärts*); with adv. gen. suffix, < *sūthweard*, southward: see *southward, adv.*] Same as *southward*.

southwest (south'west'), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *sowthewest*, < AS. *sūthwest*, to the southwest, *sūthanwestan*, from the southwest (= D. *zuidwest* = G. *südwest* = Sw. Dan. *sydvest*); used as a noun only as *south, north, east, west* were so used; < *sūth*, south, + *west*, west: see *south* and *west*.] **I.** *n.* 1. That point on the horizon between south and west which is equally distant from them.—2. A wind blowing from the southwest. [Poetical.]

The *southwest* that, blowing Bala lake,
Fills all the sacred Dee. *Tennyson*, Geraint.

3. [*cap.*] With the definite article, the southwestern regions of the United States: in this phrase are often included the States of Louisiana, Arkansas, Missouri, and Texas, the Territories of Arizona, New Mexico, and Oklahoma, and the Indian Territory. [U. S.]

II. *a.* 1. Pertaining to the point midway between south and west, or lying in that direction.

He could distinguish and divide
A hair 'twixt south and *south-west* side.
S. Butler, Hudibras, I. i. 68.

2. Proceeding from the southwest: as, a *southwest* wind.—**Southwest cap.** Same as *southwester*, 2. Abbreviated *S. W.*

southwest (south'west'), *adv.* [< *southwest, n.*] To or from the southwest: as, the ship proceeded *southwest;* the wind blew *southwest*.

southwester (south'wes'tėr), *n.* [< *southwest* + *-er*¹.] 1. A southwest wind, gale, or storm. —2. A hat of water-proof material, of which the brim is made very broad behind, so as to protect the neck from rain: usually *sou'wester*.

We were glad to get a watch below, and put on our thick clothing, boots, and *southwesters*.
R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 26.

southwesterly (south'wes'tėr-li), *a.* [< *southwest*, after *westerly*.] 1. Situated or directed toward the southwest.—2. Coming from the southwest or a point near it: as, a *southwesterly* wind.

southwesterly (south'wes'tėr-li), *adv.* [< *southwesterly, a.*] In a southwesterly direction.

The party now headed *southwesterly* for the Siberian coast. *The American*, VII. 168.

southwestern (south'wes'tėrn), *a.* [< ME. *southwestern*, < AS. *sūth-western:* see *southwest* and *western*.] 1. Pertaining to or situated in the southwest.—2. In the direction of southwest or nearly so: as, to sail a *southwestern* course. —3. From the direction of the southwest or nearly so: as, a *southwestern* wind.

southwestward (south'west'wärd), *a.* and *adv.* [< *southwest* + *-ward*.] Toward the southwest.

southwestwardly (south'west'wärd-li), *adv.* [< *southwestward* + *-ly*².] Southwestward. [Rare.]

soutien (F. pron. sö-tiaṅ'), *n.* [OF., < *soutenir*, sustain: see *sustain*.] In *her.*, a supporter: especially applied to an inanimate object to which the shield is secured: thus, two trees sometimes support the shield by means of its guige.

souvenance†, *n.* [Early mod. E. *sovenaunce*, < OF. *sovenance*, < *souvenir*, remember: see *souvenir*.] Remembrance.

Life will I graunt thee for thy valiaunce,
And all thy wronges will wipe out of my *sovenaunce*.
Spenser, F. Q., II. viii. 51.

souvenir (sö-ve-nēr'), *n.* [< F. *souvenir*, a remembrance, < *souvenir*, remember, < L. *subvenire*, come up to one's aid, occur to one's mind, < *sub-*, under, + *venire* = E. *come*.] That which reminds one, or revives one's recollection, of an event, a person, a place, etc.; a remembrancer; a reminder; a keepsake: as, a *souvenir* of Mount Vernon; a *souvenir* of a marriage or a visit.

Across Sieur George's crown, leaving a long, bare streak through his white hair, was the *souvenir* of a Mexican sabre. *G. W. Cable*, Old Creole Days, p. 10.

=**Syn.** *Memento*, etc. See *memorial*.

sou'wester (sou'wes'tėr), *n.* A contraction of *southwester*.

sov. An abbreviation of *sovereign*, a coin.

soveraignt, soveraint, *a.* and *n.* Obsolete spellings of *sovereign*.

sovereign (suv'- or sov'e-rān), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *soveraign, soveraigne, soverain;* < ME. *soverain, soveraine, soverayne, soverein, sovereyn, sovereyne*, < OF. *sovrain, soverain, suverain*, later *souverain* = Pr. *sobran* = Sp. Pg. *soberano* = It. *sovrano, soprano*, < ML. *superanus*, supreme, principal, < L. *super*, above: see *super-*. Cf. *sovran, soprano*, from the It. The *g* is intrusive, prob. due to confusion with *reign* (cf. *foreign*). For the use as the name for a coin, cf. *ducat, real*³, *noble*, etc. The historical pron. is suv'e-rān.] **I.** *a.* 1. Supreme; paramount; commanding; excellent.

Everemoore he hadde a *sovereyn* prys.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., i. 67.

A man of *sovereign* parts he is estcem'd.
Shak., L. L. L., ii. I. 44.

Your leaders in France . . . came to look upon it [the British constitution] with a *sovereign* contempt.
Burke, Rev. in France.

I stood on Brocken's *sovran* height, and saw
Wooda crowding upon wooda.
Coleridge, Lines written in an Album.

Life's *sovereign* moment is a battle won.
O. W. Holmes, The Banker's Dinner.

2. Supreme in power; possessing supreme dominion; not subject to any other; hence, royal; princely.

Whan thise messagerea hade here greting made,
Than the *soueraynest* aeg saide of hem alle.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 4932.

Let her be a principality,
Sovereign to all the creatures on the earth.
Shak., T. G. of V., ii. 4. 153.

It was the several States, or, what is the same thing, their people, in their *sovereign* capacity, who ordained and established the constitution. *Calhoun*, Works, I. 130.

3. Efficacious in the highest degree; potent: said especially of medicines.

For-thi loke thow louye [love] as longe as thow durest,
For is no science vnder soone so *souereyne* for the soule.
Piers Plowman (B), x. 206.

And telling me the *sovereign'st* thing on earth
Was parmaceti for an inward bruise.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., i. 3. 57.

Sovereign state, a state possessing sovereign power, or sovereignty. See *sovereignty*, 1 (*d*).

A State is called a *sovereign State* when this supreme power resides within itself, whether resting in a single individual, or in a number of individuals, or in the whole body of the people. *Cooley*, Const. Lim. (4th ed.), i.

II. *n.* 1. One who exercises supreme control or dominion; a ruler, governor, chief, or master; one to whom allegiance is due.

Lady and *Sovereyn* of alle othere Londes.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 1.

If your *Soueraign* be a Knight or Squyre, set downe your Dishes couered, and your Cup also.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 69.

The *sovereign* [of Underwald] is the whole county, the sovereignty residing in the general assembly, where all the males of fifteen have entry and suffrage.
J. Adams, Works, IV. 316.

Specifically—(*a*†) A husband; a lord and master.

The prestis they gone home agen,
And sche goth to hire *sovereyne*.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 44. (*Halliwell.*)

(*b*†) A provost or mayor.

And whanne it drowe to the day of the dede doynge,
That *sovereynes* were semblid, and the schire knyȝtis.
Deposition of Rich. II., p. 28. (*Halliwell.*)

(*c*) A monarch; an emperor or empress; a king or queen.

Sovereign of Egypt, hail! *Shak.*, A. and C., i. 5. 34.

And when three *sovereigns* died, could scarce be vex'd,
Considering what a gracious prince was next.
Pope, Epil. to Satires, i. 107.

2. A current English gold coin, the standard of the coinage, worth £1 or 20 shillings ($4.84), and weighing 123 $\frac{274}{1000}$ grains troy. The first English coin bearing this name was issued by Henry VII., was current for £1, and weighed 240 grains. Sovereigns continued to be issued till the time of James I. The original sovereign bore the type of a seated figure of the king. Henry VII. George III. revived the issue of the sovereign

Obverse. Reverse.
Sovereign, 1817.—British Museum. (Size of the original.)

in 1817, and the coin was then of the same weight as the present sovereign of Queen Victoria. Double sovereigns have been struck at various times, and half-sovereigns are current coins. Abbreviated *sov.*—**Sovereign's speech.** See *speech from the throne*, under *speech*.—**Syn. 1.** *King*, etc. (see *prince*), potentate.

sovereign (suv'- or sov'e-rān), *v. t.* [< *sovereign, n.*] To rule over as a sovereign; exercise sovereign authority over. [Rare.]

Unless her Majesty do *sovereign* them presently.
Roger Williams, To Walsingham, August, 1585, quoted in [Motley's Hist. Netherlands, I. 333.

sovereigness (suv'- or sov'e-rān-es), *n.* [Formerly also *soveraines;* < *sovereign* + *-ess*.] A woman who is sovereign; a queen. [Rare.]

Seas *Soverainess* [read *soveraines*], Sleep-bringer, Pilgrims guide,
Peace-loving Queen.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 4.

sovereignize (suv'- or sov'e-rān-īz), *v. i.* [< *sovereign* + *-ize*.] To exercise supreme authority. [Rare.]

Nimrod was the first that *sovereignized* over men.
Sir T. Herbert, Travels, p. 226.

sovereignly (suv'- or sov'e-rān-li), *adv.* [Early mod. E. also *soveraignly;* < ME. *sovereynelyche;* < *sovereign* + *-ly*².] In a sovereign manner or degree. (*a*) So as to exceed all others; surpassingly; exceedingly; chiefly; especially.

But *soveraignly* dame Pertelote shrighte.
Chaucer, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 542.

(*b*) Potently; effectually; efficaciously. [Rare.]

Mrs. Bisket. How do the Waters agree with your Ladyship?
Mrs. Woodly. Oh, *Soveraignly*.
Shadwell, Epsom Wells, i.

(*c*) With supremacy; supremely; as a sovereign.

The government resides *sovereignly* in the communities, where everything is decided by the plurality of voices.
J. Adams, Works, IV. 323.

sovereignty (suv'- or sov'e-rān-ti), *n.*; pl. *sovereignties* (-tiz). [Early mod. E. also *soveraignty, soverayntie*, etc.; < ME. *soverayntye, sovereynetee, souverainetee, sovereinte*, < OF. *sovrainte, souveraineté*, F. *souveraineté* = It. *sovranità* (cf. Sp. Pg. *soberania*), < ML. as if **superanita(t-)s*, < *superanus*, supreme, sovereign: see *sovereign*.] 1. The state or character of being sovereign or a sovereign.

So sitting high in dreaded *soverayntie*,
Those two strange knights were to her presence brought.
Spenser, F. Q., V. ix. 34.

I think he'll be to Rome
As is the osprey to the fish, who takes it
By *sovereignty* of nature. *Shak.*, Cor., iv. 7. 35.

Specifically—(*a*†) Mastery; control; predominance.

Wommen desiren to have *sovereynetee*,
As wel over hir housbond as hir love.
Chaucer, Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 182.

I was born to command,
Train'd up in *sovereignty*.
Fletcher (*and another?*), Prophetess, iv. 3.

(*b*) The rule or sway of a monarch; royal or imperial power.

Jovius Augustus . . . let the true nature of his power be seen, and, first among the Cæsars, arrayed himself with the outward pomp of *sovereignty*.
E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 138.

(*c*) Supremacy or dominion; hegemony: applied to the relation between a powerful state and other states or regions: as, Rome's *sovereignty* over the East; Great Britain holds the *sovereignty* of the seas. (*d*) The supreme, absolute, uncontrollable power by which any state is governed (*Cooley*); the political authority, whether vested in a single individual or in a number of individuals, to order and direct what is to be done by each individual in relation to the end and object of the state (*Halleck*). It is essential to the modern conception of sovereignty that it should be exclusive of any other human superior authority, should be wielded by a determinate person or organization of persons, and should be on the whole habitually obeyed by the bulk of the community. Thus, in the United States, sovereignty is vested in the body of adult male citizens. The claim that each State—that is, the adult male free citizens of each State—possessed a separate sovereignty was one of the elements of controversy involved in the civil war.

I state Austin's doctrine of *Sovereignty* in another way, more popularly, though without, I think, any substantial inaccuracy. It is as follows: There is, in every independent political community—that is, in every political community not in the habit of obedience to a superior above itself—some single person or some combination of persons which has the power of compelling the other members of the community to do exactly as it pleases. This single person or group—this individual or this collegiate Sovereign . . .—may be found in every independent political community as certainly as the centre of gravity in a mass of matter. If the community be violently or voluntarily divided into a number of separate fragments, then, as soon as each fragment has settled down (perhaps after an interval of anarchy) into a state of equilibrium, the Sovereign will exist and with proper care will be discoverable in each of the now independent portions. The *Sovereignty* over the North American Colonies of Great Britain had its seat in one place before they became the United States, in another place afterwards; but in both cases there was a discoverable Sovereign somewhere. This Sovereign, this person or combination of persons, universally occurring in all independent political communities, has in all such communities one characteristic common to all the shapes *Sovereignty* may take, the possession of irresistible force, not necessarily exerted, but capable of

being exerted. . . . The Sovereign, if a single person, is or should be called a Monarch; if a small group, the name is an Oligarchy; if a group of considerable dimensions, an Aristocracy; if very large and numerous, a Democracy.
Maine, Early Hist. of Institutions, p. 349.

Much is said about the *sovereignty* of the States. . . . What is *sovereignty* in the political sense of the term? Would it be far wrong to define it "a political community without a political superior"? Tested by this, no one State, except Texas, ever was a sovereignty.
Lincoln, in Raymond, p. 146.

The chief attributes of *sovereignty* with which the states have parted are the coining of money, the carrying of mails, the imposing of tariff dues, the granting of patents and copyrights, the declaration of war, and the maintenance of a navy. *J. Fiske*, Amer. Pol. Ideas, p. 98.

(*e*) A state, community, or political unit possessing independent power.

The late colonies had but recently become compactly organized self-governing States, and were standing somewhat stiffly apart, a group of consequential *sovereignties*, jealous to maintain their blood-bought prerogatives, and quick to distrust any power set above them, or arrogating to itself the control of their restive wills.
W. Wilson, Cong. Gov., i.

(*f*†) Supremacy in excellence; supreme excellence.

Fie, fie, unreverend tongue! to call her bad
Whose *sovereignty* so oft thou hast preferr'd
With twenty thousand soul-confirming oaths.
Shak., T. G. of V., ii. 6. 15.

(*g*) Efficacy; especially, medicinal efficacy.

My father left me some prescriptions
Of rare and proved effects, such as his reading
And manifest experience had collected
For general *sovereignty*. *Shak.*, All's Well, i. 3. 230.

Popular sovereignty. See *popular*.—**Sovereignty of God**, in *theol.*, God's absolute dominion over all created things.—**Squatter sovereignty.** Same as *popular sovereignty*. [Colloq., U. S.]

This letter [Gen. Cass on Wilmot Proviso] is notable as the first clear enunciation of the doctrine termed Popular (otherwise *Squatter*) *Sovereignty*—that is, of the lack of legitimate power in the Federal Government to exclude Slavery from its territories.
H. Greeley, Amer. Conflict, I. 190.

sovran (suv'- or sov'ran), *a.* and *n.* [A modified form of *sovereign*, in imitation of the It. *sovrano:* see *sovereign*. It was first used by Milton, and has been affected by later poets.] Same as *sovereign*.

Since he
Who now is *Sovran* can dispose and bid
What shall be right. *Milton*, P. L., i. 246.

sovranty (suv'- or sov'ran-ti), *n.* [A modified form of *sovereignty*, in imitation of *sovran*.] Same as *sovereignty*.

God's gift to us of *sovranty*.
Mrs. Browning, Drama of Exile.

sow[1] (sō), *v.*; pret. *sowed*, pp. *sown* or *sowed*, ppr. *sowing*. [< ME. *sowen*, *souwen*, *sawen* (pret. *sew*, *siew*, *seow*, *sewe*, *seu*, pl. *sewen*, *scowen*, pp. *sowen*, *sowe*, *sawen*), < AS. *sāwan* (pret. *scēow*, pp. *sāwen*) = OS. *sāian*, *sēhan* = OFries. *sēa* = MD. *saeyen*, D. *zaaijen* = MLG. LG. *saien* = OHG. *sājan*, *sāwen*, *sāen*, MHG. *sæjen*, *sæn*, G. *säen* = Icel. *sā* = Sw. *så* = Dan. *saa* = Goth. *saian*, sow; cf. W. *hau*, sow; OBulg. *sieti*, *sieyati* = Serv. *siyati* = Bohem. *síti* = Russ. *sieyatĭ* = Lith. *seti* = Lett. *sēt* = L. √ *se*, in *serere* (for **sesere*, redupl. pres., with simple perf. *sevi*, pp. *satus*), sow; < √ *sa*, sow, orig. prob. cast, cf. Skt. *sasya*, grain. Hence *sower*, *seed*, etc., and (< L.) *semen*, *seminary*, *seminate*, *disseminate*, etc., *sative*, *sation*, *season*, etc.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To scatter, as seed upon the earth, for the purpose of growth; plant by strewing.

In my saule thou *sawe* thi sede,
That I may, lorde, make myne anaunt.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 107.

Whatsoever a man *soweth*, that shall he also reap.
Gal. vi. 7.

2. To scatter seed over for growth; supply or stock with seed.

It were a gode Contree to *sowen* inne Thristelle and Brercs and Broom and Thornes; and for no other thing is it not good. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 130.

And the same hand that *sow'd* shall reap the field.
Pope, Messiah, l. 66.

3. To scatter over; besprinkle; spangle: as, a velvet pall *sown* with golden bees.

God . . . form'd the moon, . . .
And *sow'd* with stars the heaven, thick as a field.
Milton, P. L., vii. 358.

Another [cottage] wore
A close-set robe of jasmine *sown* with stars.
Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

4. To spread abroad; cause to extend; disseminate; propagate: as, to *sow* discord.

Why, nothing can be baser than to *sow*
Dissention amongst lovers.
Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, iii. 1.

To have hemp-seed sown for one. See *hemp-seed*.—**To sow one's wild oats.** See *oat*.

II. *intrans.* To scatter seed for growth and the production of a crop.

They that *sow* in tears shall reap in joy. Ps. cxxvi. 5.

Peace was awhile their care. They plough'd and *sow'd*.
Cowper, Task, v. 202.

sow[2] (sou), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *sowe*, *souwe*, *suwe*, *soghe*, < AS. *sugu*, contracted *sū*, = MD. *sogh*, *soegh*, D. *zog*, *zeug* = MLG. *soge*, LG. *suge*, *sōge* = OHG. MHG. *su*, G. *sau* = Icel. *sȳr* = Sw. *sugga*, *so* = Dan. *so* = W. *hweh* (> E. *hog*[1], q. v.) = Ir. *suig* = L. *sus* = Gr. *ὑς*, *σῦς*, a sow, swine, = Zend *hu*, a boar; prob. so called from its prolific nature, < √ *su* (Skt. √ *sū*), generate, produce: see *son*[1]. See *swine*, *suine*, *soil*[2], *hog*[1]. In the sense of 'a large mass of metal,' see *pig*[1].] **I.** *n.* **1.** An adult female hog; the female of swine.

This *sow* had halfe her body covered with hard bristly haire as other Pigges. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 113.

2. A sow-bug.

Also geve hym of these *sowes* that crepe with many fete, and falle onte of howes rovys. Also geve hym whyte wormes that breede betwene the barke and the tre.
MS. Lambeth 306, f. 177. (*Halliwell.*)

Some of the Oniscidæ are land animals, and are known as hog-lice, *sows*, etc. *Pascoe*, Zoöl. Class., p. 84.

3. In *metal.*, the metal which has solidified in the common channel or feeder through which the molten iron flows from the blast-furnace into a series of parallel grooves or furrows, which are the "pigs" appertaining to the sow, and the iron from which bears the name of *pig-iron*, or simply *pig:* used also of other metals.

It is the manner (right woorshipfull) of such as seeke profit by minerall, first to set men on woorke to digge and gather the owre; then by fire to trie out the metall, and to cast it into certeine ruds lumpes, which they call *sowze*.
Lambarde, Perambulation (ed. 1596), Pref. (*Halliwell.*)

For the strengthening of his nerves or sinews, they made him two great *sows* of lead, each of them weighing eight thousand and seven hundred quintals. . . . Those he took up from the ground, in each hand one.
Urquhart, tr. of Rabelais, i. 23.

4†. A military engine consisting of a movable roof arranged to protect men handling a battering-ram. Compare *vinea*, also *cat* and *cat-castle*.—**Old sow.** See *old*.—**To have, take,** or **get the right** (or **wrong**) **sow by the ear,** to pitch upon the right (or wrong) person or thing; come to the right (or wrong) conclusion. [Low.]

He *has the wrong sow by the ear*, i' faith; and claps his dish at the wrong man's door.
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, ii. 1.

You *have a wrong sow by the ear*.
S. Butler, Hudibras, II. iii. 580.

II. *a.* Female: applied to fish: as, a *sow* hake. See *sow fish*, under *fish*[1].

sow[3]†, *v.* An obsolete spelling of *sew*[1].

sowa (sō'ä), *n.* See *soya*.

sowans (sō'anz), *n. pl.* Same as *sowens*.

sowar (sō-är'), *n.* [Also *suwar;* < Hind. *sawār*, < Pers. *sawār*, a horseman.] A horse-soldier; especially, a native cavalry soldier in the British-Indian army, often in the sense of an orderly or mounted attendant or guard.

In the cavalry of the Madras army the horses are provided by Government, but in that of Bengal and Bombay the trooper, or *sowar*, as he is designated in India, finds himself in everything except his arms.
N. A. Rev., CXXVII. 145.

sowback (sou'bak), *n.* A low ridge of sand or gravel; a hogback or horseback; a kame; a drum or drumlin.

The long parallel ridges, or "*sowbacks*" and "drums," as they are termed, . . . invariably coincide in direction with the valleys or straths in which they lie.
J. Geikie, Great Ice Age, p. 17.

sowbane (sou'bān), *n.* The maple-leaved goosefoot, *Chenopodium hybridum*, regarded as fatal to swine. Also called *hog's-bane*.

sow-belly (sou'bel$^{\prime}$i), *n.* Salt pork; salt-horse; salt-junk: used by fishermen, whalers, sailors, and soldiers. [Low.]—**Sow-belly hake.** See *hake*[2].

sowbread (sou'bred), *n.* A plant of the genus *Cyclamen*, particularly *C. Europæum*. The species are low stemless herbs sending up leaves and scapes from corms which are sometimes very large, and, where native, are sought after by swine. The flowers are rose-colored, pink, or white, nodding, the divisions of the corolla reflexed, and are cultivated for ornament, the best-known species being *C. Europæum*, hardy in southern Europe and England, and the more tender and showy *C. Persicum*.

sow-bug (sou'bug), *n.* A hog-louse; a pill-bug; a sow; any terrestrial isopod of the family *Oniscidæ*, as *Onisens asellus*. Some sow-bugs can roll themselves up into a ball like a tiny armadillo. See *sow*[2], *n.*, 2, and cut under *Onisens*.

sowcet, An obsolete form of *sousel*, *souse*[2].

sowdant†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *sultan*. *Chaucer*.

sowdanesse†, **sowdannesse**†, *n.* Obsolete variants of *sultaness*.

sow-drunk (sou'drungk), *a.* Drunk as a sow; beastly drunk. [Prov. Eng.]

Soft *sow-droonk* that tha doesn not touch thy 'at to the Squire. *Tennyson*, Northern Cobbler.

sowdwort†, *n.* An obsolete form of *saltwort* (*Salsola Kali*): also applied to the columbine, *Aquilegia vulgaris*.

sowel, *n.* Same as *soul*[2].

sowens (sō'enz), *n. pl.* [Also *sowans*, *sowins;* origin obscure; cf. *sew*[2].] **1.** A nutritious article of food made from the farina remaining among the husks of oats, much used in Scotland and formerly in Northumberland. The husks (called in Scotland *seeds* or *sids*), after being separated from the oatmeal by the sieve, still retain a considerable portion of farinaceous matter. A quantity of the husks is steeped in water till the farinaceous matter is dissolved, and until the liquid has become sour. The whole is then put into a sieve, which allows the milky liquid to pass through into a barrel or other vessel, but retains the husks. The starchy matter gradually subsides to the bottom of the barrel. The sour liquor is then decanted off, fresh water is stirred into the deposit that is left, and the mixture, when boiled, forms sowens. In England it is more commonly called *flummery*. The singular form *sowen* is used attributively or in compounds: as, a *sowen*-tub.

These *sowins*, that is, flummery, being blended together, produce good yeast. *Mortimer*, Husbandry.

As if it were any matter . . . whether a ploughman had supplit on minched pies or sour *sowens*.
Scott, Old Mortality, vii.

2. A kind of paste employed by weavers for stiffening their yarn in working.

[Scotch and prov. Eng. in both senses.]

sower[1] (sō'ėr), *n.* [< ME. *sower*, *sawere*, < AS. *sāwere*, a sower, < *sāwan*, sow: see *sow*[1].] **1.** One who sows or scatters seed.

Behold, a *sower* went forth to sow. Mat. xiii. 3.

2. That which sows seed; a sowing-machine.—**3.** One who scatters or spreads; a disseminator; a breeder; a promoter.

They are the *sowers* of suits, which make the court swell, and the country pine. *Bacon*.

Terming Paul . . . a *sower* of words, a very babbler or trifler. *Hakewill*.

sower[2]†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *sewer*[1].

sower[3]†, *a.* An obsolete spelling of *sour*[1].

sow-fennel (sou'fen$^{\prime}$el), *n.* See *fennel*.

sow-gelder (sou'gel$^{\prime}$dėr), *n.* One who spays sows.

First, he that led the cavalcate
Wore a *sow-gelder's* flagellate [horn].
S. Butler, Hudibras, II. ii. 610.

sowiet (sou'i), *n.* Same as *sow*[2], 4.

They laid their *sowies* to the wall.
Auld Maitland (Child's Ballads, VI. 222).

sowing (sō'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *sow*[1], *v.*] **1.** The act of one who sows or scatters seed.—**2.** That which is sowed.

You could not keep the birds out of the garden, try how you would. They had most of the *sowings* up.
The Century, XXXVI. 815.

sowing-machine (sō'ing-ma-shēn$^{\prime}$), *n.* In *agri.*: (*a*) A hand or horse-power seed-planting machine. (*b*) A broadcast sower. The hand-machines consist of a simple mechanism turned by a crank, which scatters the seed in a cloud in every direction. It is carried in one hand and operated by the other.

sowins (sō'inz), *n. pl.* See *sowens*.

sowker†, *n.* An obsolete form of *sucker*.

sowl†, **sowle**[1]†. Obsolete forms of *soul*[1], *sole*[6].

sowle[2], *n.* Same as *soul*[2].

sowm, *n.* and *v.* See *soum*.

sown[1] (sōn). A past participle of *sow*[1].

sown[2]†, **sowne**†, *n.* and *v.* Obsolete forms of *sound*[5].

sown[3]†, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *swoon*.

sowpt, *n.* An obsolete form of *soup*[2].

sowse†. An obsolete spelling of *souse*[1], *souse*[2].

sowskin (sou'skin), *n.* See *hogskin*.

sowster†, *n.* Same as *sewster*. *Halliwell*.

sowtege†, *n.* See *soutage*.

sowter†, **sowterly**†. Obsolete forms of *souter*, *souterly*.

sowth[1]†, *n.* and *a.* An obsolete spelling of *south*.

sowth[2] (south), *v.* [Appar. a var. of *souch*, *sough*[1].] **I.** *intrans.* To whistle softly. [Scotch.]

II. *trans.* To try over, as a tune, with a low whistle. [Scotch.]

On braes when we please, then,
We'll sit an' *sowth* a tune; . . .
An' sing 't when we ha'e dune.
Burns, First Epistle to Davie.

sowther, *v.* Same as *souther*[2]. *Halliwell*.

sow-thistle (sou'this$^{\prime}$l), *n.* [< ME. *sowthystell*, < AS. *sugethistel*, < *sugu*, sow, + *thistel*, thistle. In ME. also called *swines thistell*.] A plant of the genus *Sonchus*, primarily *S. oleraceus*, a weed of waste places, probably native in Europe and central Asia, but now diffused nearly all over the world. It is a smooth herb with a milky juice, bearing runcinate-pinnatifid leaves and rather small yellow flower-heads. A similar plant, but with less divided spiny

leaves, is *S. asper*. A much more showy species is *S. arvensis*, with larger and brighter heads. These are all naturalized in the United States, the last less abundantly. The name has been extended to species of the allied genus *Lactuca*.

Sow-thistle (*Sonchus oleraceus*).
1, upper part of the stem with the heads; 2, one of the basal leaves; *a*, a flower; *b*, the achene with the pappus.

soy (soi), *n.* [Also *sooja*; = F. *soy, soui* = G. Sw. Dan. *soja* (NL. *soja, soya*); < Jap. *si-yan*, Chinese *shi-yu*, soy.] 1. A kind of sauce prepared in the East from the soy-bean (see def. 2). It is eaten with fish, cold meat, etc. There are two or three qualities of soy, but the Japanese soy is reckoned the best.

I have been told that *soy* is made with a fishy composition, and it seems most likely by the Taste; tho' a Gentleman of my Acquaintance who was very intimate with one that sailed often from Tonquin to Japan, from whence true *Soy* comes, told me that it was made only with Wheat and a sort of Beans mixt with Water and Salt. *Dampier*, Voyages, II. 28.

From travellers accustom'd from a boy
To eat their salmon, at the least, with *soy*.
Byron, Beppo, vii.

2. The soy-bean or -pea, *Glycine Soja* (*Soja hispida*, etc.). It is an annual leguminous plant with stout nearly erect or somewhat climbing stems covered with rusty hairs, bearing trifoliate leaves and from their axils two or three pods 1½ or 2 inches long. The seeds are made into the above sauce and variously used in cookery; an oil is also expressed from them, and the residue is extensively used in China for feeding cattle and as a fertilizer. The plant is native from northern India to Japan. The cultivated plant differs somewhat from the wild, and by some authors is distinguished as *Glycine hispida*. Also *Sahuca bean*.

soya (soi'ȧ), *n.* [< Hind. *soyā, soā*, fennel.] Dill. Also *sowa*.

soy-bean (soi'bēn), *n.* See *soy*, 2.

soylet. An obsolete spelling of *soil*[1], *soil*[2], *soil*[5].

Soymida (soi'mi-dȧ), *n.* [NL. (Adrien de Jussieu, 1830), from the Telugu name.] A genus of polypetalous plants, of the order *Meliaceæ* and tribe *Swieteniex*. It is characterized by flowers with five petals, united stamens forming a short ten-lobed tube or cup, the lobes two-toothed, with sessile anthers between the teeth, and an ovoid five-celled ovary which ripens into a woody septifragal capsule with compressed and winged seeds destitute of albumen. The only species, *S. febrifuga*, is a native of the East Indies, where it is known as *rohan* (or *rohun*) and *redwood*. (See also *rohun-bark* (under *bark*[2]) and *juribali*.) It is a tall tree with bitter bark and hard wood, bearing abruptly pinnate leaves with obtuse opposite leaflets, and flowers in axillary and terminal panicles.

soy-pea (soi'pē), *n.* See *soy*, 2.

Sozobranchia (sō-zō-brang'ki-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. σώζειν, save, keep, + NL. *branchia*, gills: see *branchiæ*.] A group of urodele amphibians which do not lose the gills or tail. See *Perennibranchiata*.

sozobranchiate (sō-zō-brang'ki-āt), *a.* [< NL. *sozobranchiatus*, < Gr. σώζειν, save, keep, + NL. *branchiatus*: see *branchiate*.] Preserving the gills, as a urodele amphibian; perennibranchiate.

Sozura (sō-zū'rȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *sozurus*: see *sozurous*.] Urodele (or tailed) gill-less batrachians, or those batrachians which lose the gills, but not the tail, when adult. They are a higher group than the *Sozobranchia*, both being together contrasted with the *Anura* or tailless batrachians.

sozurous (sō-zū'rus), *a.* [< NL. *sozurus*, < Gr. σώζειν, save, keep, + οὐρά, tail.] Retaining the tail; pertaining to the *Sozura*, or having their characters.

sozzle (soz'l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sozzled*, ppr. *sozzling*. [A var. of *sossle*.] 1. To mingle confusedly. [Prov. Eng.]—2. To spill or wet through carelessness.—3. To splash. [U. S.]

A sandpiper glided along the shore; she ran after it, but could not catch it; she sat down and *sozzled* her feet in the foam. *S. Judd*, Margaret, p. 8.

sozzle (soz'l), *n.* [< *sozzle*, *v.*] A state of sloppy disorder. [U. S.]

The woman, who in despite of poverty and every discouragement had always hated, to the very roots of her hair, anything like what she called a *sozzle* — who had always been screwed up and sharp set to hard work.
Mrs. Whitney, Leslie Goldthwsite, vii.

sozzly (soz'li), *a.* [< *sozzle* + *-y*[1].] Sloppy; draggled; mentally flabby; shiftless. [New Eng.]

Folks growa helpleaser all the time, and the help grows *sozzlier*; and it comes to sauciness . . . and changes.
Mrs. Whitney, The Other Girls, xiii.

Sp. An abbreviation of *Spanish*.

sp. An abbreviation: (*a*) in *phar.*, of *spiritus, spirit*; (*b*) in *bot.*, of *species, specimen*; (*c*) in *zoöl.*, of *species* only: when two or more species are meant, *spp.* is used.

s. p. An abbreviation of *sine prole*, without issue.

spa (spä or spâ), *n.* [Formerly also *spaw*; < *Spa*, or *Spaa*, in the eastern part of Belgium, where there are mineral springs.] A mineral spring, or the locality in which such springs exist.

Past cure of physic, *spaw*, or any diet.
Beau. and Fl., Scornful Lady, iii. 2.

Never knew her better; . . . she has been as healthy as the German *Spa*. *Sheridan*, Rivals, ii. 1.

spaadt (späd), *n.* [< D. *spaath* = F. *spath* = Sp. *espato* = Pg. *espatho* = It. *spato*, < MHG. *spât*, G. *spat, spath*, friable stone, splinter, spar; origin unknown. Cf. *feldspath*.] A kind of mineral; spar.

English talc, of which the coarser sort is called plaister, the finer, *spaad*, earth-flax, or salamander's hair.
Woodward. (*Johnson*.)

space (spās), *n.* [< ME. *space*, < OF. (and F.) *espace* = Pr. *espaci* = Sp. *espacio* = Pg. *espaço* = It. *spazio*, < L. *spatium*, room, space, distance, interval, a public walk, etc., lit. 'that which is drawn out,' < √ *spa*, draw out; cf. Gr. σπᾶν, draw, draw out, Skt. √ *sphā*, fatten. Cf. *span*[1], *spade*[1].] 1. The general receptacle of things; room, (*a*) as a character of the universe, (*b*) as a cognition or psychological phenomenon, (*c*) as a mathematical system. That which is real about space is that the manifoldness of the universe is subject to certain general laws or limitations. In this respect it is like any other uniformity of nature; it is peculiar only in the peculiar way in which we view it — namely, in this, that instead of thinking it, as we do other laws, as abstract and general, we seem to see it, we individualize it and its parts. This peculiarity does not, however, constitute the cognition of space as entirely *sui generis*, for there is a tendency to individualize other laws. The conception of space is formed, or at least connected with objects, by means of the so-called local signs, by which the excitation of one nerve-terminal is distinguishable from a similar excitation of another, and which are analogous to the signs by which we distinguish present experiences from memories, imaginations, and expectations. These local signs are also the origin of our idea of individuality; so that it is not strange that this mode of being becomes attributed not merely to moving objects, but to the space and time that constitute the law of motion. The celebrated doctrine of Kant was that space is a form of pure intuition — that is, is an idea imported by the mind into cognition, and corresponding to nothing in the things in themselves (though he did not hold that special spatial relations were altogether illusory) — just as color is a quality of sensation which in its generality corresponds to nothing in the object, though differences of color correspond to differences in objects. That this intuition of space is individual, not general, and that no outward intuition is possible except under this form, were points also insisted upon by Kant. At present there are, broadly speaking, two views of space-perception. One is the great doctrine of Berkeley — worked out in different directions by J. S. Mill, Helmholtz, Lotze, Wundt, and others — that the idea of space is evoked under the combined influence of retinal sensations and of muscular sensations of motion, in a manner analogous to that by which the laws of dynamics have been evolved from experience. This is the theory which, under one modification or another, is held by almost all modern scientific psychologists. Some competent writers, however, oppose this, holding that "all our sensations are positively and inexplicably extensive wholes." This opinion conflicts with the usual one only in so far as it clings to the inexplicability and irrationality of space. The vulgar conception of space as a sort of thing or substance of a different category from material things, through which the latter move without sensible resistance, is acceptable to mathematicians, who find that such a construction lends itself remarkably to their diagrammatic reasoning. For the geometer, space is primarily a system of points having the following properties: (1) It is continuous. See *continuity*, 2. (2) It is unlimited, whether the part at a finite distance from a given point be limited or not. (3) It has three dimensions — that is, a set of three numbers varying continuously may be placed in continuous one-to-one correspondence with the points of space. By a continuous correspondence is meant one in which a continuous variation in one member will correspond in every case to a continuous variation in the other. (4) All the points of space have perfectly similar spatial relations. (5) It is possible for a rigid body to move in space, and such a body is fixed by the fixation of three points, but not fewer. (6) Any figure may be magnified while preserving the proportionality of all its lines. Geometers often imagine these properties to be modified. In particular, they use the hypothesis of a space of four or more dimensions. They also often suppose the principle of similar figures, or, what is the same thing, the doctrine of parsliels, to be false, thus producing what is known as the *non-Euclidean geometry*. This is of various kinds.

Now to pure *space* lifts her ecstatic stare,
Now, running round the circle, finds it square.
Pope, Dunciad, iv. 33.

Stars countless, each in his appointed place,
Fast anchor'd in the deep abyss of *space*.
Cowper, Retirement, l. 84.

2. The interval between any two or more objects, or between terminal points; distance; extent, as of surface: as, the *space* of a mile.

And so he hym chased as faste as his horse myght hym bere, till he hadde lefte his felowes be-hynde the *space* of an arblaste. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 194.

There shall be a *space* between you and it [the ark] about two thousand cubits by measure. Josh. iii. 4.

I warrant he hath a thousand of these letters, writ with blank *space* for different names.
Shak., M. W. of W., ii. 1. 77.

Four gray walls, and four gray towers,
Overlook a *space* of flowers.
Tennyson, Lady of Shalott, i.

3. The interval between two points of time; quantity of time; duration.

There was silence in heaven about the *space* of half an hour. Rev. viii. 1.

Mean *space* I thinke to goe downe into Kente.
Cushman, quoted in Bradford's Plymouth Plantation, p. 37.

Nine times the *space* that measures day and night
To mortal men he with his horrid crew
Lay vanquish'd, rolling in the fiery gulf.
Milton, P. L., i. 50.

4. A short time; a while.

And, sith for me ye fight, to me this grace
Both yield, to stay your deadly stryfe a *space*.
Spenser, F. Q., II. vi. 33.

And Arthur and his knighthood for a *space*
Were all one will. *Tennyson*, Coming of Arthur.

5. Hence, time in which to do something; respite; opportunity; leisure.

Avyseth yow on it, when ye han *space*,
And of som goodely answere yow purchace.
Chaucer, Troilus, ii. 1124.

And I gave her *space* to repent. Rev. ii. 21.

6†. A path; course (?).

This ilke monk leet olde thynges pace,
And heeld after the newe world the *space*.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 176.

7. In *printing*, one of the blank types which separate the words in print. The thicknesses most used are one third, one fourth, and one fifth of the square body of the text-type. Hair-spaces, still thinner, are also made. Spaces as thick as one half the square body and all thicker are known as *quadrats*.

8. In *musical notation*, one of the degrees between the lines of the staff. In the usual staff there are four spaces within the staff, but in the Gregorian staff there are only three. The name and significance of a space depend on the clef and the key-signature. See *staff*.

9. In *ornith.*, an unfeathered place on the skin between pterylæ; an apterium. *Coues*, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 87.— **Absolute, algebraic, basal space.** See the adjectives.— **Added space.** Same as *leger space*.— **Barycentric coördinates in space.** Same as *tetrahedral coördinates* (which see, under *coördinate*).— **Berth and space.** See *berth*[2].— **Cell-spaces,** the spaces in the ground-substance of connective tissue which inclose the connective-tissue corpuscles.— **Chyle-spaces,** the central lymphatic cavities of the intestinal villi.— **Complemental space of pleura,** the portion of the pleural cavity immediately above the insertion of the diaphragm, which is not filled by air in ordinary breathing.— **Dangerous space** (*milit.*), the zone before and behind the object fired at covered by the trajectory. See *battle-range*, under *battle*[1].— **Dead space,** in *fort.* Same as *dead angle* (which see, under *angle*[3]).— **Deep cardiac space,** the projection on the surface of the chest of the lung-covered portions of the heart. It borders on each side the superficial cardiac space.— **Elliptic, Euclidean, extramundane, gastrovascular space.** See the adjectives.— **Fontana's spaces.** Same as *canal of Fontana* (which see, under *canal*[1]).— **Geometry of space.** See *geometry*.— **Half-space** or **foot-space,** in a staircase, a resting-place or broad space between two flights of steps.— **Haversian spaces.** See *Haversian canal*, under *canal*[1].— **Hemal, hyperbolic, intercellular, interdental space.** See the adjectives.— **Hypoprostatic space,** the space lying between the rectum and the prostate. *Buchanan*.— **Interlamellar spaces,** the spaces between the lamellæ of the cornea.— **Interosseous space,** the space between parallel long bones.— **Interpeduncular space,** the triangular space at the base of the brain, between the crura cerebri.— **Interpleural, ivory, leger space.** See the adjectives.— **Lenticular space.** See *lenticular mark*, under *lenticular*.— **Linear, local, maxillopharyngeal, meant, middle, parabolic, parasinoidal, perforated, periocular, popliteal,** etc., **space.** See the adjectives. — **Polar coördinates in space.** See *coördinate*.— **Quarter-space,** a landing or interval at an angle-turn of a stair.— **Retroperitoneal space.** See *retroperitoneal*.— **Room and space.** See *room*[1].— **Superficial cardiac space,** the area on the surface of the chest over that part of the heart which is not covered by the lung. It is represented with approximate accuracy by a right-angled triangle bounded by the midsternal line, a horizontal line through the point of the apex beat, and a line drawn through that point and the intersection of the midsternal line with a horizontal line through the fourth costosternal articulation.

space (spās), *v.*; pret. and pp. *spaced*, ppr. *spacing*. [< *space*, *n.* Cf. *spatiate, expatiate*.] I.† *intrans.* To move at large; expatiate. [Rare.]

But she, as Fayes are wont, in privie place
Did spend her dayes, and lov'd in forests wyld to *space*.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. ii. 44.

II. *trans.* 1. To set at intervals; put a space between; specifically, in *printing*, to arrange the spaces and intervals in or between so that there may be no obvious disproportion: as, to *space* a paragraph; to *space* words, lines, or letters.

The porch, too, is open, and consists of columns *spaced* equidistantly over its floor, without either the bracketing arrangements of the southern or the domical forms of the northern styles. *J. Fergusson*, Hist. Indian Arch., p. 389.

2. To divide into spaces.

The artificer is ordered "to set up the frames, and to *space* out the rooms, that the Nine Worthies may be so instauled as best to please the eye."
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 27.

3. To measure by paces. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—**Spaced braid**, a white cotton braid used for the trimming of washable garments. The name is derived from the pattern, which exhibits flat and simple spaces between raised edging.—**To space out**, in *printing*, to put more spaces between the words or lines of.

space-box (spās′boks), *n.* In *printing*, a petty case of wood or millboard, in six or eight divisions, holding the spaces needed for corrections on stone. Sometimes called *space-barge* or *space-paper* in England.

space-curvature (spās′kėr″vā-tūr), *n.* A curvature of three-dimensional space in a space of four dimensions.

spaceful (spās′fûl), *a.* [< *space* + *-ful*.] Wide; extensive. *Sandys.*

space-homology (spās′hō-mol″ō-ji), *n.* Geometrical homology in three dimensions.

spaceless (spās′les), *a.* [< *space* + *-less*.] Destitute of space. *Coleridge.*

space-line (spās′līn), *n.* In *printing*, same as *lead*², 3.

space-mark (spās′märk), *n.* See *proof-reading.*

space-perception (spās′pėr-sep″shon), *n.* The perception of space—that is, of bodies as extended or moving.

spacer (spā′sėr), *n.* 1. A device used in cable telegraphy for reversing the current at proper intervals, thus increasing the speed of transmission: also used for a somewhat similar purpose on land-lines.—2. In a typewriter, a key, and the mechanism connected with it, by which spaces are made between words.

space-relation (spās′rē-lā″shon), *n.* A spatial relation, such as that two points lie within a tetrahedron of which four others are the vertices, and the like.

space-rule (spās′röl), *n.* In *printing*, a hairline of type-metal, type-high and about one thirty-sixth of an inch thick. Such rules are made of many lengths, from one twelfth of an inch to half an inch. They are used for cross-lines in table-work.

space-writing (spās′rī″ting), *n.* In newspaper work, the system of payment to reporters or other writers in proportion to the space allowed to their articles in print; also, writing or work under this system.

The standard of literary excellence in the news columns of the New York press has also been lowered by the general substitution of *space writing* for the work of salaried reporters, as well as by the influence already referred to.
Westminster Rev., CXXVIII. 858.

spacial, spaciality, etc. See *spatial*, etc.

spacing (spā′sing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *space*, *v.*] 1. The making of spaces. (*a*) The allowing and gaging of intervals between words in setting type, typewriting, or the like.

The change in the *spacing* being effected by a small cam at the side of the carriage. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LV. 24.

(*b*) In *art, mach.*, etc., the division of any surface into special parts.

In the spaces of decoration, as in all else, the Japanese artist studiously avoids uniformity or repetition of exact *spacing*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIII. 591.

2. A space thus made.

Each tongue upon discs is cut slantingly across at regular *spacings* by steam passages analogous to the guide-plate vents of water turbines. *The Engineer*, LXIX. 225.

3. Spaces collectively.

spacing-lace (spā′sing-lās), *n.* Same as *seaming-lace.*

spacious (spā′shus), *a.* [Formerly also *spatious*; < F. *spacieux* = Sp. *espacioso* = Pg. *espaçoso* = It. *spazioso*, < L. *spatiosus*, roomy, ample, < *spatium*, room, space: see *space*.] 1. Inclosing an extended space; of great extent; wide-extended.

As though no other place, on Britain's *spacious* earth,
Were worthy of his end, but where he had his birth.
Drayton, Polyolbion, i. 189.

The *spacious* firmament on high,
With all the blue ethereal sky.
Addison, Ode, Spectator, No. 465.

2. Having large or ample room; not contracted or narrow; roomy.

On the North side of the Church is a *spatious* Court, which I could not conjecture to be less than one hundred and fifty yards long, and eighty or one hundred broad.
Maundrell, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 126.

Those melodious bursts that fill
The *spacious* times of great Elizabeth.
Tennyson, Fair Women.

3†. Extensive; on a large scale; abounding: said of persons.

Is't possible that such a *spacious* villain
Should live, and not be plagued?
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, i. 1.

=**Syn.** Wide, capacious, ample, broad.

spaciously (spā′shus-li), *adv.* In a spacious manner; widely; extensively; roomily.

spaciousness (spā′shus-nes), *n.* The quality of being spacious; largeness of extent; extensiveness; roominess.

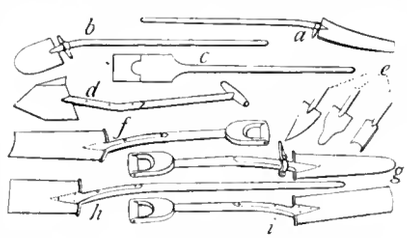
spadassin (spad′a-sin), *n.* [< F. *spadassin*, < It. *spadaccino*, swordsman, < *spada*, sword: see *spade*¹, *spathe*.] A swordsman; especially, a person devoted to fencing and presumed to be expert with the sword; hence, less properly, a bravo.

Bully swordamen, *spadassins* of that party, go swaggering; or indeed they can be had for a trifle of money.
Carlyle. (*Imp. Dict.*)

spaddle (spad′l), *n.* [Dim. of *spade*¹. Cf. *paddle*².] A little spade; a spud. [Obsolete or provincial.]

Others destroy moles with a *spaddle*, waiting in the mornings and evenings for them. *Mortimer*, Husbandry.

spade¹ (spād), *n.* [< ME. *spade*, < AS. *spadu*, *spædu*, also rarely *spada*, *spad*, in an early gloss *spadi*, = OS. *spado* = OFries. *spada* = MD. *spade*, *spaeye*, D. *spade*, *spa* = MLG. LG. *spade* = OHG. **spato*, MHG. **spate*, G. *spate*, *spaten* = Icel. *spathi* = Sw. Dan. *spade*, a spade (cf. MD. *spade*, a sword, = OF. *espee*, F. *épée*, a sword, = Pr. Sp. Pg. *espada* = It. *spada*, a sword: see *spade*²), < L. *spatha*, < Gr. σπάθη, a broad blade of wood or metal, a spatula, the spathe or sheath of a flower, prob. < σπᾶν, draw out. Cf. *span*¹, *space*. From the same source are ult. *spade*², *spaddle*, *paddle*², *spadille*, *spadroon*, *epaulet*, *espatier*, *spall*², *spatule*, *spatula*.] 1. A tool for digging and cutting the ground, having a rather thick iron blade, usually flat, so formed that its terminal edge (either straight



Spades.

a, Irish spade with foot-piece; *b*, Greek spade with foot-piece; *c*, Japanese spade; *d*, spade for cutting turf; *e*, ditching-spades; *f*, post-spade, for digging post-holes; *g*, polished drain-spade with foot-piece; *h*, long-handled garden spade; *i*, ditching-spade.

or curved) may be pressed into the ground or other resisting substance with one foot, and a handle, usually with a crosspiece at the top, to be grasped by both hands. A spade differs from a two-handed shovel chiefly in the form and thickness of the blade.

Tho nomen heo *spade* and schouele and ner the place wende,
Deope heo gonne to delue ther as the smoke out wende.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 43.

Strength may wield the pond'rous *spade*,
May turn the clod, and wheel the compost home.
Cowper, Task, iii. 636.

2. A tool of soft iron used with diamond-powder by cameo-cutters in finishing.—3. In *whaling*, a large chisel-like implement used on blubber or bone in cutting-in. See phrases following.—4. In *herpet.*, a formation on the foot of some toads with which they dig. See *spade-foot*.—**Boat-spade**, an instrument, carried under the stern-sheets of a whale-boat, resembling a very large chisel, having a wide blade, and a handle six or eight feet long. This instrument was employed to stop a running whale by the process known as *hamstringing* or *spading flukes* (cutting the cords about the small), which required much experience and dexterity, and was a very hazardous undertaking; it has been done away with by the introduction of bomb-lances. The boat-spade is still carried in case of emergency.—**Bone-spade**, a cutting-spade, with a long thin shank, used by whalers for cutting out the throat-bone of a baleen-whale.—**Cutting-spade**, a sharp instrument like a very large narrow chisel fixed to a pole ten or more feet in length, used for cutting the blubber from a whale.—**Half-round spade**, a long-handled spade with a blade curved, or rolled up on the sides, resembling a carpenters' gouge, and used for cutting holes in the head of the blubber when boarding.—**Shoeing of a spade**, in *her.*, same as *spade-iron*, 2 (*b*).—**To call a spade a spade**, to call things by their proper names, even though these may seem homely or coarse; speak plainly and without mincing matters. Various unnecessary conjectures have been made as to the supposed occult origin of this phrase; but it means what it says—to call a simple thing by its simple name, without circumlocution or affected elegance.

Chesham does not like to *call a spade a spade*. He calls it a horticultural utensil. *Thackeray*, Philip, xxiii.

spade¹ (spād), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *spaded*, ppr. *spading*. [< *spade*¹, *n.*] 1. To dig or cut with a spade; dig up (the ground) by means of a spade.—2. In *whaling*, to use the boat-spade on, as a whale; cut the tendons of the flukes of; hamstring.

spade² (spād), *n.* [Prob. < Sp. Pg. *espada*, spade at cards, usually in pl. *espadas*, spades (sing. *espada*, the ace of spades); appar. a particular use of *espada*, a sword (< L. *spatha*, < Gr. σπάθη, a broadsword), these cards having, it is said, among the Spaniards, the figure of a sword; according to others the figure was orig. intended, as in the cards now in use, for the head of a pike, in which case the name *spade* is prob. an orig. E. designation, the head of a pike sufficiently resembling the pointed spade: see *spade*¹.] A playing-card of one of the two black suits of a pack, the other being clubs.

"Let *Spades* be trumps!" she said, and trumps they were.
Pope, R. of the L., iii. 46.

spade³ (spād), *n.* [< L. *spado*, < Gr. σπάδων, an impotent person, a eunuch. Cf. *spay*¹.] 1. An emasculated person; a eunuch.—2. An emasculated animal; a gelding.

spade-bayonet (spād′bā″o-net), *n.* A broad-bladed implement intended to be attached to a military rifle; a trowel-bayonet. It is capable of being used for digging, as in sinking a tent-pole, making hasty intrenchments when better tools are not within reach, and the like, and is also capable of use as a weapon.

spade-bone† (spād′bōn), *n.* The blade-bone, shoulder-blade, or scapula.

By th' shoulder of a ram from off the right side par'd,
Which usually they boil, the *spade-bone* being bar'd.
Drayton, Polyolbion, v. 266.

spade-farm (spād′färm), *n.* A farm or piece of ground kept especially for manual labor with the spade, whether for producing garden vegetables or the like, or with a view to the perpetuation of a certain kind of labor.

spade-fish (spād′fish), *n.* *Chætodipterus faber:* same as *moonfish* (*d*). See *angel-fish*, 3, and cut under *Chætodipterus.*

spade-foot (spād′fût), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Spade-footed; scaphiopod.

II. *n.*; pl. *spade-foots* (-fûts). A spade-footed or scaphiopod toad; a spade-toad. There are several species of different genera, one of the best-known

Spade-foot (*Scaphiopus holbrooki*).

being *Scaphiopus holbrooki*, of eastern and southerly parts of the United States.

spade-footed (spād′fût″ed), *a.* Scaphiopod, as a toad; belonging to the *Scaphiopodinæ.*

spadeful (spād′fûl), *n.* [< *spade*¹ + *-ful*.] As much as can be taken up with a spade.

spade-graft (spād′grâft), *n.* The depth to which a spade will dig: about a foot. Also *spade's graft.* [Prov. Eng.]

They [British relics] were discovered in 1827 near Guisborough, at about a *spade's graft* beneath the surface.
Proc. Soc. of Antiq. (1844), L 30. (*Davies.*)

Obverse. Reverse.

Spade-guinea, 1787.—British Museum. (Size of the original.)

spade-guinea (spād′gin″ē), *n.* A guinea coined by George III. during the period 1787–99. It is now so called because the shield of arms on the reverse has the shape of the spade of playing-cards. See cut on preceding page.

spade-gun (spād′gun), *n.* A gun having a recess in the stock to hold a spade or trowel, and a socket in the butt-plate to which the spade can be fitted for use as an intrenching-tool.

spade-handle (spād′han″dl), *n.* **1.** The handle of a spade. Hence—**2.** In *mach.*, a pin held at both ends by the forked ends of a connecting-rod.

spade-husbandry (spād′huz″band-ri), *n.* A mode of cultivating the soil and improving it by means of deep digging with the spade instead of using the subsoil-plow.

spade-iron (spād′ī″ėrn), *n.* **1.** The blade of a spade, with the tang or socket by which it is secured to the handle.—**2.** In *her.*, a bearing representing (*a*) the whole blade of a spade, without the handle or with a truncated piece of the handle, or (*b*) an iron or steel border put upon the blade of a spade to reinforce or repair it. This border is generally represented with some ornamental outline engrailed or lobed on its inner edge, and is also called *shoeing of a spade.*

spader (spā′dėr), *n.* One who or that which spades; a digging-machine.

The steam-ploughs and horse-ploughs did their work well, and the rotary *spader* did its work well.
Walt Whitman, The Galaxy, IV. 608.

spade-rack (spād′rak), *n.* A rack on board a whaler, underneath the spare boats, in which the boat-spades are kept when not in use.

spadiard (spad′yärd), *n.* [Appar. < *spade*[1] + *-iard*, but perhaps an error for *spaliard.*] A worker in a tin-mine. *Kennett; Halliwell.* [Cornwall, Eng.]

spadic (spā′dik), *n.* [Brazilian.] Same as *coca*[1].

spadiceous (spā-dish′ins), *a.* [< L. *spadiceus*, < *spadix*, < Gr. σπάδιξ, a palm-branch, also nut-brown, palm-colored, bay: see *spadix.*] **1.** Of a bright-brown color; bay; chestnut.

Of those five [unicorns' horns] which Scaliger beheld, though one [was] *spadiceous*, or of a light red, and two inclining to red, yet was there not any of this complexion among them. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iii. 23.

2. In *bot.*, bearing or having the nature of a spadix. See *petaloideous*, *endogen*, and *Monocotyledones.*

Also *spadiceous.*

spadices, *n.* Plural of *spadix.*

spadiciflora (spā-dī-si-flō′rạ), *a.* [< NL. *spadix* (*spadic-*), q. v., + L. *flos* (*flor-*), a flower: see *floral.*] In *bot.*, having flowers borne on a spadix.

spadicose (spad′i-kōs), *a.* [< L. *spadix* (*-ic-*) + *-ose.*] In *bot.*, spadiceous; growing on a spadix.

spadilla (spā-dil′ạ), *n.* [See *spadille.*] In the game of solo, the queen of spades, which is always the highest trump.

spadille, spadilio (spā-dil′, -yō), *n.* [< F. *spadille*, < Sp. *espadilla* (= It. *spadiglia*), a small sword, the ace of spades, dim. of Sp. *espada* = Pg. *espada*, spade (at cards), the ace of spades: see *spade*[1], *spade*[2].] In *card-playing*, the ace of spades at ombre and quadrille. In the following quotation *spadille* is personified as *Spadillio.*

Spadillio first, unconquerable lord,
Led off two captive trumps and swept the board.
Pope, R. of the L., iii. 49.

spading-machine (spā′ding-mạ-shēn″), *n.* A digging-machine.

spadix (spā′diks), *n.*; pl. *spadices* (spā-dī′sēz). [NL., < L. *spadix*, < Gr. σπάδιξ, a branch broken off, esp. a palm-branch, hence palm-colored, bay, < σπᾶν, tear, rend, stretch out.] **1.** In *bot.*, a form of inflorescence in plants, in which the flowers are closely arranged in a spike or head which has a fleshy or thickened rachis. The term is mostly restricted to the *Araceæ* and the palms, and further to those cases in which the inflorescence is accompanied by the peculiar bract or bracts called a *spathe.* See cuts under *Araceæ*, *Indian*, and *inflorescence.*

2. In *zoöl.*: (*a*) The hectocotylus of the male cephalopod: a specialized part of the fore foot, on one side, which becomes hectocotylized, or assumes a sexual function. On the opposite side is a corresponding part, not subject to hectocotylization, called the *antispadix.* (*b*) In *Hydrozoa*, the manubrium of the hydromedusans, an offset of a blastostyle bearing the genital products, like the part of a pea-pod which bears the peas. (*c*) [*cap.*] A genus of cœlenterates.

spado (spā′dō), *n.* [L., < Gr. σπάδων, a eunuch, < σπᾶν, tear, rend, pluck off or out. Cf. *spade*[3], *n.*] **1**†. A castrated animal; a gelding. *Imp. Dict.*—**2.** In *civil law*, one who from any cause has not the power of procreation; an impotent person.

spadone (spạ-dō′ne), *n.* [It., aug. of *spada*, a sword: see *spade*[2]. Cf. *spadroon.*] A long and heavy sword, usually one wielded by both hands. It was commonly carried without a scabbard, behind and across the back, with the handle projecting over the right shoulder, or resting on the shoulder as the modern rifle at shoulder arms, and for this reason the heel of the blade was often covered with leather, there being no edge for the first quarter or third part of its length, and sometimes a small secondary guard was interposed before the sharp part of the blade begins. See cut under *second*[1].
Hewitt.

spadrone† (spa-drōn′), *n.* Same as *spadone.*

spadroon† (spa-drōn′), *n.* [< F. dial. *espadron*, F. *espadon* = Sp. *espadon*, a large sword, a broadsword, < It. *spadone*, a sword: see *spadone.*] Same as *spadone.*

spae (spā), *v. i.* and *t.*; pret. and pp. *spaed*, ppr. *spaeing.* [Also *spay;* < Icel. *spā* = Sw. *spå* = Dan. *spaa*, prophesy; cf. OS. *spāhi* = OHG. *spāhi*, MHG. *spæhe*, wise, skilful; OHG. *spehōn*, MHG. *spehen*, G. *spähen*, spy: see *spy*[1].] To foretell; divine; predict from signs or indications. [Scotch.]

Tell me the very minute o' the hour the wean 's born, and I'll *spae* its fortune. *Scott*, Guy Mannering, iii.

spae-book (spā′bůk), *n.* A book containing directions for telling fortunes, etc. [Scotch.]

spaeman (spā′man), *n.*; pl. *spaemen* (-men). A fortune-teller; diviner; soothsayer. [Scotch.]

spaer (spā′ėr), *n.* [< *spae* + *-er*[1].] A spaeman or spaewife; a fortune-teller. [Scotch.]

A *spaer* o' poor folk's fortunes. *Blackwood's Mag.*

spaewife (spā′wīf), *n.*; pl. *spaewives* (-wīvz). A female fortune-teller. [Scotch.]

Plague on her for an auld Highland witch and *spaewife;* . . . she'll cast some of her cantrips on the cattle.
Scott, Chronicles of the Canongate, xiii.

spaghetti (spạ-get′ti), *n.* [It., pl. of *spaghetto*, dim. of *spago*, a small cord.] A kind of Italian macaroni made in the form of cords smaller than ordinary macaroni, but several times larger than the threads of vermicelli.

spagiric† (spa-jir′ik), *a.* and *n.* [Also *spagyric*, *spagyrick;* = F. *spagirique;* irreg. formed (it is said by Paracelsus) < Gr. σπᾶν, rend, tear, stretch out, + ἀγείρειν, bring or collect together.] **I.** *a.* Chemical or alchemical; pertaining to chemistry as taught by Paracelsus and his followers.

It was a huge diligence and care of the Divine mercy that discovered to man the secrets of *spagyric* medicines.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 904.

II. *n.* A chemist, especially one devoted to alchemical pursuits.

spagirical† (spa-jir′i-kạl), *a.* [Also *spagyrical, spagerical;* < *spagirie* + *-al.*] Same as *spagiric.*

spagirist† (spaj′i-rist), *n.* [Also *spagyrist;* < *spagir(ic)* + *-ist.*] A Paracelsian chemist or physician of the sixteenth or seventeenth century; a follower of Paracelsus in regarding inorganic chemistry as the basis of medical knowledge.

No more than I can [tell] who initiated Mr. Boyle among the *Spagyrists*, before I had the honour to know him.
Evelyn, To Mr. Wotton.

spahee, spahi (spä′hē, -hi), *n.* [Formerly also *spachi;* = F. *spahi*, < Turk. *sipāhī* = Pers. Hind. *sipāhī:* see *sepoy.*] **1.** A member of the corps of Turkish cavalry organized in the fourteenth century on a feudal basis, who fought in a very disorderly manner, and were disbanded soon after serving as the chief instruments in the suppression of the Janizaries in 1826.

But the *Spachies* and Janizaries . . . are the Nerves and Supporters of the Turkish Monarchy.
Sandys, Travailes (ed. 1673), p. 38.

2. One of the corps of native Algerian cavalry in the French service, originally formed from the Turkish spahees serving in Algeria at the time of the French conquest.

spail. See *spale*[1], *spale*[2].

spairge (spārj), *v. t.* A Scotch form of *sparge.*

spait, *n.* See *spate.*

spaive (spāv), *v. t.* A dialectal variant of *spay*[1].

spake[1] (spāk), *n.* A Scotch form of *spoke*[1].

Your cage shall be made o' the beaten gold,
And the *spakes* o' ivorie.
May Colvin (Ailingham's Ballad-book, p. 247).

spake[2]. An archaic or poetic preterit of *speak.*

spake[3]†, *a.* [ME., also *spak, spac*, < Icel. *spakr*, quiet, gentle, wise, = Sw. *spak* = Dan. *spag*, quiet, gentle, tame.] **1.** Quiet; tame.

Hyt sate by hym so *spake.*
Rob. of Brunne, Handlyng Synne, l. 7486.

2. Ready; prompt.

Spac to uvel and slaw to god.
Old Eng. Hom. (ed. Morris), i. 305.

spakely†, *adv.* [ME., also *spakly, spakli, spacli;* < *spake*[3] + *-ly*[2].] Quickly; speedily; nimbly.

Spek to me *spakli* or i spille sone.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 1535.

One semblable to the Samaritan and some-del to Piers the Plowman,
Barfote on an asse bakke boteiees cam prykye,
Wyth-oute spores other spere *spakliche* he loked.
Piers Plowman (B), xvii. 12.

The blode sprente owite, and sprede as the horse spryngez,
And he sproulez fulle *spakely*, bot spekes he no more.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 2063.

spake-net (spāk′net), *n.* [< *spake*[1] + *net*[1].] A net for catching crabs. *Halliwell.*

Spalacidæ (spā-las′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Spalax* (*-ac-*) + *-idæ.*] A family of myomorphic rodents, typified by the genus *Spalax;* the mole-rats proper, having small or rudimentary eyes and ears, short tail and limbs, and fossorial fore feet and claws: divided into two subfamilies, *Spalacinæ* and *Bathyerginæ.* Also *Aspalacidæ*, and formerly *Georychidæ.* See cuts under *Bathyergus, mole-rat*, and *Rhizomys.*

Spalacinæ (spal-ạ-sī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Spalax* (*-ac-*) + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of *Spalacidæ*, including the typical mole-rats, in which the mandibular angle is in relation with the socket of the lower incisor. See *Spalax.* Also *Aspalacinæ.*

spalacine (spal′ạ-sin), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Spalacidæ* or *Spalacinæ.*

Spalacopodidæ (spal″ạ-kō-pod′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Spalacopus* (*-pod-*) + *-idæ.*] A family of hystricomorphic rodents, named by Lilljeborg (1866) from the genus *Spalacopus.* It is inexactly equivalent to the *Octodontidæ* of authors, but includes the prehensile-tailed porcupines (*Cercolabinæ*). It was divided by Gill (1872) into four subfamilies, *Octodontinæ, Ctenodactylinæ, Echimyinæ* (*Echinomyinæ*), and *Cercolabinæ.* See *Octodontidæ.*

Spalacopus (spā-lak′ō-pus), *n.* [NL. (Wagler, 1832), < Gr. σπάλαξ (σπαλακ-), a mole, + ποῦς = E. *foot.*] The name-giving genus of *Spalacopodidæ*, now a member of the family *Octodontidæ* and subfamily *Octodontinæ.* The ears are rudimentary, the tail is short, and the fore claws are shorter than their digits. The skull and teeth resemble those of *Schizodon.* There are two South American species, of fossorial habits, constructing extensive subterranean burrows in which they live. They have been called *poëphagomes*, from a synonymous genus *Poëphagomys.*

Spalax (spā′laks), *n.* [NL. (Güldenstädt), < Gr. σπάλαξ, also σφάλαξ and ἀσπάλαξ, a mole.] The typical genus of mole-rats, subfamily *Spalacinæ*, having the eyes rudimentary and covered with skin. It contains *S. typhlus*, the slepez or blind mole-rat of Europe, the most completely mole-like of the rodents in general appearance, habits, and adaptative modifications of structure. Also *Aspalax.* See cut under *mole-rat.*

spald[1] (spâld), *v.* [Also dial. *spaud;* < ME. *spalden, spawden*, < MD. *spalden* = MLG. *spalden, spolden* = OHG. *spaltan*, MHG. G. *spalten* (> Dan. *spalte*), split, cleave; akin to *speld, spell*[4]; cf. *spall*[1], *spale*[1]. Hence *spall*[1].] **I.**† *trans.* To splinter; chip.

Be thane speris whare sproungene, *spalddyd* chippys.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 3700.

II. *intrans.* To founder, as a ship. [Prov. Eng., in form *spaud.*]

spald[2]† (spâld), *n.* [Also (Sc.) *spauld, spawld;* < ME. *spalde, spawde;* a var. of *spall*[2]: see *spall*[2].] The shoulder.

Ly stille therin now and roste,
I kepe nothynge of thi coste
Ne noghte of thi *spalde.*
Perceval, l. 796. (*Halliwell.*)

The bul . . . lenand his *spald* to the stok of ane tre.
Gavin Douglas, Æneid, xii. 410.

spalder (spâl′dėr), *n.* [< *spald*[1] + *-er*[1].] In *stone-working*, a workman who spalls or scales off small flakes by the use of a heavy ax-shaped hammer, or muckle-hammer.

spalding-knife (spâl′ding-nīf), *n.* A knife for splitting codfish. *E. H. Knight.*

spale[1] (spāl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *spaled*, ppr. *spaling.* [A var. of *spall*[1], split, etc.: see *spall*[1].] To break up.

spale[1] (spāl), *n.* [Also *spail;* < ME. *spale;* cf. Icel. *spölr* (*spal-*), a rail, bar, short piece, bit; in part a var. of *speal*[1], *spell*[4], in part appar. due to *spale*[1], *v.*: see *spell*[4], and cf. *spall*[1].] **1.** A chip or splinter of wood. [Old Eng. and Scotch.]—**2.** In *ship-building*, one of a number of cross-bands fastened temporarily to the frames to keep them in place until properly secured. Also called *spaling.*

spale[2] (spāl), *v. t.* [Also *spail;* perhaps a particular use of *spale*[1].] In *mining*, to inflict a

fine upon for breach of some rule of the mine. *Weale.*

spall[1] (spâl), *v.* [Also *spawl;* a later form of *spald*[1], in part due to *spall*[1], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To split; splinter; chip; specifically, in *mining,* to chip or break up roughly, as ore, preparatory to sorting the material.—**2.** [< *spall*[1], *n.*] To keep (the frames of a ship) at their proper distance apart.

II. *intrans.* To splinter; chip; give off spalls.

spall[1] (spâl), *n.* [Also *spawl;* < ME. *spalle;* a var. of *spell*[4], *speal*[1], etc., in part due to *spall*[1], *v.*: see *spell*[4], and cf. *spald*[1], *spale*[1].] A chip or splinter thrown off, as in chopping or hewing; now specifically, in *masonry,* a piece of stone chipped off by a blow of a hammer or mallet.

spall[2], **spawl**[3] (spâl), *n.* [Also *spaul,* and formerly *spald, spauld;* < ME. **spaule, spalde, spawde,* < OF. *espaule,* **espaulde,* F. *épaule* = Sp. Pg. *espalda* = It. *spalla,* the shoulder, < L. *spatula,* a broad blade: see *spatula.* Cf. *epaulet.*] The shoulder. [Obsolete or Scotch.]

> Their mightie strokes their haberjeons dismayld,
> And naked made each others manly *spalles.*
> *Spenser,* F. Q., II. vi. 29.

spallier (spal′yėr), *n.* [Also *spaliard;* cf. *spadiard.*] A laborer in tin-works. *Halliwell.*

spalling-floor (spâ′ling-flōr), *n.* A clear space on the ground, a low platform, or something similar, on which ores are spalled.

spalling-hammer (spâ′ling-ham″ėr), *n.* A heavy ax-like hammer with a chisel-edge, used for rough-dressing stone by chipping off small flakes; in *mining,* any hammer with which spalling is done.

spalpeen (spal′pēn), *n.* [< Ir. *spailpīn,* a mean fellow, rascal, stroller (= Gael. *spailpean,* a mean fellow, a fop), < *spailp,* a beau, also pride, self-conceit, = Gael. *spailp,* pride, self-conceit; cf. *spailp,* strut, walk affectedly.] A mean fellow; a rascal: a term of contempt, or of contemptuous pity, for a man or boy. [Irish.]

> The *spalpeen!* turned into a buckeen that would be a squireen, but can't. *Miss Edgeworth,* Love and Law, i. 4.

spalt[1] (spâlt), *v.* [An altered form of *spald*[1], prob. due to a pp. *spalt.* Cf. *spalt*[2].] To split off, as large splinters from a piece of timber in working it. [Prov. Eng.]

spalt[2] (spâlt), *a.* [Appar. < *spalt*[1], perhaps through the pp. *spalt.*] 1†. Brittle; liable to break or split.

> Of all oke growing in England, the parke oke is the softest, and far more *spalt* and brickle than the hedge oke. *Harrison,* Descrip. of Eng., ii. 22 (Holinshed's Chron., 1.).

2. Frail; clumsy; heedless; pert. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

spalt[3] (spâlt), *n.* [< G. *spalt(-stein),* spalt, lit. 'splinter-stone,' < *spalten,* split (see *spalt*[1]), + *stein,* stone.] A whitish scaly mineral, used to promote the fusion of metals.

span[1] (span), *v.*; pret. and pp. *spanned,* ppr. *spanning.* [< ME. *spannen,* < AS. *spannan, sponnan* (pret. *spéonn*), *gespannan,* bind, connect, = D. *spannan,* stretch, bend, hoist, cock (a gun), hitch (horses), = MLG. LG. *spannen* = OHG. *spannan,* MHG. G. *spannen,* extend, connect, = Icel. *spenna,* span, clasp, = Sw. *spänna,* stretch, strain, draw, = Dan. *spænde,* stretch, strain, span, buckle; √ *span,* perhaps, with present formative *-n,* < √ *spa,* extend, in Gr. σπάειν, σπᾶν, draw, draw out (see *spasm*), L. *spatium,* extension, space (see *space*). Cf. *spin, speed.*] **I.** *trans.* 1†. To stretch or spread out; extend in continuity; give extent to.

> My right hand hath *spanned* [spread out, R. V.] the heavens. Isa. xlviii. 13.

2. To stretch from side to side or from end to end of; extend over or across; continue through or over the extent of.

> This soul doth *span* the world. *G. Herbert,* Content.

> The Rhyndacus is still *spanned* by an ancient bridge of three arches. *B. Taylor,* Lands of the Saracen, p. 295.

> The existing church shows portions of work a thousand years apart, and *spans* nearly the whole of Aquitcian history. *E. A. Freeman,* Venice, p. 63.

3. To make a stretch or reach along, over, or around; measure or cover the span of; grasp; specifically, to measure or encompass with the hand, the little finger and thumb being extended as far as possible: as, to *span* a stream with a log or a bridge; to *span* a person's wrist.

> Thenne the kinge *spanes* his spere.
> *Avowyng of Arthur,* st. 13. (*Skeat.*)

> Oft on the well-known spot I fix my eyes,
> And *span* the distance that between us lies.
> *Tickell,* An Epistle.

> How your plump arms, that were, have dropped away!
> Why, I can *span* them. *Browning,* Pippa Passes, iii.

4†. To cock by the use of a spanner, as a wheel-lock musket or pistol.

> Every man, officer and soldier, having a pistol ready *spann'd* in one hand. *Clarendon,* Civil Wars, III. 248.

5. *Naut.,* to confine with ropes: as, to *span* the booms.—**6.** To shackle the legs of, as a horse; hobble. [Prov. Eng.]

II. *intrans.* **1.** To measure off or mark distances from point to point; make distinct stretches in going, as a span-worm or measuring-worm does.

> If the whale is *spanning,* i. e. swimming in a decided direction and appearing at the surface at intervals more or less regular, less caution is observed.
> *Encyc. Brit.,* XXIV. 526.

2. To be matched for running in harness; form a span: as, the horses *span* well. [U. S.]

span[1] (span), *n.* [< ME. *spanne, sponne,* < AS. *span,* a span (def. 4), *gespan,* a joining, connection, = D. *span,* a span, a team of horses, = OHG. *spanna,* MHG. G. *spanne* (> It. *spanna* = OF. *espan,* F. *empan*) = Icel. *spönn* (*spann-*) = Sw. *spann* = Dan. *spand,* a span; from the verb.] **1.** The full extent or course over which anything is stretched or prolonged; the space or time covered or included between terminal points; entire reach from end to end or from side to side: as, the *span* of life; the *span* of a bridge. As used of physical things, *span* is understood as the actual or net space or distance between bounding lines or surfaces; hence, the *span* of an arch is the length of the opening between the inner faces of its abutments. Compare def. 2. Often used figuratively.

> The brief *span* of Roman literature, strictly so called, was suddenly closed under a variety of influences.
> *Maine,* Village Communities, p. 381.

> Two arches over the same *span* of river, supposing the butments are at the same depth, are cheaper than one.
> *Ruskin,* Elements of Drawing.

> Yea, Manhood hath a wider *span*
> And larger privilege of life than man.
> *Lowell,* Comm. Ode.

2. A part or division of something between terminal points: as, a bridge of ten *spans.* In this sense a span would comprise the distance from the middle line of one pier or support to that of the next, the whole number of spans including the entire length of the structure. [The decision of the case referred to in the first quotation turned upon the distinction between senses 1 and 2.]

> The word *span* does not, even in architecture, always mean a part of a structure. It is, perhaps, as often used to denote the distance or space between two columns. Such is the obvious import of the term as used in the act under consideration, not merely as a part of the structure itself, but the measure of the distance between the piers of the bridge.
> *U. S. Supreme Ct.,* March, 1888. (*Judge Lamar.*)

> The channel *spans* were built out from the central pier and from the adjacent flanking *spans* without the use of false works in either channel. *Scribner's Mag.,* IV. 32.

3. Extent of stretch, physical or mental; distance over which anything may be extended; reach or grasp, as of the memory or of perception. [Rare.]

> Between the ages of eight and nineteen the *span* of school-girls increases from 6 to 7.9 for letters, and from 6.6 to 8.6 for numerals. *Span* increases not only with age, but with rank in class, and it is suggested that a "standard *span*" be added to the items for anthropometric measurement. *Amer. Jour. Psychol.,* I. 193.

4. As a measure, originally, the extent between the tips of the thumb and little finger when stretched out; the oldest use of the word in English. The *span* belongs to the system of long measure to which the cubit and fingerbreadth belong. It has always been considered as half a cubit, and still is so in several countries of Asia. The English span is 9 inches. The Swedish *spann* is an entirely different kind of measure.

> *Spanne,* mesure of the hand. Palmus.
> *Prompt. Parv.,* p. 467.

> Whyche Morteys ys in Depnesse i] *Spannys* to the botom; the brede ys sumwhat more thane a *Spanne.*
> *Torkington,* Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 43.

> Atween his shoulders was ae *span,*
> About his middle war but three.
> *The Wee Wee Man* (Child's Ballads, I. 126).

5. Figuratively, any short space or period; a brief or limited extent or course; a relatively small measure of continuity.

> Behold, thou hast made my days as it were a *span* long.
> *Book of Common Prayer,* Psalter, xxxix. 6.

> For the refreshing of that one *span* of ground God lets fall a whole shower of rain. *Donne,* Sermons, x.

> Thyself but Dust; thy Stature but a *Span,*
> A Moment thy Duration; foolish Man!
> *Prior,* Solomon, i.

6. The hand with the fingers outspread, as for measuring or for grasping a handful of something. [Rare.]

> And my Conductor, with his *spans* extended,
> Took of the earth, and, with his flats well filled,
> He threw it into those rapacious gullets.
> *Longfellow,* tr. of Dante's Inferno, vi. 25.

7. *Naut.,* a rope fastened at both ends so that a purchase may be hooked to its bight; also, a double rope having thimbles attached between its two parts, used as a fair-leader for ropes.—**8.** (*a*) In the United States (from the original Dutch usage), a pair of horses or mules harnessed together; particularly, a pair of horses usually driven together, or matched for driving or work. (*b*) In South Africa, two or more yokes of oxen or bullocks attached to a wagon or a plow. For a wagon the span may consist of from twelve to twenty animals, and for a plow of six or eight.

span[2]. An archaic preterit of *spin.*

span[3] (span), *adv.* [The first element in the compound *span-new* erroneously taken as a separate word: see *span-new,* and cf. *spick-and-span.*] Wholly; entirely; freshly: as, my hands are *span* clean (sometimes *spandy* clean). *Bartlett.* [Colloq., U. S.]

spanæmia, spanæmic. See *spanemia,* etc.

span-beam (span′bēm), *n.* The long, horizontal wooden beam into which the vertical axis carrying the drum of a horse-whim is pivoted.

span-block (span′blok), *n.* *Naut.,* one of two blocks seized into each bight of a span and hung across a masthead for various uses.

spancel (span′sel), *n.* [< MD. *spanseel, spansel,* a tether for a horse, a stretched rope, D. *spansel,* a stretched rope (= G. *spann-seil,* a tether), < *spannen* (= G. *spannen*), stretch (= E. *span*[1]), + MD. *seel,* a rope (= OHG. MHG. G. *seil,* a rope, cord, = E. *sole*[4]).] A fastening for the hind legs of a horse or cow, or for the legs on one side, to prevent the animal from kicking or straying; especially, a rope for fettering a cow's hind legs while she is milked; a tether. [Prov. Eng.]

> *Spancel,* a rope to tie a cow's hinder legs.
> *Ray* (ed. 1674), p. 44.

spancel (span′sel), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *spanceled* or *spanceled,* ppr. *spaneeling* or *spancelling.* [< *spancel, n.*] To fasten the legs of with a spancel, as those of a cow or horse to prevent the animal from kicking. [Prov. Eng.]—**To spancel a crab** or **a lobster,** to stick the point of a leg into the base of each movable claw, to prevent the animal from pinching. This is also done by thrusting a peg into the joint of the nippers or chelæ.

spanceled, spancelled (span′seld), *a.* [< *spancel* + *-ed*[2].] In *her.,* hobbled or fettered to a clog: said of a horse. When the bearing is properly depicted, a fore and a hind leg should have each a fetter-lock above the hoof and fastened to the one end of a heavy clog.

A Horse Spanceled.

span-counter† (span′koun″tėr), *n.* [< *span*[1], *v.*, + obj. *counter*[2].] An old game in which one player threw a counter on the ground, and another tried to hit it with his counter, or to get so near to it that he could span the space between them and touch both the counters. In either case he won; if not, his counter remained where it fell, and became a mark for the first player, and so alternately till the game was won. The game was apparently similar to that of pitching pennies, and it was also called *span-farthing* and *span-feather. Halliwell.*

> Tell the king from me that, for his father's sake, Henry the Fifth, in whose time boys went to *span-counter* for French crowns, I am content he shall reign.
> *Shak.,* 2 Hen. VI., iv. 2. 166.

span-dogs (span′dogz), *n. pl.* A pair of iron bars linked together at one end and having sharp hooks at the other, used for grappling timber. See cut under *dog.*

spandrel (span′drel), *n.* [Also *spandril,* formerly *splaundrel, spaundere;* origin obscure.] In *arch.,* the triangular space comprehended between the outer curve or extrados of an arch, a horizontal line drawn through its apex, and a vertical line through its springing; also, the wall-space between the outer moldings of two arches and a horizontal line or string-course above them, or between these outer moldings and the intrados of another arch rising above and inclosing the two. In medieval architecture the spandrels are often ornamented with tracery, sculptured foliage, and the like. See cut on following page.

spandrel-wall (span′drel-wâl), *n.* A wall built on the extrados of an arch, filling in the spandrel.

spandy (span′di), *adv.* A dialectal extension of *span*[3]. [Colloq., New Eng.]

> Thirty gentlemen with *spandy* clean faces and hands were partaking of refreshment.
> *L. M. Alcott,* Hospital Sketches, p. 319.

spane (spān), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *spaned,* ppr. *spaning.* [< ME. *spanen,* < AS. *spanan* (pret. *speón*), wean (= D. *spanen, spenen* = OHG.

Sculptured Spandrel.—Cloisters of Mont St. Michel au Péril de la Mer, Normandy; 13th century.

(*bi-*)*spennan*, G. *spännen*, *spenen*); cf. AS. *spana* = MD. *spene*, D. *speen* = Icel. *speni*, an udder: see *spean*.] To wean. *Levins*, Manip. Vocab. [Prov. Eng. and Scoteh.]

spanemia, spanæmia (spa-nē′mi-ạ̈), *n.* [NL. *spanæmia*, < Gr. σπανός, scarce, rare, + αἷμα, blood.] In *pathol.*, poverty of the blood; hydremia. Also, rarely, *spanemy*.

spanemic, spanæmic (spa-nem′ik), *a.* and *n.* [< *spanemia*, *spanæmia*, + *-ic*.] **I.** *a.* In *med.*, relating to spanemia; having the property of impoverishing the blood; hydremic.

II. *n.* A medicine having the power of impoverishing the blood.

spanemy (spa-nē′mi), *n.* [< NL. *spanæmia*: see *spanemia*.] Same as *spanemia*. [Rare.]

span-farthing† (span′fär″ᵺing), *n.* [< *span*1, *v.*, + obj. *farthing*.] Same as *span-counter*.

His chief solace is to steal down and play at *spanfarthing* with the page. *Swift*, Modern Education.

span-feather† (span′feᵺ″ėr), *n.* [< *span*1, *v.*, + obj. *feather*.] Same as *span-counter*.

span-fire-new (span′fīr″nū′), *a.* Same as *span-new*, *fire-new*. [Prov. Eng.]

spang1† (spang), *n.* [< ME. *spang*, < AS. *spange*, also *ge-spong*, a clasp, brooch, = MD. *spange*, D. *spang* = MLG. *spange* = OHG. *spangā*, MHG. G. *spange*, a clasp, brooch, buckle, ornament, = Icel. *spöng*, a clasp, stud, spangle, etc.; root obscure. The Gael. *spang*, a spangle, is prob. < E. Hence *spangle*.] A shining ornament or object; a spangle.

Our plumes, our *spangs*, and al our queint aray! *Gascoigne*, Steele Glas, p. 377.

All set with *spangs* of glitt'ring stars untold. *Bacon*, Paraphrase of Psalm civ.

Glistering copper *spangs*,
That glisten in the tyer of the Court. *Marston*, Antonio and Mellida, I., iii. 1.

spang1† (spang), *v. t.* [< *spang*1, *n.*] To set with bright points; star or spangle.

Upon his head he wore a hunter's hat
Of crimson velvet, *spangd* with stares of gold. *Barnefield*, Cassandra (1595). (*Nares.*)

spang2 (spang), *v.* [A var. or collateral form of *spank*1, move quickly, perhaps due to association with *spring* (pret. *sprang*).] **I.** *intrans.* To leap; spring. [Prov. Eng. and Scoteh.]

An I could but hae gotten some decent claes on, I wad hae *spanged* out o' bed. *Scott*, Old Mortality, vii.

II. *trans.* To cause to spring; set forcibly in motion; throw with violence. [Prov. Eng. and Scoteh.]

She came up to the table with a fantastic spring, and *spanged* down the sparkling mass on it. *C. Reade*, Never too Late to Mend, lxv. (*Davies.*)

spang2 (spang), *n.* [< *spang*2, *v.*] A spring; a leaping or springing up; a violent blow or movement. [Prov. Eng. and Scoteh.]

Set roasted beef and pudding on the opposite side o' the pit o' Tophet, and an Englishman will make a *spang* at it. *Scott*, Rob Roy, xxviii.

He went swinging by the rope back to the main atem of the tree, gave it a fierce *spang* with his feet, and . . . got an inch nearer the window. *C. Reade*, Hard Cash, xliii.

spang3 (spang), *v.* [Appar. a corrupt form of *span*1.] To hitch; fasten. [Scotch.]

To *spang* horses, or fasten them to the chariot. *Hollyband*, Dictionarie, 1593. (*Halliwell.*)

spang3 (spang), *n.* [Cf. *span*1, *v.*] A span. [Scotch.]

spangle (spang′gl), *n.* [< ME. *spangel*, *spangele*, *spangyll*, a spangle; dim. of *spang*1.] **1.** A small piece of glittering material, such as metal foil; hence, any small sparkling object. Formerly spangles were often lozenge-shaped; now they are usually circular, very small, and sewed upon theatrical and other garments through holes with which they are pierced. In old embroidery they were of many forms.

Thus in a starry night fond children cry
For the rich *spangles* that adorn the sky. *Waller*.

A fine young personage in a coat all over *spangles*. *Gray*, Letters, I. 205.

2. One of the small metal clasps used in fastening the tapes and wires of a hoop-skirt.—**3.** A spongy excrescence on the oak. See *oak-spangle*.

spangle (spang′gl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *spangled*, ppr. *spangling*. [< *spangle*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* To set or cover with many small bright objects or points; especially, to decorate with spangles, as a garment.

What atara do *spangle* heaven with such beauty? *Shak.*, T. of the S., iv. 5. 31.

II. *intrans.* To glitter; glisten, like anything set with spangles. [Rare.]

Tassils *spanglynge* ynne the sunne,
Muche glorioua to beholde. *Chatterton*, Bristowe Tragedy, st. 67.

spangled (spang′gld), *a.* [< *spangle* + *-ed*2.] Adorned with spangles; set with many small bright objects. Compare *star-spangled*.

Her skin pure dimity, yet more fair, being *spangled* here and there with a golden freckle. *Sheridan*, The Duenna, ii. 1.

Spangled coquette, a small and very gorgeously colored crested humming-bird, *Lophornis reginæ*.

spangler (spang′glėr), *n.* [< *spangle* + *-er*1.] One who or that which spangles.

O Maker of sweet poets! dear delight
Of this fair world and all its gentle livers;
Spangler of clouds, halo of crystal rivers. *Keats*, I Stood Tiptoe upon a Little Hill.

spangling-machine (spang′gling-ma-shēn″), *n.* A machine for fitting the clasps or spangles used in clamping together the tapes and wires of a hoop-skirt. *E. H. Knight*.

spangly (spang′gli), *a.* [< *spangle* + *-y*1.] Resembling spangles; having the glittering effect produced by many bright points.

Bursts of *spangly* light. *Keats*, Endymion, i.

spangolite (spang′gō-līt), *n.* [Named after Norman *Spang* of Pittsburgh, Penn.] A rare mineral occurring in hexagonal crystals of an emerald-green color, and having perfect basal cleavage. It is a basic sulphate of copper and aluminium, containing a small percentage of chlorin. It is found with cuprite in Arizona.

Spaniard (span′yärd), *n.* [= D. *Spaniaard*; with suffix *-ard* (cf. G. Dan. *Spanier* = Sw. *Spanior*, with suffix cognate with *-er*1), < *Spain* (G. *Spanien*, etc.), < L. *Hispania*, Spain, < *Hispani*, the inhabitants of Hispania or Spain. The Rom. adj. is F. *espagnol* (> ME. *Spainolde*, n.) = Sp. *Español* = Pg. *Hespanhol* = It. *Spagnuolo*, < ML. NL. *Hispaniolus*, < L. *Hispania*, Spain (whence ult. E. *spaniel*). The L. adjectives are *Hispanus*, *Hispaniensis*, and *Hispanicus* (see *Hispanic*).] A native or a citizen of Spain, a kingdom of southwestern Europe, forming the greater part of the Iberian peninsula; in general, a member of the Spanish race, of mixed Celtic, Latin, Gothic, Arabic, and other elements, but now ranked as one of the Latin peoples.

spaniel (span′yel or span′el), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *spannel*; < ME. *spaniel*, *spanzelle*, *spaynyel*, *spaynel*, *spanezeole*, < OF. *espagneul*, *espagnol*, F. *épagneul*, a spaniel, orig. OF. *chien espagnol*, F. *chien épagneul*, a Spanish dog; < Sp. *Español*, Spanish: see *Spaniard*.] **I.** *n.* **1.** A dog of a domestic breed, of medium and small sizes, with a long silky and usually curly coat, long, soft, drooping ears, feathered tail and stern, of docile, timid, and affectionate disposition, much used for sporting purposes and as pets. The most usual colors are liver and white, red and white, or black and white, in broken or massed areas, sometimes deep brown or black on the face or breast, with a tan mark over the eye. Spaniels sport or are bred into many strains, and three classes of them are sometimes distinguished: *land-* or *field-spaniels*, including the cocker and springer; *water-spaniels*; and *toy spaniels*, as the King Charles and the Blenheim. The English spaniel is a superior and very pure breed; and, although the name *spaniel* would seem to indicate a Spanish origin, it is most probably indigenous. This dog was used in the days of falconry to start the game. The King Charles is a small black-and-tan variety of the spaniel; the Blenheim is similar, but white marked with red or yellow; both should have a rounded head with short muzzle, full eyes, and well-fringed ears and feet. The Maltese dog and the lion-dog are also small toy spaniels, used as lap-dogs. The water-spaniels, large and small, differ from the common spaniel in the roughness of their coats, and in uniting the aquatic propensities of the Newfoundland dog with the fine hunting qualities of their own race. Leading strains of the springers are the Clumber, Norfolk, and Sussex, in different colors.

2. Figuratively, a mean, cringing, fawning person; a blindly submissive follower: from the characteristics of the spaniel in relation to its master, or when in a state of fear.

He, unhappy man! whom your advancement
Hath ruin'd by being *spaniel* to your fortunes,
Will curse he train'd me hither. *Ford*, Fancies, iii. 3.

II. *a.* Like a spaniel; fawningly submissive; mean; servile; cringing.

Low-crooked court'sies, and base *spaniel*-fawning. *Shak.*, J. C., iii. 1. 43.

spaniel (span′yel or span′el), *v.* [< *spaniel*, *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* To fawn; cringe; be obsequious. *Churchill*.

II. *trans.* To follow like a spaniel. *Shak.*, A. and C., iv. 12. 21.

Spaniolate (span′i-ō-lāt), *v. t.* [< Sp. *Español*, Spanish (see *spaniel*), + *-ate*2.] Same as *Spaniolize*. *Sir P. Sidney* (*Kingsley* in *Davies*).

spaniolite (span′i-ō-līt), *n.* A name given by Breithaupt to a variety of schwatzite.

Spaniolize (span′i-ō-līz), *v. t.* [< OF. *Espagnoliser*; as *Spaniol*(*ate*) + *-ize*. Cf. *Hispaniolize*.] To make Spanish in character or sentiments; Hispaniolize. [Rare.]

A tympany of *Spaniolized* bishops swaggering in the foretop of the state. *Milton*, Reformation in Eng., ii.

Spanish (span′ish), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *Spainisc* = D. *Spaansch* = G. *Spanisch* = Sw. Dan. *Spansk* (ML. reflex *Spaniscus*); as *Spain* (see *Spaniard*) + *-ish*1.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Spain or a Spaniard or Spaniards.—**Spanish arbor-vine, Armada, bayonet, black.** See the nouns.—**Spanish bean.** See *scarlet runner*, under *runner*.—**Spanish berries.** See *Persian berries*, under *Persian*.—**Spanish bluebell.** Same as *Spanish squill*.—**Spanish broom.** See *broom*1, 1.—**Spanish buckeye.** See *buckeye*.—**Spanish bugloss.** Same as *alkanet*, 2.—**Spanish burton.** See *burton*.—**Spanish calalu.** See *Phytolacca*.—**Spanish campion.** See *Silene*.—**Spanish carnation, cedar, chalk.** See the nouns.—**Spanish catarrh.** Same as *influenza*, 1.—**Spanish chair,** a stuffed and upholstered chair with deep seat and high back, made soft and luxurious, but without arms.—**Spanish chestnut.** See *chestnut*, 1.—**Spanish cloak.** See *cloak*, 1.—**Spanish clover.** See *Richardsonia*.—**Spanish cress,** a pepperwort, *Lepidium Cardamines*; also, another cruciferous plant, *Carrichtera Vellæ* (*Vella annua*).—**Spanish cross.** See *cross*1.—**Spanish curlew.** (*a*) The white ibis, *Eudocimus albus*: a bad misnomer. [Southern U. S.] (*b*) The long-billed curlew, *Numenius longirostris*. [Local, U. S.]—**Spanish dagger.** Same as *dagger-plant*.—**Spanish elm.** See *princewood*.—**Spanish epoch** or **era.** See *era*.—**Spanish ferreto.** See *ferreto*.—**Spanish fever.** See *Texan fever*, under *Texan*.—**Spanish fox, furnace.** See the nouns.—**Spanish fly.** (*a*) A blister-beetle; a cantharid, as *Cantharis* or *Lytta vesicatoria*, a meloid beetle found in middle and southern Europe and southwestern Asia, where it feeds upon ash, lilac, and other trees. It undergoes hypermetamorphosis, and in its early stages is a parasite in the nests of wild bees of the genus *Ceratina*. See cut under *Cantharis*. (*b*) A preparation of Spanish flies; cantharides used as a vesicant.—**Spanish-fly ointment.** See *ointment*.—**Spanish fowl,** a breed of the domestic hen, more exactly called *white-faced black Spanish*. They are fowls of fair size and stately carriage, of glossy greenish-black plumage, with high red comb, single and deeply serrate, large red wattles, and the ear-lobes and entire side of the face enameled white. The flesh is superior, and the hen is an excellent layer of large white eggs.—**Spanish gourd,** the winter squash, *Cucurbita maxima*.—**Spanish grass.** Same as *esparto*.—**Spanish hyacinth.** See *Hyacinthus*.—**Spanish jasmine.** See *Jasminum*.—**Spanish juice.** See *licorice*, 2.—**Spanish juniper,** *Juniperus thurifera*.—**Spanish lace.** See *lace*.—**Spanish lady,** a labroid fish, *Harpe* or *Bodianus rufus*, of the Caribbean and neighboring seas.—**Spanish leather, lobster, mackerel.** See the nouns.—**Spanish licorice,** the common licorice.—**Spanish mahogany.** See *mahogany*, 2.—**Spanish main,** formerly the northeast coast of South America, between the Orinoco river and the isthmus of Panama, and the adjoining part of the Caribbean sea.—**Spanish morion.** See *morion*1.—**Spanish moss.** Same as *long-moss*.—**Spanish n,** in *printing*, the letter *n* with a curved line (Sp. *tilde*) over it (*ñ*), reckoned as the sixteenth letter in the Spanish alphabet. It marks the omission of an original *i*, and preserves its coalesced sound, as in *España* (ās-pā′nya) for *Hispania*, Spain, corresponding to *gn* in Italian and French.—**Spanish needles.** See *Bidens*, 1.—**Spanish nut.** See *nut*.—**Spanish oak,** an oak, *Quercus falcata*, of the southern United States. Its wood is largely used for fuel, and to some extent for other purposes; its bark is rich in tannin. Also *red-oak*, and sometimes *Turkey oak*. The swamp Spanish oak is the pin-oak.—**Spanish oyster-plant.** See *oyster-plant*.—**Spanish parrakeet,** the violet grosbeak, *Loxigilla violacea*, a Bahaman tanager. [Andros Island.]—**Spanish pike**†, a spear used in Scotland and the north of England about 1600, and specified as the arm of a noble. *Anderson*, Anc. Scottish Weapons, p. 13.—**Spanish plover, plum, point, porgy, potato.** See the nouns.—**Spanish rider,** the punishment of the herisson.—**Spanish soap, squill, stopper, sword, tinder, toothpick, topaz.** See the nouns.—**Spanish stripes,** a kind of woolen fabric. *E. H. Knight*.—**Spanish trefoil.** Same as *tucerne*.—**Spanish type** of poultry, an economically important group of varieties of the domestic hen, originating in the lands bordering

on the Mediterranean, and characteristic of that region. The disposition of these fowls is restless and vivacious; the form somewhat slender, approaching the games; comb typically high and deeply serrated, although there are rose-combed varieties of some of the breeds; size small to medium. The hens are non-sitters, and very superior layers; the eggs are white. The colors vary according to the breed. The ear-lobes are enameled-white. The group includes the Ancona, Andalusian, Leghorns, Minoreas, and white-faced black Spanish.—**Spanish walnut oil.** See *oil*.—**Spanish white.** See *white*.—**Spanish woodbine.** Same as *Spanish arbor-vine*.—**Spanish wormseed.** See *wormseed*.—**To ride the Spanish mare.** See *ride*.—**To walk Spanish,** to be forced to walk on tiptoe by another, who seizes one by the collar and by the seat of the trousers: a sport of boys; hence, to walk gingerly; act under the compulsion of another. [Colloq., U. S.]

II. *n.* 1. The language of Spain, one of the Romance languages, but much mixed with other elements and altered by them. Of its many dialects, that of Castile became the standard form in cultivated speech and literature, the language of which is hence distinctively called *Castilian*. It is the prevailing language in Mexico, Central America, and those countries of South America which were settled by Spaniards.

2. A white-faced black Spanish fowl. See *Spanish fowl*, under I.

Spanish-flag (span'ish-flag'), *n.* A scorpænoid fish, *Sebastes rubririnctus*, of the coast of California, attaining a length of fifteen inches, and in life one of the most brilliantly colored fishes in American waters. It is pale rose-red, almost white, cross-barred with intense crimson, a coloration suggesting the book-name.

spank[1] (spangk), *v. i.* [Cf. Dan. *spanke*, strut, stalk; MLG. freq. *spenkeren*, LG. *spenkern*, *spakkern*, cause to run or spring about quickly, intr., run quickly, gallop. Cf. *spang*[2].] To move with a quick springing step between a trot and a gallop; move quickly and with spirit. See *spanking*[1].

Here a gentleman in a natty gig, with a high-trotting horse, came *spanking* towards us over the common.
Thackeray, Lovel the Widower.

spank[2] (spangk), *v.* [Origin obscure; possibly a diff. use of *spank*[1].] **I.** *trans.* 1. To strike with the open hand, or with something flat and hard; slap with force on the buttocks.

Meg led her son away, feeling a strong desire to *spank* the little marplot. *L. M. Alcott*, Little Women, xxxviii.

2. To urge by slapping or striking; impel forcibly; drive; produce some specified effect upon by spanking or slapping.

How knowingly did he *spank* the horses along.
Thackeray, Shabby Genteel Story, v. (*Davies.*)

II. *intrans.* To pound, beat, or slap the water in sailing, as a boat. *J. A. Henshall.*

spank[2] (spangk), *n.* [< *spank*[2], *v.*] A sounding blow with the open hand or something flat, especially upon the buttocks.

My mother lifted me cleverly, planted two *spanks* behind, and passed me to the hands of Mme.
The Century, XXXVII. 743.

spanker[1] (spang'kėr), *n.* [< *spank*[1] + *-er*[1].] 1. One that takes long strides in walking; a fast-going or fleet horse. [Colloq.]—2. *Naut.*, a fore-and-aft sail set on the after side of the mizzenmast of a ship or bark. Its head is extended by a boom called the *spanker-gaff*, and its foot generally, but not always, by the spanker-boom. It was formerly called a *driver*, and is now sometimes called on English ships a *mizzen*. See cut under *ship*.

3. Something striking, from its unusual size or some other peculiarity; a stunner, a whopper. [Colloq.]

spanker[2] (spang'kėr), *n.* [Appar. for **spanger*, < *spang* + *-er*[1].] A gold coin. [Prov. Eng.]

Your cure too costs you but a *spanker*. *Sir J. Denham.*

spanker-eel (spang'kėr-ēl), *n.* The river-lamprey, *Ammocœtes fluviatilis*. [Prov. Eng.]

spanker-gaff (spang'kėr-gaf), *n.* See *gaff*[1], 2.

spanker-mast (spang'kėr-mast), *n.* See *mast*[1], 1.

spanking[1] (spang'king), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *spank*[1], *v.*] 1. Moving with a quick, lively pace; dashing; free-going.

A gentleman's turn-out goes by, with glittering wheels and *spanking* team. *The Century*, XXVII. 108.

2. Strikingly large, or surprising in any way; going beyond expectation; stunning; whopping. [Colloq.]

He sent the governess away with a first-rate character and a *spanking* present.
W. Collins, After Dark, Stolen Letter.

Spanking breeze, a fresh, strong breeze.

spanking[2] (spang'king), *n.* [Verbal n. of *spank*[2], *v.*] The act of striking with the open hand, or with something flat: a punishment often administered to children.

span-lashing (span'lash″ing), *n.* *Naut.*, a lashing used to secure together two ropes or spars a short distance apart.

spanless (span'les), *a.* [< *span* + *-less*.] Incapable of being spanned or measured.

span-long (span'lông), *a.* Of the length of a span.

Span-long elves that dance about a pool.
B. Jonson, Sad Shepherd, ii. 2.

spanner (span'ėr), *n.* [< *span*[1] + *-er*[1].] 1. One who or that which spans.—2. An instrument for clasping and turning a nut on a screw, or for any similar purpose, as turning the wheel in cocking the old wheel-lock firearms, fastening and unfastening the couplings of fire-hose, etc.; a screw-key or screw-wrench. Spanners are made either with a hole to fit the shape of the nut, as square or hexagonal, or with movable jaws that can be tightened over a nut or a coupling of any shape.

3. A cross-brace.—4. In the parallel motion of a marine steam-engine, a rod which connects the jointed rods with the radius-bar; also, in some of the earlier engines, the hand-bar or lever by which the valves were moved for the admission and shutting off of the steam.—5. A span-worm or looper.

span-new (span'nū), *a.* [< ME. *spannewe*, *spon-newe*, < Icel. *spānnýr*, also *spānýr* (= MHG. *span-nūwe*, G. *span-neu*), span-new, < *spānn*, a chip or shaving, a spoon, + *nýr*, new: see *spoon*[1] and *new*. The term, like others of like import, refers to something just cut or made, fresh from the workman's hands. Cf. *brand-new*, *fire-new*; and see also *spick-and-span-new*.] Quite new; brand-new; fire-new. [Archaic or dialectal.]

This tale ay was *span-newe* to begynne,
Til that the nyght departed hem atwynne.
Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 1665.

spannishing†, *n.* [< ME. *spannishing*, verbal n. of **spannish*, < OF. *espaniss-*, stem of certain parts of *espanir*, *espandir*, < L. *expandere*, expand: see *expand* and *spawn*.] The blooming of a flower; full bloom.

I saw that through the leves grene
The rose spredde to *spannyshinge*.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 3633.

span-piece (span'pēs), *n.* In *arch.*, the collar-beam of a roof.

span-roof (span'röf), *n.* A roof that has two equal inclined planes or sides, in contradistinction to a *pent-roof* or *lean-to roof*.

span-saw (span'sâ), *n.* A frame-saw.

span-shackle (span'shak″l), *n.* In *ship-building*, a large bolt driven through the forecastle and spar-deck beams and forelocked before each beam, with a large square or triangular shackle at the head for receiving the end of a boom or davit.

span-worm (span'wėrm), *n.* In *entom.*, a looper, measurer, or measuring-worm; the larva of any geometrid moth. See *measuring-worm*, *inch-worm*, *looper*, *loopworm*, and especially *geometer*, 3. See cuts under *cankerworm* and *Cidaria*.

spar[1] (spär), *n.* [< ME. *sparre*, < AS. **spearra* (not found, but indicated by the derived verb) = MD. *sparre*, *sperre*, D. *spar* = OHG. *sparro*, MHG. *sparre*, G. *sparren*, a bar, beam, = Icel. *sparri*, a spar, gag, the gate of a town, *sperra*, a spar, rafter, = Sw. Dan. *sparre*, a rafter; cf. Ir. *sparr*, a spar, joist, beam, balk, *sparra*, a spar, nail, = Gael. *sparr*, a spar, joist, beam, roost; Ir. Gael. *sparran*, a bar, bolt (perhaps < E.); perhaps akin to *spear*[1]. Hence *spar*[1], *v.*, and ult. *par*[1], *parrock*, *park*.] 1. A stick or piece of wood of considerable length in proportion to its thickness; a stout pole: a large cudgel. [Obsolete or dialectal in this general sense.]

Than he caught a *sparre* of Oke with bothe hondes, and caste his shelde to the grounde for to be more light, and com in to the presse ther as he saugh thikkeste.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 460.

2†. A bar used for fastening a gate or door, or the like; hence, a bolt.

The Prince stald not his aunswere to devize,
But, opening streight the *Sparre*, forth to him came.
Spenser, F. Q., V. xi. 4.

3. Specifically—(*a*) A round stick of timber, or a stout pole, such as those used for the masts, yards, booms, etc., of ships, and for the masts and jibs of derricks. (*b*) One of the common rafters of a roof, as distinguished from the principal rafters; also, one of the sticks used as rafters in a thatched roof.

By assaut he wan the cite after,
And rente adoun both wal and *sparre* and rafter.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 132.

Now nothing was heard in the yard but the dull thuds of the beetle which drove in the *spars*, and the rustle of the thatch in the intervals.
T. Hardy, Far from the Madding Crowd, xxxvi.

(*c*) A pole lashed to a carriage to hold it up, in place of a disabled wheel. *E. H. Knight.*

spar[1] (spär), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sparred*, ppr. *sparring*. [Early mod. E. also *sparr*, *sparre*; < ME. *sparren*, *sperren*, *speren*, < AS. **sparrian* (in pp. *gesparrod*), **spearrian* (in comp. *bispearrian* = OHG. *sparran*, *sperran*, MHG. G. *sperren* = Icel. *sparra*, *sperra* = Sw. *spärra* = Dan. *spærre*, fasten with a spar; from the noun.] 1†. To shut, close, or fasten with a bar or a bolt; bar; fasten in any way.

For when he saugh here dorres *spered* alle,
Wil neigh for sorwe adoun he gan to falle.
Chaucer, Troilus, v. 531.

He lt *sparrede* with a key. *Rom. of the Rose*, l. 3320.

Calk your windows, *spar* up all your doors.
B. Jonson, Staple of News, ii. 7.

2. To furnish with or form by the use of spars; supply a spar or spars to: as, to *spar* a ship or a mast.—3. To aid (a vessel) over a shallow bar by the use of spars and tackles: a device frequently in use on the western rivers of the United States.

spar[2] (spär), *n.* [Formerly also *sparr*; < ME. *spar* (only in early ME. comp. *spærston*), < AS. **spær*, found only in comp. *spær-stān* (see *spar-stone*) and in adj. *spæren*, glossing *gipsus*, i. e. L. *gypseus*, of gypsum, = late MHG. *spar*, gypsum, usually in comp. *spar-glas* and *spar-kalc*, *spor-kalk*, *sper-kalk*, G. *spar-kalk*, plaster; origin obscure.] In *mineral.*, a general term formerly employed, but rather vaguely, to include a large number of crystalline minerals having a bright but non-metallic luster, especially when breaking readily into fragments with smooth surfaces. A specific epithet is used with it in each case to designate a particular species. *Calc-spar* or *calcareous spar* (crystalline calcite), *adamantine spar* (corundum), *heavy-spar* (barite), *satin-spar* (gypsum), *fluor-spar* or *Derbyshire spar* (fluorite), and *tabular spar* (wollastonite) are common examples. The word is used as a suffix in the name *feldspar*. Among miners the term *spar* is frequently used alone to express any bright crystalline substance.—**Adamantine, calcareous, carbon, cross-course spar.** See the qualifying words.—**Derbyshire spar,** fluoride of calcium, a mineral found in great beauty and abundance in Derbyshire, England: same as *fluor-spar*.—**Dog-tooth spar,** a variety of calcite, crystallizing in scalenohedral forms: so named from a fancied resemblance of its crystals to canine teeth.—**Iceland spar,** a transparent variety of calcite or calcium carbonate. In consequence of its strong double refraction, it is valuable for experiments on the double refraction and polarization of light, and is the substance from which Nicol prisms are made. The supply for this purpose has all been obtained from a large cave in a dolcritic rock near Helgastal in Iceland.—**Nail-head, ponderous,** etc., **spar.** See the qualifying words.


Dog-tooth Spar.

spar[3] (spär), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *sparred*; ppr. *sparring*. [Early mod. E. *sparre*; < ME. *sparren*, rush, make an onset; in def. 2 perhaps a diff. word, < OF. *esparer*, F. *éparer* (= It. *sparare*), fling out with the heels, kick. Cf. Lith. *spirti*, stamp, kick; Russ. *sporitĭ*, quarrel, wrangle. The word *spar* cannot be connected, unless remotely, with *spur*.] 1†. To rush forward in attack; make an onset.

He put hym to Paris with a proude will,
Sparrit at hym with a spere spitously fast.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 6914.

2. To rise and strike with the shanks or spurs; fight, as cocks, with the spurs protected with leather pads, so that the birds cannot injure each other.

A young cock will *spar* at his adversary before his spurs are grown. *G. White*, Nat. Hist. of Selborne.

3. To make the motions of attack and defense with the arms and closed fists; use the hands in or as if in boxing, either with or without boxing-gloves; practise boxing.

"Come on," said the cab-driver, *sparring* away like clockwork. *Dickens*, Pickwick, ii.

4. To bandy words; engage in a wordy contest, either angrily or humorously.

Well, Madam, what if, after all this *sparring*,
We both agree, like friends, to end our jarring?
Goldsmith, Epilogue spoken by Mrs. Bulkley and Miss Catley.

spar[3] (spär), *n.* [< *spar*[3], *v.*] 1. A preliminary sparring action; a flourish of the arms and fists in putting one's self in the attitude of boxing.—2. A sparring-match; a contest of boxing or striking; also, a cock-fight in which

the contending cocks are not permitted to do each other serious harm, or in which they have their spurs covered with stuffed leather pads, so that they cannot cut each other.—3. A wordy contest; a skirmish of words.

spar[4] (spär), *n.* [= F. *spare* = Sp. *esparo*, < L. *sparus*, < Gr. σπάρος, a kind of fish, the gilthead.] A sparoid fish; any species of *Sparus*. *Rawlinson*, Anc. Egypt.

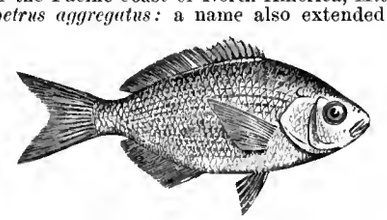
sparable (spar'a-bl), *n.* [Formerly *sperrable*, *sparrowble*, a corruption of *sparrow-bill*, a nail so called on account of its resemblance to the bill of a sparrow: see *sparrow-bill*.] A kind of headless nail used for the soles and heels of coarse boots and shoes.

All shoemakers know what *sparables* are, and most of them, I think, know also that *sparable* is short for sparrowbill. The *sparables* are of two kinds—thin for soles, and thick for heels. In the trade they are called separately "bills" and "thick bills." . . . Heel *sparables* are going out of use, and a nail with a head is used instead.
N. and Q., 7th ser., V. 111.

Cob clouts his shooes, and, as the story tells,
His thumb-nailes par'd afford him *sperrables*.
Herrick, Upon Cob.

Sparable tin, small crystals of tin-stone: so called from their imaginary resemblance to the kind of nail so named.

sparada (spä-rä'dä), *n.* An embiotocoid fish of the Pacific coast of North America, *Micrometrus aggregatus*: a name also extended to



Sparada (*Micrometrus aggregatus*).

others of the same waters and genus. That above named is about six inches long; the adult males in spring are almost entirely black; the usual coloration is silvery with dusky back and longitudinal dark stripes interrupted by three vertical yellow bars.

sparadrap (spar'a-drap; F. pron. spa-ra-drä'), *n.* [< F. *sparadrap*, OF. *sparadrapa* = Sp. *esparadrapo*, *espadrapo*, *esparadrajo* = It. *sparadrappo*, NL. *sparadrapum*; origin uncertain.] In *med.*, a cerecloth; an adhesive plaster, a medicated bandage, or the like, either linen or paper.

sparaget, *n.* [Also *sperage*; < ME. *sparage*, *sperage*, < OF. *esperage* = Sp. *espárrago* = Pg. *espargo* = It. *sparago*, *sparagio* = MHG. G. *spargel*, < L. *asparagus*, < Gr. ἀσπάραγος, asparagus: see *asparagus*.] Same as *asparagus*.

Sperage is sowe aboute Aprill kalende
In redes smale ymade by lyne in wete
And fatte lande.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 112.

sparagmite (spa-rag'mīt), *n.* [< Gr. σπάραγμα, a piece torn off.] The name given by Norwegian geologists to a reddish feldspathic sandstone occurring in the Lower Silurian.

sparagrass, *n.* [A corruption of *sparagus*, simulating *grass*. Cf. *sparrow-grass*.] Same as *asparagus*. [Obsolete or vulgar.]

Were I, gentlemen, worthy to advise, I should recommend the opening a new branch of trade: *sparagrass*, gentlemen, the manufacturing of *sparagrass*.
Foote, Mayor of Garratt, ii. 2.

sparagus (spar'a-gus), *n.* [An aphetic form of *asparagus*. Hence *sparagrass*, *sparrow-grass*.] Same as *asparagus*. *Congreve*, tr. of Eleventh Satire of Juvenal. [Obsolete or vulgar.]

Sparaxis (spā-rak'sis), *n.* [NL. (Ker, 1805), so named from the torn shreds fringing the spathe; < Gr. σπάραξις, a tearing, < σπαράσσειν, tear.] A genus of monocotyledonous plants, of the order *Irideæ* and tribe *Ixieæ*. It is characterized by flowers with a short perianth-tube enlarged and bell-shaped above, unilateral erect stamens, and slender undivided recurved style-branches. The fruit is a membranous three-valved loculicidal capsule. There are 5 (or as some regard them 11) species, all natives of the Cape of Good Hope. They are bulbous plants with a slender stem bearing a few flat or sword-shaped erect or curving leaves, and handsome flowers, each solitary and sessile within a thin dry fringed spathe, marked with brown lines. They are valued as summer-flowering bulbs, and numerous low-growing varieties are in cultivation, especially of *S. tricolor* and *S. grandiflora*, of various colors from white to crimson, generally with a dark center. The bulb of *S. bulbifera* is edible. See *harlequin-flower*.

sparblet, *v. t.* See *sparple*.

spar-buoy (spär'boi), *n.* A buoy for marking a channel, etc., made of a spar moored by one end so that the other end will stand up above the water. Spar-buoys are much used in navigable channels where ice runs swiftly. See cut under *buoy*.

sparclet, *v.* and *n.* An old spelling of *sparkle*.

spar-deck (spär'dek), *n.* *Naut.*, the upper deck of a vessel, extending from stem to stern and including the quarter-deck and poop-deck: so called as being that on or above which the spars are disposed. See *deck*, 2, and cuts under *forecastle* and *frame*.

spar-dust (spär'dust), *n.* The dust in wood which is produced by insects. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

spare[1] (spār), *a.* [< ME. *spar* (rare), < AS. *spær*, = OHG. *spar* = Icel. *sparr*, spare, sparing; also in comp. or deriv. AS. *spær-hende*, *spær-hynde*, later *sparhende* = OHG. *sparhenti*, sparing; AS. *sper-lic*, sparing, = G. *spärlich*, frugal; G. *sparsam* = Sw. *sparsam* = Dan. *sparsom*, sparing; prob. akin to L. *parcus*, sparing, *parcere*, spare (see *parcity*, *parsimony*); Gr. σπαρνός, scattered, rare, < σπείρειν, scatter, sow (see *spore*, *sperm*[1]).]

1. Scanty; meager; frugal; not plentiful or abundant: as, a *spare* diet.

But there are scenes where Nature's niggard hand
Gave a *spare* portion to the famish'd land.
Crabbe, Works, I. 8.

2. Lacking in substance; lean; gaunt; poor; thin; flimsy.

O give me the *spare* men, and spare me the great ones.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iii. 2. 288.

Sir Launfal's raiment thin and *spare*
Was idle mail 'gainst the barbed air.
Lowell, Vision of Sir Launfal, ii.

3. Reserved; chary; cautious.

A man to be in giuing free, in asking *spare*, in promise slow, in performance speedy.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 245.

4. That may be spared, dispensed with, or applied to a different purpose; not needed for regular or appointed uses; superabundant: as, *spare* time for recreation; *spare* cash.

When I am excellent at candles,
And cullises, and have enough *spare* gold
To boil away, you shall be welcome to me.
Beau. and Fl., Captain, i. 3.

5. Reserved from common use; provided or held for extra need; not regularly required: as, a *spare* anchor; a *spare* umbrella.

A *spare* parlor and bedroom I refurnished entirely with old mahogany and crimson upholstery.
Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, xxxiv.

6. In *zoöl.*, sparingly distributed; remote from one another; few in number; sparse: as, *spare* hairs, spots, or punctures. = **Syn. 4** and **5**. Supernumerary, extra.

spare[1] (spār), *v.*; pret. and pp. *spared*, ppr. *sparing*. [< ME. *sparen*, *sparien*, < AS. *sparian* = OFries. *spara* = D. *sparen* = MLG. *sparen* = OHG. *sparōn*, MHG. *sparn*, G. *sparen* = Icel. Sw. *spara* = Dan. *spare*, spare (cf. L. *parcere* (√ *spar*), spare); from the adj.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To be frugal, saving, or chary of; refrain from employing freely; use or dispense with moderation.

He that *spareth* his rod hateth his son. Prov. xiii. 24.

Had he but *spared* his tongue and pen,
He might have rose like other men.
Swift, Death of Dr. Swift.

2. To dispense with; give or yield up; part with the use, possession, or presence of; do without, as for a motive or because of superfluity.

I could have better *spared* a better man.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., v. 4. 104.

3. To withhold the use or doing of; refrain from; omit; forbear; forego: often with a second (indirect) object.

The rather will I *spare* my praises towards him;
Knowing him is enough. *Shak.*, All's Well, ii. 1. 106.

Spare my sight the pain
Of seeing what a world of tears it costs you.
Dryden, Spanish Friar, v. 1.

But, if thou *spare* to fling Excalibur,
I will arise and slay thee with my hands.
Tennyson, Morte d'Arthur.

4. To refrain from injury to; leave unhurt or undisturbed; forbear from harming or destroying; treat with moderation or consideration; withhold severity or exaction from; refrain from unkindness to; specifically, to allow to live.

Spare ye not her young men; destroy ye utterly all her host. Jer. li. 3.

My husband is thy friend; for his sake *spare* me.
Shak., Lucreece, l. 582.

But now, if *spared*, it is my full intent
On all the past to ponder and repent.
Crabbe, Works, I. 99.

As a man constrained, the tale he told
From end to end, nor *spared* himself one whit.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 350.

5. Used reflexively, to be sparing of one's self; be chary or diffident; act with reserve.

Hir thoughte that a lady sholde *hire spare*,
What for hire kynrede and hire norteirie.
Chaucer, Reeve's Tale, l. 46.

II. *intrans.* 1. To be frugal or saving; economize; act parsimoniously or stingily.

I, who at some times spend, at others *spare*,
Divided between carelessness and care.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. ii. 290.

2. To withhold action of any kind; refrain from the doing of something, especially something harmful or harsh; hold one's hand; keep quiet; hold off.

He may nat *spare* althogh he were his brother,
He moot as wel seye o word as another.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 737.

Whan thay to thar master cam,
Leytell John wold not *spar*.
Robin Hood and the Potter (Child's Ballads, V. 29).

To spare for. (*a*) To be saving or reserved on account of or with reference to; stint the use or amount of: as, he *spared* not *for* risk or cost to accomplish his purpose.

I shall *spare for* no spence & thu spede wele,
And do thi deuer duly as a duke nobill.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 233.

(*b*†) To withhold effort for; desist from. *York Plays*, p. 352. (*c*†) To refrain on account of; allow to deter or hinder. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 36.

spare[1] (spār), *n.* [< *spare*[1], *v.*] 1†. Frugal use; saving; economy; moderation; restraint.

Spend in measure as thou doest get;
Make *spare* of that thou haste.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 94.

Our victuals failed us, though we made good *spare* of them. *Bacon*, New Atlantis.

Pour'd out their plenty without spight or *spare*.
Spenser, F. Q., III. i. 51.

2. In *American bowling*, an advantage gained by the knocking down of all the pins by rolling two balls: as, to make a *spare*. In such a case, when the player's turn comes again, the pins knocked down by his first ball are added to those made in the *spare* to complete the record of that turn, while they count also in the record of the new turn. Compare *strike*.

spare[2]† (spār), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *sparre*, *spayere*, *spayre*; < ME. *speyre*, *speyr*; origin obscure.] An opening in a gown or petticoat; a placket. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 468.

She took out a little penknife,
Hung low down by her *spare*.
Sir Hugh, or the Jew's Daughter (Child's Ballads, III. 332).

spare-built (spār'bilt), *a.* Built or formed without fullness or robustness; slender. *Scott*, Rokeby, ii. 22.

sparefult (spār'fûl), *a.* [< *spare*[1] + *-ful*.] Sparing; chary. *Fairfax*.

sparefulness† (spār'fûl-nes), *n.* The quality of being spareful or sparing.

Largess his hands could never skill of *sparefulness*.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, ii.

sparely (spār'li), *adv.* [< ME. *sparliche* (= MHG. *sperliche*); < *spare*[1] + *-ly*[2].] Sparingly; scantily; thinly; leanly.

Ye valleys low, . . .
On whose fresh lap the swart-star *sparely* looks.
Milton, Lycidas, l. 138.

spareness (spār'nes), *n.* [Cf. AS. *spærnes*, frugality.] The state of being spare, lean, or thin; leanness.

sparer (spār'ėr), *n.* [< ME. *sparare*; < *spare*[1], *v.*, + *-er*[1].] One who spares, or avoids unnecessary expense; a frugal spender. [Rare.]

By nature far from profusion, and yet a greater *sparer* than a saver. *Sir H. Wotton.*

sparerib (spār'rib), *n.* [Formerly also *spear-rib*; < *spare*[1] + *rib*[1].] A cut of pork consisting of the upper part of a row of ribs with the meat adhering to them. Sparerib roasted or broiled is esteemed a delicacy.

Sparganium (spär-gā'ni-um), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), < L. *sparganion*, < Gr. σπαργάνιον, a plant, bur-reed, so called from the ribbon-like leaves, dim. of σπάργανον, a fillet, a swaddling-band, < σπάργειν, swathe.] A genus of monocotyledonous plants, of the order *Typhaceæ*. It is distinguished from the other genus of that order, *Typha*, by hyaline scales of the perianth, oblong or wedge-shaped anthers, and sessile ovary. There are about 6 species, natives of both hemispheres in temperate and subfrigid regions. Three somewhat polymorphous species occur in the northeastern United States. They are aquatic herbs, sending up from

Bur-reed (*Sparganium curycarpum*).
1. Flowering plant. 2. Part of the inflorescence, showing the globular female head.

slender rootstocks erect or floating smooth spongy stems, and alternate entire linear leaves, usually with a sheathing base, stiffly ascending at a wide angle with the stem (whence they were formerly called *reed-grass*). The flowers form globular heads, the upper staminate, the lower pistillate, in fruit becoming spherical compact bur-like bodies composed of many sharp-pointed spongy nutlets (whence the popular name *bur-reed*). They are sometimes planted along the margin of water. The stems have been used to make paper, and the roots of *S. ramosum* and *S. simplex* were once in repute as a remedy for snake-bites.

sparganosis (spär-ga-nō′sis), *n.* [NL., as if < Gr. σπαργάνωσις, wrapping in swaddling-clothes (see *Sparganium*); prop. *spargosis*, < Gr. σπάργωσις, a swelling, distention: see *spargosis*.] Same as *spargosis*.

sparge (spärj), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sparged*, ppr. *sparging*. [Sc. *spairge;* < L. *spargere*, strew, sprinkle; cf. *aspergc, asperse, disperse*, etc.] 1. To sprinkle; scatter.

> Wha in yon cavern, grim and sootie,
> Closed under hatches,
> *Spairges* about the brunstane cootie.
> *Burns*, Address to the De'il.

2. To throw water upon in a shower of small drops. See *sparger*.

spargefaction† (spär-jē-fak′shon), *n.* [< L. *spargere*, strew, sprinkle, + *factio(n-)*, < *facere*, do, make.] The act of sprinkling. *Swift*, Tale of a Tub, iv.

sparger (spär′jėr), *n.* [< *sparge* + *-er*1.] 1. A sprinkler; usually, a cup with a perforated lid, or a pipe with a perforated nozle, used for damping paper, clothes, etc.—2. In *brewing*, a perforated cylinder, or a series of disks, for discharging hot water in a fine shower over grain falling into a mash-tub.

spargett, spargeting†. Same as *parget, pargeting*.

spargosis (spär-gō′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. σπάργωσις, a swelling, distention, < σπαργᾶν, be full to bursting, swell.] In *pathol.*: (*a*) Distention of the breasts with milk. (*b*) Same as *pachydermia*. Also *sparganosis*.

sparhawk (spär′hâk), *n.* A contracted form of *sparrow-hawk*. *Chaucer*, Parliament of Fowls, l. 338.

Sparidæ (spar′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sparus* + *-idæ*.] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, typified by the genus *Sparus*, to which different limits have been assigned; the sea-breams. (*a*) In the early system of Bonaparte, same as Cuvier's fourth family of acanthopterygian fishes (*Sparoides*), which included, besides the true *Sparidæ*, many other fishes. (*b*) In Günther's system, a family of *Acanthopterygii perciformes*, having ventrals perfect, no bony stay for the preoperculum, a lateral line, and either a series of trenchant teeth in the jaws or molars on the sides. (*c*) In Jordan and Gilbert's classification, acanthopterygian fishes of the ordinary type with the supramaxillary bones slipping under the preorbital. It thus included not only the true *Sparidæ*, but the *Pristoponidæ, Lutjanidæ, Pimelepteridæ*, and *Lobotidæ*. (*d*) By Gill restricted to fishes of an oblong compressed form with peculiar scales, continuous lateral line, head compressed, supramaxillary bones retractile under the suborbitals, dorsal with the spinous part depressible in a groove and about as long as the soft part, pectorals with lower rays branched, and ventrals subbrachial and complete. The family thus limited comprises numerous species, among which are some of the most esteemed of the temperate seas, such as the giltheads of Europe, and the sheepshead and scup of the eastern American coast. Also *Sparoidæ*. See cuts under *Pimelepterus, porgy, Scorpis, scup*, and *sheepshead*.

sparidal (spar′i-dal), *a.* Same as *sparoid*.

Sparinæ (spā-rī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sparus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of sparoid fishes, typified by the genus *Sparus*, to which various limits have been assigned. (*a*) The genera *Sparus, Sargus*, and *Charax:* the *Sparini* of Bonaparte. (*b*) By Jordan and Gilbert used for sparoids having molar teeth on the sides of the jaws, none on vomer, palatines, or tongue, entire opercle, and few pyloric cæca, including *Sparus, Sargus*, or *Diplodus*, and various other genera.

sparine (spar′in), *a.* and *n.* [< *sparus* + *-ine*1.] **I.** *a.* Sparoid, in a narrow sense; closely resembling a sparus; belonging to the *Sparinæ*.

II. *n.* A sparoid fish of the subfamily *Sparinæ*.

sparing (spär′ing), *n.* [< ME. *sparynge;* verbal n. of *spare*1, *v.*] 1. Parsimony.

> *Sparynge.* Parcimonia. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 467.

2. *pl.* That which is saved by frugality or economy; savings. [Rare.]

> The *sparings* of the whole week which have not been laid out for chances in the lottery are spent for this evening's amusement. *Howells*, Venetian Life, v.

3†. The state of being spared from harm or death.

> If the Lord give you *sparing* to-morrow, let me hear four words of comfort from you for God's sake.
> *J. Careless*, in Bradford's Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 241.

sparing (spär′ing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *spare*1, *v.*] 1. Inclined to spare or save; economical; frugal; chary; grudging.

> Too near and *sparing* for a soldier,
> Too gripping, and too greedy.
> *Fletcher (and another ?)*, Prophetess, i. 2.
>
> Defer not to do Justice, or be *sparing* of Mercy.
> *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 166.

2. Of a spare amount, quantity, or extent; not abundant or lavish; limited; scanty; restrained: as, a *sparing* diet; *sparing* applause.

> The use of confutation in the delivery of sciences ought to be very *sparing*. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii.

3†. Inclined to spare from harm or hardship; not oppressive; forbearing.

> Their king . . . was *sparing* and compassionate towards his subjects. *Bacon.*

sparingly (spär′ing-li), *adv.* In a sparing manner; with frugality, moderation, scantiness, reserve, forbearance, or the like; sparsely.

> Touch this *sparingly*, as 'twere far off.
> *Shak.*, Rich. III., iii. 5. 93.

sparingness (spär′ing-nes), *n.* The character of being sparing or inclined to spare; especially, frugality, scantiness, or the like: as, the *sparingness* of one's diet.

> A year afterward he entered the ministry again, and lived with the utmost *sparingness*.
> *George Eliot*, Felix Holt, vi.

spark1 (spärk), *n.* [< ME. *sparke, sperke, spare, spære, spearke,* < AS. *spearca, spærca* = MD. *sparcke, spercke*, D. *spark* = MLG. LG. *sparke* (> OF. *esparque*), a spark; perhaps so called from the crackling of a firebrand: cf. Icel. Sw. *spraka* = Dan. *sprage*, crackle, Lith. *sprageti*, crackle, Gr. σφάραγος, a crackling, Skt. √*sphūrj*, rumble.] 1. A particle of ignited substance emitted from a body in combustion; a fiery particle thrown off by burning wood, iron, powder, or other substance.

> He muhte . . . blowen so litheliche thet sum *sperke* muhte acwikien. *Ancren Riwle*, p. 96.
>
> Man is born unto trouble, as the *sparks* fly upward.
> Job v. 7.

Hence—2. A scintillating or flying emanation, literally or figuratively; anything resembling a spark of fire: as, *sparks* from a gem; a *spark* of wit.

> To try if it were possible to get a *spark* of human spirit out of you. *Scott*, Woodstock, v.
>
> For all the haft twinkled with diamond *sparks*.
> *Tennyson*, Passing of Arthur.

3. A small diamond used with many others to form a setting or frame, as to a cameo or a miniature painting; also, a distinct crystal of diamond with the natural curved edges, suitable for glaziers' use.

> This madonna invites me to a banquet for my discourse, t'other . . . sends me a *spark*, a third a ruby, a fourth an emerald. *Shirley*, Bird in a Cage, ii. 1.
>
> These writing diamonds are *sparks* set in steel tubes much like everpoint pencils. *Lea*, Photography, p. 427.

4. A separate bit or particle of fire or burning matter in an otherwise inert body or mass; hence, a bit of anything, material or immaterial, comparable to this in its nuclear character or possible extension of activity.

> If any *spark* of life be unquench'd in her,
> This will recover her.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Knight of Malta, iii. 2.
>
> If the true *spark* of religious and civil liberty be kindled, it will burn.
> *D. Webster*, Speech, Bunker Hill Monument, June 17, 1825.

Electric spark, the luminous effect produced when a sudden disruptive electrical discharge takes place between two charged conductors, or between two conductors at different electric potentials. The length of the spark depends primarily upon the difference of potential of the two charged bodies; it is hence in general a conspicuous phenomenon with high potential frictional electricity, and not with ordinary voltaic currents. See *electricity*.—**Fairy sparks.** See *fairy*.

spark1 (spärk), *v.* [< ME. *sparken*, < AS. *spearcian* = MLG. LG. *sparken*, emit sparks; from the noun: see *spark*1, *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To emit sparks, as of fire or electricity; sparkle or scintillate. *Spenser.*—2. In *elect.*, to produce sparks at points where the continuity of the circuit is interrupted. The production of sparks is due to the formation of a small arc between the extremities of the broken conductor, and also to self-induction in the circuit. Sparking often takes place between the collecting brushes and the commutator of the dynamo. It is injurious to the machine, aside from the actual dissipation of energy which it involves. It also occurs to an injurious degree in other electrical apparatus in which currents are frequently interrupted. Various measures are resorted to for the purpose of reducing it to a minimum or avoiding it altogether. See *spark-arrester*, 3.

> There is no *sparking* at the brushes.
> *S. P. Thompson*, Dynamo-Elect. Mach., p. 113.

II. *trans.* 1. To affect by sparks, as of electricity; act upon by the emission or transmission of sparks. [Recent.]

> The insulation is apt to be *sparked* through and spoiled.
> *Elect. Rev.* (Eng.), XXIV. 550.
>
> Whenever a large Leyden jar is *sparked* through the coil. *Philos. Mag.*, XXVII. 339.

2. To splash with dirt. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng. or Scotch.]

spark2 (spärk), *n.* [Usually associated with *spark*1, *sparkish, sparkling*, etc., but perhaps a var. of *sprack* (cf. ME. *sparklich*, var. of *sprackliche*), < Icel. *sparkr*, usually transposed *sprækr*, sprightly: see *sprack*.] 1. A person of a gay or sprightly character; a gay, lively, showy man (or, rarely, in former use, woman); a "blade" or roysterer.

> Robbin Hood upon him set
> With his couragious *sparkes*.
> *True Tale of Robin Hood* (Child's Ballads, V. 358).
>
> I will wed thee
> To my great widdowes daughter and sole heire,
> The louely *sparke*, the bright Laodice.
> *Chapman*, Widdowes Teares, i. (*Davies.*)
>
> Their worthy father . . . was, at his years, nearly as wild a *spark*. *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, i. 2.

2. A lover; a gallant; a beau. [Colloq.]

> Fly to your *spark;* he'll tell you more of the matter.
> *Goldsmith*, She Stoops to Conquer, iii.

spark2 (spärk), *v.* [< *spark*2, *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* To play the spark or gallant; court. [Colloq.]

> A sure sign that his master was courting, or, as it is termed, *sparking*, within. *Irving*, Sketch-Book, p. 432.
>
> The boys that do a good desl of *sparking* and the girls that have a lot of beaux don't always get married first.
> *E. Eggleston*, The Graysons, xxxiii.

II. *trans.* To pay attention to, especially with a view to marriage; court; play the gallant to, in a general sense: as, he is *sparking* Miss Doe; to *spark* a girl home. [Colloq.]

spark-arrester (spärk′a-res″tėr), *n.* 1. A fender of wire netting.—2. A netting or cage of wire placed over the smoke-stack of a steam-engine. In some arresters a deflector is placed in the stack, against which the sparks strike, and fall into a reservoir below. Also called *spark-consumer*.

3. A device for preventing injurious sparking in electrical apparatus at points where frequent interruptions of the circuit occur, as in telegraph-keys, relays, and similar instruments. It consists in some cases of a spark-coil or high-resistance connective across the point of interruption, so that the circuit is never actually broken, but only greatly reduced. In others it is a condenser whose plates are connected each with one extremity of the broken circuit. In this case the energy of the current induced on breaking is expended in charging the condenser. Also *sparker*.

spark-coil (spärk′koil), *n.* See *spark-arrester*, 3.

spark-condenser (spärk′kon-den″sėr), *n.* In *elect.*, an instrument having a glass cage in which a spark may be passed between the battery connections. It is used for burning metals or obtaining the spectra of gases, and is designed to isolate the atmosphere in which the experiment is conducted, so as to eliminate accidental disturbing causes, and also to enable the experiment to take place in an atmosphere of any required condensation or tenuity.

spark-consumer (spärk′kon-sū″mėr), *n.* In a steam-engine, a spark-arrester.

sparked (spärkt), *a.* [< *spark*1 + *-ed*2.] Variegated. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

sparked-back (spärkt′bak), *a.* Having a streaked or variegated back; streaked-back: as, the *sparked-back* plover, the turnstone. [Local, Massachusetts.]

sparker (spär′kėr), *n.* [< *spark*1 + *-er*1.] Same as *spark-arrester*, 3.

sparkful† (spärk′fûl), *a.* [< *spark*1 + *-ful.*] Sparkish.

> Hitherto will our *sparkefull* youth laugh at their great grandfather's English. *Camden*, Remains, Languages.

sparkish (spär′kish), *a.* [< *spark*1 + *-ish*1. Cf. *spark*2.] Gay; jaunty; sprightly; showy; fine.

> I have been detained by a *sparkish* coxcomb, who pretended a visit to me. *Wycherley*, Country Wife, iv. 2.
>
> A daw, to be *sparkish*, trick'd himself up with all the gay feathers he could muster. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

sparkle (spär′kl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *sparkled*, ppr. *sparkling*. [Early mod. E. also *sparcle, sparckle;* < ME. *sparklen, spearclen, sperclen* (= MD. *sparckelen*); freq. of *spark*1. Cf. *sparkle, n.*] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To emit sparks; send off small ignited particles, as burning fuel, etc.—2. To shine as if giving out sparks; glitter; glisten; scintillate, literally or figuratively: as, a brilliant *sparkles;* a *sparkling* beauty; *sparkling* wit.

> The Sea seemed all of a Fire about us; for every sea that broke *sparkled* like Lightning.
> *Dampier*, Voyages, I. 414.
>
> The rosy sky,
> With one star *sparkling* through it like an eye.
> *Byron*, Don Juan, ii. 183.

Sparkling heat, such a heat as produces sparks; especially, a degree of heat in a piece of iron or steel that causes it to sparkle or emit sparks under the hammer; a welding-heat.—**Sparkling wine,** wine characterized by the presence or the emission of carbonic-acid gas in little bubbles which sparkle or glisten in the light. = **Syn. 1** and 2. *Scintillate, Glitter,* etc. (see *glare*[1], *v. i.*), coruscate.

II. *trans.* 1. To emit with coruscations; throw out sparklingly.

> The bright glister of their beames cleare
> Did *sparckle* forth great light.
> *Spenser,* F. Q., III. i. 32.

2. To scatter; disperse. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

> The riches of Darius was left alone, and lay *sparkled* abroade ouer all the fields.
> *J. Brende,* tr. of Quintus Curtius, III. 43.

3†. To sprinkle; spatter.

> The pauement of the temple is all *sparcled* with bludde.
> *Peter Martyr* (tr. in Eden's First Books on America, [ed. Arber, p. 196).

sparkle (spär'kl), *n.* [< ME. *sparkle, sparele,* with dim. *-le, -el,* < *spark*[1]; or < *sparkle, v.*] 1. A spark; an ignited or a luminous particle, or something comparable to it; a scintillation; a gleam.

> Foure gleedes han we, whiche I shal devyse,
> Avaunting, lying, anger, coveitiae,
> Thise foure *sparkles* longen unto elde.
> *Chaucer,* Prol. to Reeve's Tale, l. 31.
>
> And drove his heel into the smoulder'd log,
> That sent a blast of *sparkles* up the flue.
> *Tennyson,* Morte d'Arthur.

2. The act or state of sparkling; emission of sparks or scintillations; sparkling luminosity or luster: used literally or figuratively.

> Swift as the *sparkle* of a glancing star
> I shoot from heaven, to give him safe convoy.
> *Milton,* Comus, l. 80.
>
> A zeal and *sparkle* ran through every part of the paper.
> *G. S. Merriam,* S. Bowles, II. 359.

sparkleberry (spär'kl-ber"i), *n.* Same as *farkleberry.*

sparkler (spärk'lėr), *n.* [< *sparkle* + *-er*[1].] 1. A thing which or a person who sparkles; that which or one who gives off scintillations, as of light, beauty, or wit: often applied specifically to gems, especially the diamond.

> But what would you say, should you see a *Sparkler* shaking her elbow for a whole night together, and thumping the table with a dice-box? *Addison,* Guardian, No. 120.
>
> It [Mercury] keeps so near the sun . . . that very few people have ever seen the brilliant *sparkler.*
> *H. W. Warren,* Astronomy, p. 113.

2. One of various species of tiger-beetles (*Cicindela*): so called in allusion to their shining or sparkling appearance when running in the sunshine. See cuts under *Cicindela.*

sparkless (spärk'les), *a.* [< *spark*[1] + *-less.*] Free from sparks; not emitting sparks: as, a *sparkless* commutator. *Electric Review* (Eng.). XXVI. 203.

sparklessly (spärk'les-li), *adv.* Without the emission of sparks.

sparklet (spärk'let), *n.* [< *spark*[1] + *-let.*] A small spark, or minute sparkle; a scintillating speck. [Rare.]

sparkliness† (spärk'li-nes), *n.* Sparklingness; sparkling vivacity. *Aubrey,* Lives (John Suckling).

sparklingly (spärk'ling-li), *adv.* In a sparkling manner; with twinkling or vivid brilliancy.

sparklingness (spärk'ling-nes), *n.* The quality of being sparkling; vivid and twinkling luster.

spark-netting (spärk'net'ing), *n.* A spark-arrester or spark-consumer.

sparling[1] (spär'ling), *n.* [Also *sperling, spirling, sporling, spurling;* < ME. *sparlynge, sperlyng, sperlynge, spyrlynge* = MLG. *sperlink* = G. *spierling* (> OF. *esperlane, esperlan,* F. *éperlan;* ML. *sperlingus*), a smelt; cf. D. *spiering,* a smelt.] 1. A smelt. [Prov. Eng.]

> For sprats and *spurlings* for your house.
> *Tusser,* Husbandry.

2. A samlet; a smolt. [Wales.]

sparling[2] (spär'ling), *n.* [Also *starling;* < *spear*[1] + *-ling,* from the sharp, picked bill.] A tern or sea-swallow. [Prov. Eng.]

sparling-fowl (spär'ling-foul), *n.* The goosander or merganser, especially the female. *J. Latham.*

sparlire†, *n.* [ME., also *sparlyre, sperlire, sparlyuer, sperlyuer,* the calf of the leg, a muscle, < AS. *spærliru, sperlira, spearlira,* < *spær,* spare, + *lira,* fleshy part of the body without fat or bone: see *spare*[1] and *lire*[2].] The calf of the leg.

> Smyit thee the Lord with the moost yuel biel in knees, and in *sparlyuers.* *Wyclif,* Deut. xxviii. 35.

spar-maker (spär'mā'kėr), *n.* A carpenter whose special business is the making of masts, yards, etc.

Sparmannia (spär-man'i-ạ), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus filius, 1781), named after Andreas *Sparmann* or *Sparrmann,* a Swedish naturalist of the 18th century.] A genus of polypetalous plants, of the order *Tiliaceæ,* the linden family, and of the tribe *Tilieæ.* It is characterized by the outer stamens being without anthers, the numerous inner ones perfect, and by a globose or ovoid capsule which is echinate with rigid bristles. There are three species, natives of tropical or southern Africa. They are shrubs or trees with soft stellate pubescence, bearing toothed or lobed heart-shaped leaves and white flowers in small terminal umbelliform cymes which are surrounded by an involucre of short bracts. *S. Africana* is a handsome greenhouse-shrub reaching from 6 to 12 feet high, with ornamental long-stalked leaves and downy white flowers with yellow and brown sterile stamens. It produces a fiber of very fine texture, known as *African hemp,* and recommended for its strength and beautiful silver-gray color.

sparoid (spā'roid), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *Sparus* + *-oid.*] **I.** *a.* Resembling a sea-bream; of or pertaining to the *Sparidæ* in a bread sense. Also *sparidal.*—**Sparoid scales,** scales characteristic of sparoid fishes—thin, wide, with lines of growth proceeding from their hind border. *Agassiz.*

II. *n.* A sparoid fish.

Sparoidæ (spạ-roi'dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Sparidæ.*

sparple† (spär'pl), *v. t.* [Also *sparble;* < ME. *sparplen, sparpyllen,* < OF. *esparpeiller,* F. *éparpiller,* scatter, fly off like a butterfly, = Pr. *esparpillar* = It. *sparpagliare,* scatter, fly off like a butterfly. Cf. *disparple.*] To scatter; spread abroad; disperse.

> Thei made the renges to *sparble* a-brode.
> *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 396.

sparret, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *spar*[1].

sparrer (spär'ėr), *n.* One who spars; one who practises boxing. *Thackeray,* Adventures of Philip, vii.

sparrow (spar'ō), *n.* [< ME. *sparowe, sparuwe, sparewe, sparwe,* < AS. *spearwa, spearewa,* in early glosses *spearua,* = OHG. *sparo* (*sparw-*), *sparwe,* MHG. *spar* (MHG. dim. *sperline, sperling*) = Icel. *spörr* = Sw. *sparf* = Dan. *spurv* = Goth. *sparwa,* a sparrow; prob. from the root of *spur, spurn,* 'kick, quiver': see *spur.* Cf. MD. *sparwer, sperwer,* D. *sperwer* = MLG. *sparwer, sperwer* = OHG. *sparwari, sparwāri,* MHG. *sperwære, sparwære,* G. *sperber* (cf. It. *sparriere, sparaviere* = Pr. *esparvier* = OF. *espervier,* F. *épervier,* in ML. *sparrarius, sparaverius, esparrarius,* < OHG., cf. Sp. *espararán*), a sparrow-hawk, lit. 'sparrow-eagle,' the second element being OHG. *aro* (in comp. *-ari*), eagle: see *earn*[3]. Cf. *sparver, sparin.*] 1. The house-sparrow, *Passer domesticus,* a fringilline bird of Europe, which has been imported and naturalized in America, Australia, and other countries. It is about 6 inches long and 9¼ in extent of wings. The upper parts of the male are ashy-gray, boldly streaked on the back with black and bay; there is a dark-chestnut or mahogany spot on each side of the neck; the lesser wing-coverts are chestnut; the median are tipped with white, forming a wing-bar; the greater coverts and inner secondaries have a black field bordered with gray; and the lower parts are ashy or gray, with jet-black on the throat, spreading on the breast, and bordered on the side of the neck with white. The female is similar, but more plainly feathered, lacking the distinctive head-markings of the male. The sparrow is a conirostral granivorous bird, whose food is principally seeds and grain, yet it has been introduced in many countries for the purpose of destroying noxious insects. It is extremely hardy, pugnacious, and prolific, rearing several large broods annually. Of all birds the sparrow naturally attaches itself most closely to man, and easily modifies its habits to suit artificial conditions of environment. It is thus one of several animals, as rats, mice, and other vermin, well fitted to survive under whatever conditions man may offer or enforce; hence it wins in competition with the native birds of the foreign countries where it naturalizes, without as readily developing counteractive agencies to check its increase. It speedily becomes a pest wherever introduced, and seldom destroys noxious insects to any appreciable extent. It was brought into the United States from Germany about 1869, and is now probably more numerous than any single native bird. In New York city thousands of sparrows are sold and eaten as reed-birds. See cut under *Passer*[2].

2. Some or any fringilline bird resembling the sparrow, as *Passer montanus,* the tree-sparrow; one of various finches and buntings, mostly of plain coloration. In the United States the name is given, with a qualifying word, to very many small sparrow-like birds, mostly of homely streaked coloration. Chipping- or field-sparrows belong to the genus *Spizella;* crown-sparrows to *Zonotrichia;* fox-sparrows to *Passerella;* grasshopper-sparrows to *Coturniculus;* the grass-sparrow to *Poœcetes;* the lark-sparrow to *Chondestes;* sage-sparrows to *Amphispiza;* savanna-sparrows to *Passerculus;* seaside sparrows to *Ammodromus;* snow-sparrows to *Junco;* song-sparrows to *Melospiza.* See cuts under *Chondestes, Coturniculus, Embernagra, field-sparrow, grassfinch, sage-sparrow, savanna-sparrow, snowbird,* and *song-sparrow.*

3. Some little bird likened to or mistaken for a sparrow. Thus, the hedge-sparrow is the hedge-chanter, *Accentor modularis,* and some other warblers are loosely called *sparrows.*—**Bush-sparrow,** the hedge-sparrow, *Accentor modularis.*—**English sparrow,** the common European house-sparrow, *Passer domesticus:* so called in the United States. See def. 1. — **Green-tailed sparrow,** Blanding's finch. See *finch*[1].— **Java sparrow,** the rice-bird of Java, *Amadina* (*Munia* or *Padda*) *oryzivora,* about as large as the bobolink, of a bluish-gray color with pink bill and white ear-coverts: a well-known cage-bird. — **Sandwich sparrow,** a variety of the common savanna-sparrow found in Alaska. — **White-throated sparrow,** a crown-sparrow. (See also *field-sparrow, hedge-sparrow, hill-sparrow, house-sparrow, reed-sparrow, satin-sparrow, water-sparrow,* and other compounds noted in def. 2.)

Java Sparrow (*Padda oryzivora*).

sparrow-bill (spar'ō-bil), *n.* 1. The bill of a sparrow.—2. A kind of shoe-nail: the original form of *sparable.*

> Hob-nailes to serve the man i' th' moone,
> And *sparrowbils* to cloute Pan's shoone.
> *Dekker,* Londons Tempe.

sparrowblet (spar'ō-bl), *n.* Same as *sparrow-bill,* 2, *sparable.*

sparrow-grass (spar'ō-gràs), *n.* [A corruption, simulating *sparrow* + *grass,* of *sparagrass,* itself a corruption of *sparagus* for *asparagus.*] Asparagus. [Prov. or vulgar.]—**French sparrow-grass,** the sprouts of the spiked star-of-Bethlehem, *Ornithogalum Pyrenaicum,* sold to be eaten as asparagus. *Prior,* Popular Names of British Plants. [Prov. Eng.]

sparrow-hawk (spar'ō-hâk), *n.* [Also contr. *sparhawk;* < ME. *spar-hauk, sperhauk,* < AS. *spearhafoc, spearhabue, spærhabue* (= Icel. *sparrhaukr* = Sw. *sparfhök* = Dan. *spurvehög*), < *spearwa,* sparrow, + *hafoc,* hawk: see *sparrow* and *hawk*[1]. For the D., G., and Rom. names for 'sparrow-hawk,' see under *sparrow.*] 1. One of several small hawks which prey on sparrows and other small birds. (*a*) A hawk of the genus *Accipiter* or *Nisus.* In Great Britain the name is appropriated to *A. nisus,* or *Nisus fringillarius,* about 12 inches long, closely related to the sharp-shinned hawk of America. (*b*) In the United States, a hawk of the genus *Falco* and subgenus *Tinnunculus,* especially *F. (T.) sparverius,* which abounds in nearly all

European Sparrow-hawk (*Accipiter nisus*).

American Sparrow-hawk (*Falco sparverius*), adult male.

parts of the country, and is known in books as the *rusty-crowned falcon* and *prairie-hawk.* It is 10 or 11 inches long, and from 20 to 23 in extent of wings. The adult is ashy-blue on the crown, with a chestnut spot; on the back cinnamon-rufous, the male having few black marks or none, and the female numerous black bars. The wing-coverts in the male are ashy-blue, usually spotted with black; in the female cinnamon barred with black. The tail is bright-chestnut, in the male with a broad subterminal black band, and the outer feathers mostly white with black bars; in the female barred throughout with black. The under parts are white, variously tinted with buff or tawny, in the male with few black spots if any; in the female with many dark-brown stripes. The bill is dark horn-blue; the cere and feet are yellow or orange. It is an elegant and spirited falcon, breeding in hollows of trees, building no nest, but often taking possession of a woodpecker's hole. The female lays five, six, or seven

subspheroidal eggs, 1¼ inches long by 1 1/16 inches broad, of a buffy or pale-yellowish ground-color, spotted and splashed all over with dark brown. Several similar sparrow-hawks inhabit America, and various other species, of both the genera named, are found in most parts of the world.

2. In *silver-working*, a small anvil with two horns (one flat-sided and pyramidal, the other conical in form), held between the knees of the workman, for use in flanging, making bezels, etc.

sparrow-owl (spar'ō-oul), *n.* Any one of many small owls of the genus *Glaucidium*. Two occur in western parts of the United States, *G. gnoma*, the gnome-owl, and *G. ferrugineum*. See cut under *Glaucidium*.

sparrow-tail (spar'ō-tāl), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* Something formed like a sparrow's tail; a swallow-tail.

These long-tailed coats [in 1786] . . . were cut away in front to a *sparrow-tail* behind. *Fairholt*, Costume, I. 401.

II. *a.* Having a long skirt cut away at the sides and squared off at the end: as, a *sparrow-tail* coat (now usually called *swallow-tail*).

The lawyers in their blue *sparrow-tail* coats with brass buttons, which constituted then [about 1840] a kind of professional uniform, moved about with as much animation as uneasy jay-birds. *E. Eggleston*, The Graysons, xxvi.

sparrow-tongue† (spar'ō-tung), *n.* The knot-grass, *Polygonum aviculare*.

sparrowwort (spar'ō-wėrt), *n.* 1. Any plant of the genus *Passerina*.—2. A South African species of heath, *Erica Passerinæ*.

sparry (spär'i), *a.* [< *spar*[2] + *-y*[1].] Resembling spar; consisting of or abounding with spar; spathose.

As the rude cavern's *sparry* sides
When past the miner's taper glides. *J. Baillie.*

The rock . . . is a *sparry* iron ore, which turns reddish brown on exposure to the weather.
J. Croll, Climate and Time, p. 308.

Sparry iron, sparry iron ore, a carbonate of iron: same as *siderite*, 2. The clay-ironstones, or the clay-bands and black-bands of the coal and other formations, belong to this family of iron ores.

sparsate (spär'sāt), *a.* [< *sparse* + *-ate*[1].] In *entom.*, thinly scattered; sparse: as, *sparsate* punctures. [Rare.]

sparse (spärs), *a.* [< OF. *espars*, F. *épars* = Pg. *esparso*, scattered, < L. *sparsus*, pp. of *spargere*, scatter, sprinkle (> It. *spargere* = Sp. *esparcir* = Pg. *espargir*, scatter): see *sparge*. Cf. *sparse*, *v.*, *sperse*, *disperse*.] 1. Thinly scattered; dispersed round about; existing at considerable intervals; as used of population or the like, not dense. [*Sparse* has been regarded, falsely, as an Americanism, and has been objected to as being exactly equivalent to *scattered*, and therefore unnecessary. As a merely qualifying adjective, however, it is free from the possible ambiguity inherent in the participial form and consequent verbal implication of *scattered*.]

A *sparse* remnant of yellow leaves falling slowly athwart the dark evergreens. *George Eliot*, Middlemarch, ix.

The *sparse* populations of new districts.
Sir C. W. Dilke, Probs. of Greater Britain, ii. 1.

Halley . . . was one of the first to discuss the possible luminosity of *sparse* masses of matter in space.
Nineteenth Century, XXVI. 788.

2. In *bot.*, scattered; placed distantly or irregularly without any apparent or regular order: applied to branches, leaves, peduncles, etc.—3. In *zoöl.*, spare or remote, as spots or other markings; scattered irregularly; few or scanty, as hairs or other appendages.

sparse† (spärs), *v. t.* [< OF. *esparser*, *esparcer*, < L. *sparsus*, pp. of *spargere*, scatter: see *sparse*, *a.* Cf. *sperse*, *disperse*, *sparge*.] To disperse; scatter.

As when the hollow flood of aire in Zephires checks doth swell,
And *sparseth* all the gathered clouds.
Chapman, Iliad, xi. 268.

He [God] opens his hand wide, he *sparseth* abroad his blessings, and fills all things living with his plenteousness. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, II. 418.

sparsedly† (spär'sed-li), *adv.* In a scattered manner; dispersedly; sparsely. *Imp. Dict.*

sparsely (spärs'li), *adv.* 1. In a scattered or sparse manner; scantily; widely apart, as regards population, etc.; thinly.

The country between Trinity river and the Mississippi is *sparsely* settled, containing less than one inhabitant to the square mile. *Olmsted*, Texas, p. 365.

2. In *bot.* and *zoöl.*, so as to be sparse, thin, few, or scanty; sparely or sparingly. See *sparse*, *a.*, 2, 3.

sparseness (spärs'nes), *n.* The state of being sparse; scattered condition; wide separation: as, *sparseness* of population.

The *sparseness* of the wires in the magnet coils and the use of the single cup battery were to me . . . obvious marks of defect. *The Century*, XXXV. 931.

sparsile (spär'sil), *a.* [< LL. *sparsilis*, < L. *sparsus*, pp. of *spargere*, scatter: see *sparse*.] Scattered; sparse.—**Sparsile star**, in *astron.*, a star not included in a constellation-figure.

sparsity (spär'si-ti), *n.* [< *sparse* + *-ity*.] The state of being sparse or scattered about; freedom from closeness or compactness; relative fewness.

At receptions where the *sparsity* of the company permits the lady of the house to be seen, she is commonly visible on a sofa, surrounded by visitors in a half-circle.
Howells, Venetian Life, xxi.

spart (spärt), *n.* [= F. *sparte* = Sp. Pg. *esparto* = It. *sparto*, < L. *spartum*, < Gr. σπάρτον, Spanish broom; a particular use of σπάρτον, a rope, cable; cf. σπάρτη, a rope. Cf. *esparto*.] 1†. A plant of the broom kind; broom.

The nature of *spart* or Spanish broome.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, bk. xix. (*Davies.*)

2. A rush, *Juncus articulatus*, and other species. [Prov. Eng.]

spartaite (spär'tā-īt), *n.* [< *Sparta* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] A variety of calcite or calcium carbonate, containing some manganese. It is found in Sparta, Sterling Hill, New Jersey.

Spartan (spär'tan), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Spartanus*, < *Sparta*, < Gr. Σπάρτη, Sparta, Lacedæmon.] **I.** *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to Sparta or Lacedæmon, the capital of Laconia, or the ancient kingdom of Sparta or Lacedæmon (Laconia), in the Peloponnesus; Lacedæmonian; specifically, belonging to the branch of the ancient Dorian race dominant in Laconia.—2. Noting characteristics distinctive of, or considered as distinctive of, the ancient Spartans.

Lycurgus . . . sent the Poet Thales from Creet to prepare and mollifie the *Spartan* surlinesse with his smooth songs and odes, the better to plant among them law and civility. *Milton*, Areopagitica.

Spartan dog, a bloodhound; hence, a cruel or bloodthirsty person.

O *Spartan dog*,
More fell than anguish, hunger, or the sea!
Shak., Othello, v. 2. 361.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Sparta or Laconia; a Lacedæmonian; specifically (as opposed to *Lacedæmonian* in a narrower sense), a member of that branch of the ancient Dorian race which conquered Laconia and established the kingdom of Sparta, celebrated for its military success and prestige, due to the rigid discipline enforced upon all Spartans from early childhood; a Spartiate.

Spartanism (spär'tan-izm), *n.* [< *Spartan* + *-ism*.] The distinguishing spirit or a characteristic practice or quality of the ancient Spartans. See *Spartan*.

sparteine (spär'tē-in), *n.* [< *Spart(ium)* + *-e-* + *-ine*.] A liquid alkaloid ($C_{15}H_{26}N_2$) obtained from the common broom, *Cytisus* (*Spartium*) *scoparius*. In small doses (.02 to .05 gram) it stimulates the action of the vagus, and is used medicinally in the form of the sulphate in place of digitalis; it acts more quickly than the latter drug, but not as powerfully.

sparterie (spär'tėr-i), *n.* [< F. *sparterie*, < Sp. *esparteria*, < *esparto*, Spanish grass, broom: see *esparto*, *spart*.] In *com.*, a collective name for articles manufactured from esparto and its fiber, as mats, nets, cordage, and ropes.

spart-grass (spärt'gràs), *n.* Same as *spart*, 2; also, a cord-grass, *Spartina stricta*. *Britten and Holland*, Eng. Plant Names.

sparth†, *n.* [< ME. *sparth*, *sparthe*, *sperthe*, an ax, a battle-ax, < Icel. *spartha*, a kind of Irish ax; perhaps akin to *spear*.] A battle-ax, or perhaps in some cases a mace.

tte hath a *sparth* of twenti pound of wighte.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1662.

At his saddle-gerthe was a good steel *sperthe*,
Full ten pound weight and more.
Scott, Eve of St. John.

Spartiate (spär'ti-āt), *n.* [F., < L. *Spartiates*, < Gr. Σπαρτιάτης, a Spartan, < Σπάρτη, Sparta: see *Spartan*.] A citizen of Sparta; an ancient Laconian of the Dorian race. See *Spartan*.

Aristotle recognizes only one thousand families of the ancient *Spartiates*; and their landed possessions, the very groundwork of their state and its discipline, had in great measure passed into the hands of women.
Von Ranke, Univ. Hist. (trans.), p. 360.

Spartina (spär'ti-nä), *n.* [NL. (Von Schreber, 1789), so called from the tough leaves; < Gr. σπαρτίνη, a cord, < σπάρτη, σπάρτον, a rope or cord.] A genus of grasses, of the tribe *Paniceæ*. It is characterized by flowers with three glumes and a thread-shaped two-cleft style, grouped in dense one-sided commonly numerous and divergent panicled spikes with the rachis prolonged beyond the uppermost spikelet. There are 7 species, natives mostly of salt-marshes; one, *S. stricta*, is widely dispersed along the shores of America, Europe, and Africa; four others are found in the United States, one in South America beyond the tropics, and one in the islands of Tristan da Cunha, St. Paul, and Amsterdam. They are rigid reed-like grasses rising from a tufted or creeping base, with scaly rootstocks, very smooth sheaths, and long convolute leaves sometimes flattened at the base. Book-names for the species are *marsh-grass*, *cord-grass*, and *salt-grass*; four of them are among the most conspicuous maritime grasses of the United States. *S. polystachya*, the largest species, a stately plant with a broad stiff panicle often of fifty spikes, is known locally on the coast as *creek-thatch* and *creek-stuff*, from its growth in creeks or inlets of salt water, and from its use, when cut, as a cover for stacks of salt-hay and as bedding in stables. (See also *salt reed-grass*, under *reed-grass*.) *S. cynosuroides* is the cord-grass of fresh-water lakes and rivers, smaller, attaining a height of about 6 feet; it occurs from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and in great quantities along the Mississippi; a superior brown wrapping-paper has been made from it. *S. juncea*, a low turf-forming species with diminutive three- to five-forked inflorescence, sometimes called *rush salt-grass*, covers large tracts of salt-marsh on the Atlantic coast, is recommended for binding wet sands, and yields a tough fiber from its leaves. *S. stricta*, the salt-marsh grass, with very different inflorescence, bears its numerous branches rigidly appressed into a single long and slender erect spike, or sometimes two, when it is called *twin-spike grass*. It is said to be also used as a durable thatch; it is succulent and is eagerly eaten by cattle, imparting to their milk, butter, and flesh a strong rancid flavor locally known as a "thatchy" taste.

Spartium (spär'shi-um), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1737), < L. *spartum*, *sparton*, < Gr. σπάρτον, Spanish broom: see *spart*, *esparto*.] A genus of leguminous plants, of the tribe *Genisteæ*, type of the subtribe *Spartieæ*. It is distinguished from the related genus *Genista* by a somewhat spathaceous calyx with very short teeth, by acuminate and incurved keel-petals, and by a narrower pod. The only species, *S. junceum*, is a native of the Mediterranean region and of the Canary Islands, known as *Spanish broom*, now naturalized in various parts of tropical America and long cultivated in gardens. It is a shrub with numerous long, straight, rush-like branches, which are green, polished, and round—not angular like the similar branches of the Irish broom. They are commonly without leaves; when these are present, they are composed each of a single leaflet and are without stipules. The handsome pea-like flowers form terminal racemes; they are yellow, fragrant, and highly attractive to bees, and are the source of a yellow dye. The branches are used to make baskets and fasten vines in vineyards; they yield by maceration a fiber which is made into cord and thread, and in Italy and Spain into cloth. The seeds in small doses are diuretic and tonic; in large, emetic and cathartic.

sparto† (spär'tō), *n.* Same as *esparto*.

spar-torpedo (spär'tôr-pē″dō), *n.* A torpedo secured to the end of a spar, rigged outboard of a vessel, and arranged to be fired on coming into contact with another vessel. Sometimes called *pole-torpedo*.

Sparus (spā'rus), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1766), < L. *sparus*, < Gr. σπάρος, a kind of fish, the gilthead.] 1. The name-giving genus of *Sparidæ*, whose longest-known representative is the gilthead of Europe: used at first in a very comprehensive sense, embracing many heterogeneous species belonging to a number of modern families, but now restricted to the gilthead and very closely related species, typical of the family *Sparidæ*. See cut under *porgy*.—2. [*l. c.*] A fish of this or some related genus; a spar.

sparve (spärv), *n.* [A dial. form of *sparrow*, ult. < AS. *spearwa*: see *sparrow*.] A sparrow: still locally applied to the hedge-sparrow, *Accentor modularis*. [Cornwall, Eng.]

sparver† (spär'vėr), *n.* [Also *esparrer*; early mod. E. also *sparrier*, *sparriour*, *sperver*, *sparvill*; < OF. *esperrier*, *esprerier*, the furniture of a bed; perhaps a transferred use of *esparrier*, *esperrier*, a sweep-net, which is a fig. use of *esperrier*, a sparrow-hawk: see *sparrow*, and cf. *parilion*, ult. < L. *papilio*(*n*-), a butterfly.] 1. The canopy of a bed, or the canopy and curtains taken together.

I will that my . . . daughter have the *sparver* of my bedde. *Sir T. Elyot*, The Governour, App. A.

2. In *her.*, a tent.

sparviour†, *n.* Same as *sparrer*.

sparwe†, *n.* A Middle English form of *sparrow*.

spary† (spār'i), *a.* [< *spare*[1] + *-y*[1].] Sparing.

Homer, being otherwise *sparie* ynough in speaking of pictures and colours, yet commendeth the ships painted therwith. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xxxiii. 7.

spasm (spazm), *n.* [Early mod. E. *spasme*; < F. *spasme* = Pr. *espasme* = Sp. Pg. *espasmo* = It. *spasimo*, *spasmo*, < L. *spasmus*, < Gr. σπασμός, also σπάσμα, a spasm, < σπᾶν, draw, pull, pluck, tear, rend. Cf. *span*[1], *spaec*, from the same ult. root.] 1. Excessive muscular contraction. When this is persistent, it is called *tonic spasm*; when it consists of alternating contractions and relaxations, it is called *clonic spasm*. A spasm of one side of the body is called *hemispasm*; a spasm of some particular part, as one arm, or one side of the face, is called a *monospasm*.

2. In general, any sudden transitory movement of a convulsive character, voluntary or involuntary; an abnormally energetic action or phase of feeling; a wrenching strain or effort:

as, a *spasm* of industry, of grief, of fright, etc.; a *spasm* of pain or of coughing.

The *spasms* of Nature are centuries and ages, and will tax the faith of short-lived men. Slowly, slowly the Avenger comes, but comes surely. *Emerson*, Fugitive Slave Law.

Bronchial spasm, the spasmodic contraction of the muscular coat of the bronchial tubes which is the essential element of asthma.—**Carpopsdal, clonic, cynic, histrionic spasm.** See the adjectives.—**Functional spasm**, a general term for the nervous disorders of artisans and writers, as writers' cramp, etc. Usually called *occupation neurosis*.—**Habit spasm**, a trick of winking, jerking the head, sudden brief grinning, making a sudden short vocal noise, running out the tongue, and similar acts of half-voluntary aspect, occurring at intervals long or short. Also called *habit chorea*.—**Inspiratory spasm**, a spasmodic contraction of all or nearly all the inspiratory muscles.—**Mobile spasm**, tonic spasm of varying intensity in the various muscles of a part, causing slow, irregular movements of the part, especially conspicuous in the hands. Sometimes the movements are quick. In rare cases it comes on without preceding hemiplegia; it may then, as in other cases, be called *athetosis*. Also called, when following hemiplegia, *spastic hemiplegia* and *post-hemiplegic chorea*.—**Nictitating spasm.** See *nictitate*.—**Nodding spasm.** Same as *salaam convulsion* (which see, under *salaam*).—**Retrocollic spasm.** See *retrocollic*.—**Saltatorial spasm**, a form of clonic spasm of the legs, coming on when the patient attempts to walk, causing jumping movements.—**Spasm of accommodation**, spasm of the ciliary muscle, producing accommodation for near objects.—**Spasm of the chest**, angina pectoris.—**Spasm of the glottis**, spasmodic contraction of the laryngeal muscles such as to close the glottis. See *child-crowing*, and *laryngismus stridulus* (under *laryngismus*).—**Tetanic spasm.** Same as *tonic spasm*.

spasmatic (spaz-mat'ik), *a.* [= F. *spasmatique* = Sp. *espasmático*, < ML. *spasmaticus*, < Gr. σπάσμα(τ-), a spasm: see *spasm*.] Same as *spasmodic*.

spasmatical (spaz-mat'i-kal), *a.* [< *spasmatic* + *-al*.] Same as *spasmodic*.

The Ligaments and Sinews of my Love to you have been so strong that they were never yet subject to such *spasmaticol* Shrinkings and Convulsions.
Howell, Letters, ii. 20.

spasmatomancy (spaz'mä-tō-man-si), *n.* [< Gr. σπάσμα(τ-), a spasm, + μαντεία, divination.] Divination from spasmodic or involuntary movements, as of the muscles, features, or limbs.

The treatises [on physiognomy] also contain occasional digressions on onychomancy, . . . *spasmatomancy*, etc.
Encyc. Brit., XIX. 4.

spasmodic (spaz-mod'ik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *spasmodique* = Sp. *espasmódica* = Pg. *espasmadico* = It. *spasmadico*, < NL. **spasmodicus*, < Gr. σπασμώδης, σπασματώδης, convulsive. spasmodic, < σπασμός, σπάσμα(τ-), a spasm, + εἶδος, form.] **I.** *a.* 1. Pertaining to, of the nature of, or characterized by spasm; affected by spasm or spasms; convulsive: as, *spasmodic* movements; *spasmodic* asthma; a *spasmadic* person.—2. Attended by or manifesting procedure by fits and starts; jerky; overstrained; high-strung; rhapsodical: as, *spasmodic* action or efforts; *spasmodic* utterance or literature.—**Spasmodic asthma**, true asthma caused by spasm of the bronchial tubes, as distinguished from other forms of paroxysmal dyspnœa, as from heart disease.—**Spasmodic cholera**, Asiatic cholera with severe cramps.—**Spasmodic croup.** See *croup*[1].—**Spasmodic school**, a group of British authors of the middle of the nineteenth century, including Philip Bailey, George Gilfillan, and Alexander Smith, whose writings were considered to be distinguished by an overstrained and unnatural style. The name, however, properly has a much more extensive scope, being exemplified more or less in nearly all times and countries, both in literature and in art.

The so-called *spasmodic school* of poetry, whose peculiarities first gained for it a hasty reputation, and then, having suffered under closer critical examination, it almost as speedily dropped out of mind again.
Encyc. Brit., XXII. 172.

Spasmodic stricture, a stricture, as of the urethra, vagina, or rectum, caused by spasmodic muscular contraction, and not permanent, or involving any organic lesion.—**Spasmodic tabes**, spastic paraplegia, or lateral sclerosis.

II. *n.* Same as *antispasmodic*. [Rare.]

spasmodical (spaz-mod'i-kal), *a.* [< *spasmadic* + *-al*.] Same as *spasmodic*.

spasmodically (spaz-mod'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a spasmodic manner; by fits and starts; by spasmodic action or procedure.

Gradual oscillations of the land are, in the long run, of far greater importance in the economy of nature than those abrupt movements which occur *spasmodically*.
Huxley, Physiography, p. 205.

spasmodist (spaz'mō-dist), *n.* [< *spasmad-ic* + *-ist*.] One who acts spasmodically; a person whose work is of a spasmodic character, or marked by an overstrained and unnatural manner. [Rare.]

De Meyer and the rest of the *spasmodists* [in music].
Poe, Marginalia, xxxvii. (*Davies*.)

spasmology (spas-mol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. σπασμός, a spasm, + *-λογία*, < λέγειν, speak: see *-ology*.] In *pathol.*, scientific knowledge of spasms.

spasmotoxin (spas-mō-tok'sin), *n.* [< Gr. σπασμός, a spasm, + E. *toxin*.] A toxin of unknown composition, obtained by Brieger in 1887 from cultures of bacillus tetani.

spasmus (spas'mus), *n.* [L.: see *spasm*.] Spasm.—**Spasmus nutans.** Same as *salaam convulsion* (which see, under *salaam*).

spastic (spas'tik), *a.* [< Gr. σπαστικός, drawing, pulling, stretching, < σπᾶν, draw, pull: see *spasm*.] **1.** In *med.*, pertaining or relating to spasm; spasmodic: as, *spastic* contractions; *spastic* remedies.—2. In *zoöl.*, convulsive, as an infusorian; of or pertaining to the *Spastica*.—**Spastic albuminuria**, albuminuria dependent upon a convulsive attack.—**Spastic anemia**, local anemia or ischemia from spastic contraction of the arteries of the part.—**Spastic hemiplegia**, mobile spasm following hemiplegia. See under *spasm*.—**Spastic infantile paralysis.** See *paralysis*.—**Spastic paralysis**, paralysis with muscular rigidity and increase of reflexes.—**Spastic spinal paralysis, spastic pseudoparalysis, spastic pseudoparesis.** See *paralysis*.

Spastica (spas'ti-kä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. σπαστικός, drawing, pulling, stretching: see *spastic*.] In Perty's system of classification, a division of ciliate infusorians, containing those which contract and change form with a jerk. There were 4 families—*Urcolarina*, *Ophrydina*, *Vorticellina*, and *Vaginifera*.

spastically (spas'ti-kal-i), *adv.* In a spastic manner.

spasticity (spas-tis'i-ti), *n.* [< *spastic* + *-ity*.] **1.** A state of spasm.—2. Tendency to or capability of suffering spasm.

spat[1] (spat), *n.* [A var. of *spot*.] A spot; stain; place. [Scotch.]

spat[1] (spat), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *spatted*, ppr. *spatting*. [A var. of *spot*, prob. in part < D. *spatten*, spot: see *spot*. Cf. *spatter*.] To spatter; defile.

Thy mind is spotted, *spatted*, spilt;
Thy soule is soyld with sinne.
Kendall, Flowers of Epigrammes (1577). (*Nares*.)

spat[2] (spat), *n.* [Prob., like the similar D. *spat*, a speck, spot, = Sw. *spott*, spittle, etc. (see *spot*), from the root of *spit*[2] (cf. *spat*[1]): see *spit*[2].] The spawn of shell-fish; specifically, the spawn of the oyster; also, a young oyster, or young oysters collectively, up to about the time of their becoming set, or fixed to some support. See *spawn*, *n.*, 2.

Oyster *spat* may be reared from artificially fertilized eggs.
The American, VII. 75.

spat[2] (spat), *v.*; pret. and pp. *spatted*, ppr. *spatting*. [< *spat*[2], *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* To spawn, as an oyster; shed spat.

The surfaces upon which *spatting* occurs must be kept as free as possible from sediment and organic growths.
Science, VI. 465.

II. *trans.* To shed or emit (spawn), as an oyster.

spat[3] (spat), *n.* [In the sense 'blow' (def. 1), cf. *spot;* in part prob. imitative, like *pat*.] **1.** A light blow or slap. [Local.]—2. A large drop; a spatter: as, two or three *spats* of rain fell.—3. A petty contest; a little quarrel or dissension. [U. S.]

They was pretty apt to have *spats*.
H. B. Stowe, Oldtown, p. 33.

spat[3] (spat), *v.*; pret. and pp. *spatted*, ppr. *spatting*. [< *spat*[3], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* To give a light blow to, especially with the flat of the hand; strike lightly; slap: as, to *spat* dough; to *spat* one's hands together.

The little Isabel leaped up and down, *spatting* her hands.
S. Judd, Margaret.

II. *intrans.* To engage in a trivial quarrel or dispute; have a petty contest. [U. S.]

spat[4] (spat). A preterit of *spit*[2].

spat[5] (spat), *n.* [Also *spatt;* usually or only in pl. *spats, spatts;* abbr. of *spatterdashes*.] A gaiter or legging. [Scotland and North of England.]

Cloth gaiters seem to have revived, after about thirty years of disuse, and are now called *spats*.
N. and Q., 7th ser., VI. 87.

A pair of black *spats* covering broad flat feet.
N. Macleod, The Starling, iii.

Spatangida (spā-tan'ji-dä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Spatangus* + *-ida*.] The spatangoid sea-urchins, as distinguished from *Clypeastrida*. See *Spatangoida*.

Spatangidæ (spā-tan'ji-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Spatangus* + *-idæ*.] A family of irregular sea-urchins, typified by the genus *Spatangus;* the heart-urchins. The mouth is eccentric, transverse, or reniform, and without dentary apparatus; there are petaloid ambulacra, of which the anterior one is unpaired; semitæ or fascioles are always present; and the figure is oval or cordate. This is the leading family of the order, divided mainly by the characters of the ambulacra and semitæ into several subfamilies (some of which rank as separate families with some authors), as *Ananchytinæ*, *Brissinæ*, *Lesskiinæ*, and others. See cuts under *Spatangoida* and *Spatangus*, with others there noted. Also called *Brissidæ*.

Spatangina (spat-an-jī'nä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Spatangus* + *-ina*[2].] **1.** The spatangoid sea-urchins, as an order of petalostichous echinoids contrasted with *Clypeastrina*.—2. Same as *Spatanginæ*.

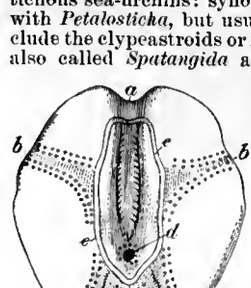
Spatanginæ (spat-an-jī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Spatangus* + *-inæ*.] One of several subfamilies of *Spatangidæ*, including the genus *Spatangus* and closely related forms, as *Lovenia*, *Breynia*, etc.

spatangite (spā-tan'jīt), *n.* [< *Spatangus* + *-ite*[2].] A fossil spatangoid. See *Dysasteridæ*, and cut under *Ananchytes*.

spatangoid (spā-tang'goid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Spatangus* + *-oid*.] **I.** *a.* Resembling a heart-urchin; related to *Spatangus;* of or pertaining to the *Spatangidæ* in a broad sense.

II. *n.* A spatangoid sea-urchin; a heart-urchin.

Spatangoida, Spatangoidea (spat-ang-goi'dä, -dē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *spatangoid*.] The *Spatangidæ*, in a broad sense, as an order of petalostichous sea-urchins: synonymous in some uses with *Petalosticha*, but usually restricted to exclude the clypeastroids or flat sea-urchins: then also called *Spatangida* and *Spatangina*. The forms are numerous; most of them fall in the family *Spatangidæ* as usually limited, from which the *Cassidulidæ* are distinguished by the absence of semitæ and other approaches to the regular sea-urchins. The form of the spatangoids is various, and only a part of them have a cordate figure. Some are quite elongate, and may even bear a sort of beak or rostrum, as in the genus *Pourtalesia*. The tendency is away from radiism and toward a sort of bilateral symmetry, as evidenced by the disposition of five ambulacra in two groups, an anterior trivium—under the odd ambulacrum of which is the mouth—and a posterior bivium, in relation with which is the anus. The odd anterior ambulacrum often aborts, leaving apparently but four ambulacra on the upper surface; in other cases it is disproportionally enlarged. The ambulacra are always petaloid; semitæ are not recognized outside this group, and occur nearly throughout it (but not in *Cassidulidæ* and the fossil *Dysasteridæ*); the spines are very variable, and few or many, but always slender or fine, sometimes like hairs of great length. The genital and ocular plates are centric; there are no Polian vesicles, and four kinds of pedicels or tube-feet occur, of which the semital are always different from the two or three kinds of ambulacral feet. See cuts under *Ananchytes*, *Echinocardium*, *petalostichous*, *semita*, and *Spatangus*.



Amphidotus cordatus (or *Echinocardium cordatum*), one of the *Spatangoida*, viewed from above.
a, anterior ambulacrum, forming with *b*, *b*, anterolateral ambulacra, the trivium; *c*, *c*, two posterolateral ambulacra, forming the bivium; *d*, madreporic tubercle surrounded by genital pores; *e*, intrapetalous semita or fasciole; *f*, circumanal semita.

Spatangus (spā-tang'gus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. σπατάγγης, a sea-urchin.] **1.** The representative genus of the family *Spatangidæ*, and a type form of the irregular sea-urchins called *Spatangoida*.—2. [*l. c.*] A species of this genus: as, the violet *spatangus*, *S. purpureus*.


Violet Spatangus (*S. purpureus*). One half shown with its spines removed.

spatch-cock (spach'kok), *n.* [Usually supposed to stand for **despatch-cock*, meaning 'a cock quickly done'; but such a formation is irregular, and no record of it exists. There is prob. some confusion with *spitchcock*, q. v.] A fowl killed and immediately broiled, as for some sudden occasion. [Colloq., Eng.]

spate (spāt), *n.* [Also *spait, speat;* appar. < Ir. *speid*, a great river-flood.] A natural outpour of water; a flood; specifically, a sudden flood or freshet, as from a swollen river or lake. [Originally Scotch.]

Down the water wi' speed she rins,
While tears in *spaits* fa' fast frae her eie.
Jock o' the Side (Child's Ballads, VI. 82).

Mr. Scrope held that whole spawning-beds are swept away by *spates* on the Tweed.
Quarterly Rev., CXXVI. 361.

The Avon . . . running yellow in *spate*, with the recent heavy rains.
W. Black, House-boat, xix.

spate-bone†, *n.* Same as *spade-bone*.

Some afterwards set up on a window a painted Mastiff-dog gnawing the *spate-bone* of a shoulder of mutton.
Fuller, Ch. Hist., V. i. 32. (*Davies*.)

spatha (spā′thạ), *n.*; pl. *spathæ* (-thē). [< L. *spatha*, < Gr. σπάθη, a broad flat blade, a broadsword: see *spathe.*] 1. A broadsword, thin, pointed, and double-edged, such as was used by the Franks and kindred peoples.

The British swords, called *spathæ*, were large, long, and heavy. *Encyc. Brit.*, IX. 69.

2. In *bot.*, same as *spathe.*

spathaceous (spā-thā′shius), *a.* [< *spathe* + *-aceous.*] In *bot.*, spathe-bearing; furnished with or of the nature of a spathe.

spathal (spā′thạl), *a.* [< *spathe.* + *-al.*] In *bot.*, inclosed in or furnished with a spathe: as, *spathal* flowers.

spathe (spāᴛʜ), *n.* [< L. *spatha*, < Gr. σπάθη, a broad flat blade, a broadsword, a broad rib, the shoulder-blade, the stem of a leaf, the spathe of a flower, a spatula. Hence ult. (< Gr.) E. *spade*[1], *spade*[2], *spatula*, *spatule*, *spattle*[2], *spaddle*, *spittle*[3], etc.] 1. In *bot.*, a peculiar often large and colored bract, or pair of bracts, which subtend or envelop a spadix, as in palms and arums. The name is also given to the peculiar several-leafed involucre of iris and allied plants. See *spadix*, 1, and cuts under *Araceæ*, *Indian turnip* (under *Indian*), *Monstera*, *Peltandra*, and *Symplocarpus.* 2. In *zoöl.*, some spatulate or spoon-shaped part.

spathebill (spāᴛʜ′bil), *n.* The spoon-billed sandpiper, *Eurynorhynchus pygmæus.* *G. Cuvier* (trans.). See cut under *Eurynorhynchus.*

spathed (spāᴛʜd), *a.* [< *spathe* + *-ed*[2].] In *bot.*, surrounded or furnished with a spathe; spathaceous.

Spathegaster (spath-ē-gas′tėr), *n.* [NL. (Hartig, 1840), < Gr. σπάθη, a blade, + γαστήρ, the stomach.] 1. A spurious genus of hymenopterous gall-insects, containing dimorphic forms of *Neuroterus*, the name being retained as distinctive of such forms.—2. A genus of syrphid flies. *Schiner*, 1868. Also *Spatigaster* (Schiner, 1862), *Spathiogaster* (Loew, 1843), *Spaziyaster* and *Spazogaster* (Rondani, 1843).

spathegastric (spath-ē-gas′trik), *a.* [< *Spathegaster* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to *Spathegaster* (sense 1): as, a *spathegastric* form.

Spathelia (spā-thē′li-ạ), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1752), perhaps so called from its resemblance to a palm-tree; < Gr. σπάθη, a blade, spathe, petiole of a palm-tree: see *spathe.*] A genus of polypetalous trees, of the order *Simarubaceæ* and tribe *Picramniceæ.* It is characterized by polygamous flowers without the disk usually present in the order, five stamens alternate to the petals, and a three-angled ovary with two pendulous ovules in each of its three cells. There are 3 species, natives of the West Indies, extending perhaps into Mexico. They are lofty and handsome trees with an erect unbranched trunk, destitute of the bitter principle which pervades *Picramnia*, the next related genus, and many others of the order, and in many respects, as in the ovary, resembling *Boswellia*, the frankincense-tree, of the order *Burseraceæ.* They bear odd-pinnate alternate leaves, composed of numerous linear-oblong or sickle-shaped leaflets with a toothed or gland-bearing margin, and cymose clusters of red short-pedicelled flowers, disposed in elongated terminal panicles. The fruit is a somewhat elliptical three-angled and three-winged drupe, with a three-celled and three-seeded stone perforated with resin-bearing canals. *S. simplex* is the mountain-pride or mountain-green of the West Indies, a handsome tree with slender trunk rising from 20 to 50 feet, its leaves and its powdery inflorescence each several feet long.

spathella (spā-thel′ạ), *n.* [NL., dim. of L. *spatha*, a blade, NL. a spathe: see *spathe.*] In *bot.*: (*a*†) A glume in grasses. (*b*) See *spathilla.*

spathic (spath′ik), *a.* [< G. *spath*, spar (see *spaad*), + *-ic.*] In *mineral.*, having an even lamellar or flatly foliated structure.—**Spathic iron, spathic iron ore**, carbonate of iron: same as *siderite*, 2.

spathiform (spath′i-fôrm), *a.* [< G. *spath*, spar, + L. *forma*, form.] Resembling spar in form: as, the ocherous and *spathiform* varieties of uranite.

spathilla (spā-thil′ạ), *n.*; pl. *spathillæ* (-ē). [NL., dim. of *spatha*, a spathe: see *spathe.* Cf. *spathella.*] In *bot.*, a secondary or diminutive spathe in a spathaceous inflorescence, as in palms. Also, sometimes, *spathella.*

When the spadix is compound or branching, as in Palms, there are smaller spathes, surrounding separate parts of the inflorescence, to which the name *spathellæ* has sometimes been given. *Encyc. Brit.*, IV. 120.

spathing (spā′ᴛʜing), *n.* Same as *spaying.*

spathiopyrite (spath″i-ō-pī′rīt), *n.* [< Gr. σπάθιον, dim. of σπάθη, a broad blade, + E. *pyrite.*] Same as *safflorite.*

spathose[1] (spā′thōs), *a.* [< *spathe* + *-ose.*] In *bot.*, relating to or formed like a spathe; spathaceous; spathal.

spathose[2] (spath′ōs), *a.* [< G. *spath*, spar (see *spathic*), + *-ose.*] In *mineral.*, sparry; of the nature of spar; occurring in broad plates or lamellæ; foliated in texture.—**Spathose iron**, spathic iron.

spathous (spā′thus), *a.* [< *spathe* + *-ous.*] In *bot.*, same as *spathose*[1].

spathulate (spath′ū-lāt), *a.* Same as *spatulate.*

Spathulea (spā-thū′lē-ạ), *n.* Same as *Spatula*, 3.

Spathura (spā-thū′rạ), *n.* [NL. (Gould, 1850), < Gr. σπάθη, a blade, + οὐρά, a tail.] A remarkable genus of *Trochilidæ*, containing hummingbirds with the lateral tail-feathers long-exserted, narrowed, and then dilated into a spatule or racket at the end, and with conspicuous legmuffs. There are 4 or 5 species, as *S. underwoodi*, also called *Steganurus spatuligera.*

Racket-tailed Humming-bird (*Spathura underwoodi*).

spatial (spā′shạl), *a.* [Also *spacial*; < L. *spatium*, space: see *space.*] Of, pertaining to, or relating to space; existing in or connected with space.

We have an intuition of objects in space: that is, we contemplate objects as made up of *spatial* parts, and apprehend their *spatial* relations by the same act by which we apprehend the objects themselves.
Whewell, Philos. of Inductive Sciences, I. p. xx.

The ascertaining of a fixed *spatial* order among objects supposes that certain objects are at rest or occupy the same position. *J. Sully*, Outlines of Psychol., p. 160.

To analyze the United States of America as a *spacial* extent. *H. N. Day*, Logic, p. 175.

spatiality (spā-shi-al′i-ti), *n.* [Also *spaciality*; < *spatial* + *-ity.*] Spatial character; extension.

So far, all we have established or sought to establish is the existence of the vague form or quale of *spatiality* as an inseparable element bound up with the other qualitative peculiarities of each and every one of our sensations.
W. James, Mind, XII. 10.

spatially (spā′shạl-i), *adv.* Having reference to or as regards space. Also written *spacially.*

Usually we have more trouble to discriminate the quality of an impression than to fix it *spatially.*
J. Ward, Encyc. Brit., XX. 52.

Objects of different sense-organs, experienced together, do not in the first instance appear either inside or alongside or far outside of each other, neither *spatially* continuous nor discontinuous, in any definite sense of these words. *W. James*, Prin. of Psychol., II. 181.

spatiate† (spā′shi-āt), *v. i.* [< L. *spatiatus*, pp. of *spatiari* (> G. *spazieren*), walk about, go, proceed, < *spatium*, room, space: see *space.* Cf. *expatiate.*] To rove; ramble; expatiate.

Confined to a narrow chamber, he could *spatiate* at large through the whole universe. *Bentley.*

spatilomancy (spā-til′ō-man-si), *n.* [< Gr. σπατίλη, exerement, + μαντεία, divination.] Divination by means of animal exerements and refuse.

spatious†, *a.* An obsolete spelling of *spacious.*

spatt, *n.* See *spat*[5].

spatter (spat′ėr), *v.* [Freq. of *spat*[1], or, with variation, of *spot*: see *spat*[1], *spot.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To scatter or threw about carelessly, as some fluid or semi-fluid substance; dash or splash so as to fall in spreading drops or small quantities: as, to *spatter* water or mud over a person; to *spatter* oaths or calumnies.

Where famish'd dogs, late guardians of my door,
Shall lick their mangled master's *spatter'd* gore.
Pope, Iliad, xxii. 97.

2. To dash or splash upon; bespatter, literally or figuratively: as, to *spatter* a person with water, mud, or slander.

Reynard, close attended at his heels
By panting dog, tir'd man, and *spatter'd* horse.
Cowper, Needless Alarm, l. 125.

II. *intrans.* 1†. To sputter; act or talk in a sputtering manner.

The Grave *spattered* and shook his Head, saying, 'Twas the greatest Error he had committed since he knew what belonged to a Soldier. *Howell*, Letters, I. iv. 15.

2. To undergo or cause scattering or splashing in drops or small quantities.

The colour *spatters* in fine drops upon the surface of the buttons. *Spons' Encyc. Manuf.*, I. 562.

spatter (spat′ėr), *n.* [< *spatter*, *v.*] 1. The act of spattering, or the state of being spattered; a spattering or splashing effect.

She . . . sometimes exposed her face to the chill *spatter* of the wind. *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, xvii.

2. A quick succession of not very loud sounds, such as is produced by the spattering of some substance.

A *spatter* of musketry was heard, which proceeded from the last of the enemy leaving the place.
W. H. Russell, Diary in India, II. 378.

3. That which is spattered; a small splash, as of something thrown or falling in drops: as, a *spatter* of milk, ink, or mud on one's clothes.

The sun dripped through
In *spatters* of wasted gold.
St. Nicholas, XVIII. 987.

spatterdash (spat′ėr-dash), *n.* [< *spatter* + *dash.*] A covering for the legs, used to protect the stockings, trousers, etc., from mud and wear. In modern military uniform the name is applied to several kinds of gaiters, and to the water-proof leggings or shields to the trousers of some French mounted troops. Also *splatterdash.*

Here 's a fellow made for a soldier: there 's a leg for a *spatterdash*, with an eye like the king of Prussia.
Sheridan (?), The Camp, l. 2.

spatter-dock (spat′ėr-dok), *n.* The yellow pond-lily, *Nymphæa* (*Nuphar*) *advena*; also extended to other species of the genus. See *Nymphæa*[1], 1, and *pond-lily*, 1. [U. S.]

spatterwork (spat′ėr-wėrk), *n.* A method of producing a figure or design upon a surface of any kind by spattering coloring matter upon the exposed parts of it; any work or object, or objects collectively, showing an effect so produced.

spattle[1] (spat′i), *n.* [< ME. *spattle*, *spettle*, *spatel*, *spotil*, *spotele*, later *spatyll* (= OFries. *spedel*, *spedla*), < AS. *spātl*, spittle, < *spātan*, spit: see *spit*[2]. Cf. *spittle*[1].] Spittle. *Bp. Bale.*

He spette in to erthe, and made clay of the *spotle.*
Wyclif, John ix. 6.

spattle[2] (spat′l), *n.* [Formerly also *spatule*; < OF. *spatule*, *espatule*, F. *spatule* = Sp. *espátula* = Pg. *spatula* = It. *spatola*, < L. *spatula*, *sphathula*, a blade, spatula: see *spatula.* Doublet of *spatula*, *spittle*[3].] 1. A flat blade for stirring, mixing, or molding plastic powdered or liquid substances; a spatula.—2. Specifically, in *pottery*, a tool for mottling a molded article with coloring matter.

spattling-machine (spat′ling-ma-shēn″), *n.* A machine, consisting of a reservoir with sieves through which the liquid is caused to fall to divide it into spray, for sprinkling a colored glaze to form party-colored ware.

spatula (spat′ū-lạ), *n.* [< L. *spatula*, also *sphathula*, dim. of *spatha*, < Gr. σπάθη, a broad blade, a spatula, a paddle: see *spade*[1], *spathe.* Cf. *spatule*, *spattle*[2], *spittle*[3].] 1. A broad flat blade or strip of metal or wood, with unsharpened edges and a commonly rounded outer end (which may be spoon-shaped), and a handle: used for spreading, smoothing, scraping up, or stirring substances, comminuting powders, etc. Spatulas are usually set in handles like those of table-knives, and are of many shapes, sizes, and materials. Those used by druggists, painters, etc., are comparatively long and narrow, straight, and made of more or less flexible steel. Fresco-painters use a trowel-shaped or spoon-shaped spatula for spreading wax or mortar upon the surface which is to receive the painting.

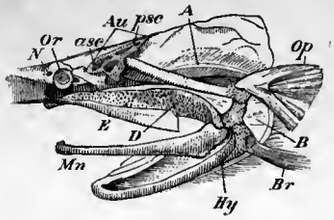
2. [*cap.*] [NL. (Boie, 1822).] A genus of *Anatinæ*, having the bill much longer than the head or tarsus, twice as wide at the end as at the base, there broadly rounded and spoon-shaped, with narrow prominent nail and numerous protrusive lamellæ; the shoveler-ducks or sonchets. The tail is short and pointed, of fourteen feathers. *S. clypeata* is the common shoveler (see cut under *shoveler*), *S. rhynchotis* is Australian, *S. platalea* is South American, *S. capensis* is South African, and *S. variegata* inhabits New Zealand. Also *Rhynchaspis*, *Clypeata*, and *Spathulea*.—**Spatula mallei**, in *anat.*, the flattened extremity of the handle of the malleus attached to the umbo of the membrana tympani. See cut under *tympanic.*

spatulamancy (spat′ū-la-man-si), *n.* [Prop. **spatulomancy*, < L. *spatula*, a blade, + μαντεία, divination.] A method of divination by a sheep's shoulder-blade.

Spatulamancy (called in Scotland Slinneanch [divination]) by reading the speal bone or the blade bone of a shoulder of mutton well scraped.
Ribton-Turner, Vagrants and Vagrancy, p. 78.

spatular (spat'ū-lăr), *a.* [< *spatula* + *-ar*[3].] Like a spatula in form; spatulate.

Spatularia (spat-ū-lā'ri-ä), *n.* [NL. (Shaw), < L. *spatula*, a spatula: see *spatula*.] In *ichth.*,

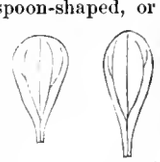


Skull of *Spatularia*, with the long beak removed, the anterior (*asc*) and posterior (*psc*) semicircular canals exposed; *Au*, auditory chamber; *Or*, orbit of eye; *N*, nasal sac; *Hy*, hyoidean apparatus; *Br*, representatives of branchiostegal rays; *Op*, operculum; *Mn*, mandible; *A B*, suspensorium; *D*, palatoquadrate cartilage; *E*, maxilla.

a genus of ganoid fishes: same as *Polyodon*, 1. See also cut under *paddle-fish*.

Spatulariidæ (spat*ʺ*ū-lā-ri'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Spatularia* + *-idæ*.] In *ichth.*, a family of ganoid fishes, named from the genus *Spatularia:* same as *Polyodontidæ*. Also *Spatularidæ*. See cuts under *paddle-fish* and *Psephurus*.

spatulate (spat'ū-lāt), *a.* [< NL. *spatulatus*, < *spatula*, a spatula: see *spatula*.] Shaped like a spatula; in *zoöl.* and *anat.*, spoon-shaped, or rounded more or less like the outlines of a spoon; spatuliform; in *bot.*, shaped like a spatula; resembling a spatula in shape, being oblong or rounded with a long narrow attenuate base: as, a *spatulate* leaf, petal, or other flattened organ. Also *spathulate*. See cuts under *Eurynorhynchus*, *paddle-fish*, *Parotia*, *Prioniturus*, *Spathura*, and *shoveler*[2].



Spatulate Leaves of *Callitriche heterophylla*.

The large basal joint of the sixth appendage [of *Limulus*] is almost devoid of spines, and bears a curved, *spatulate* process. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 229.

spatulation (spat-ū-lā'shon), *n.* [< *spatulate* + *-ion*.] Spatulate shape or formation; appearance as of a spatula; spoon-shaped figure or arrangement. See cuts noted under *spatulate*.

The lateral [tail-]feathers [of some humming-birds] may . . . suddenly enlarge into a terminal *spatulation*, as in the forms known as "Racquet-tails." *Encyc. Brit.*, XII. 359.

spatule (spat'ūl), *n.* [< F. *spatule*, < L. *spatula*, a blade, spatula: see *spattle*[2], *spatula*.] 1†. Same as *spattle*[2].

Stirring it thrice a day with a *spatule*.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, xxiii. 17.

2. In *zoöl.*, a spatulate formation or spatuliform part; specifically, in *ornith.*, the racket at the end of the tail-feathers, as of the motmots or sawbills and certain parrakeets and humming-birds. See cuts under *Momotus*, *Prioniturus*, and *Spathura*.

spatuliform (spat'ū-li-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *spatula*, a blade, spatula, + *forma*, form.] Spatulate in form; spoon-shaped.

spatuligerous (spat-ū-lij'e-rus), *a.* [< L. *spatula*, a blade, spatula, + *gerere*, carry.] In *zoöl.*, bearing or provided with a spatule or racket.

spaud, *v.* A dialectal form of *spald*[1].

spauder (spâ'dėr), *n.* [Also *spawder* (?) (Sc. *spelder*), also *splauder*, spread; freq. of *spaud*, *spald:* see *spald*[1].] An injury to animals arising from their legs being forced too far asunder on ice or slippery roads. [Prov. Eng.]

spaul (spâl), *n.* See *spall*[2]. — **Black spaul.** Same as *symptomatic anthrax* (which see, under *anthrax*).

spauld†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *spall*[2].

spave (spāv), *v. t.* A dialectal variant of *spay*[1].

spaviet (spav'i-et), *a.* A Scotch form of *spavined*.

My *spaviet* Pegasus will limp.
Burns, First Epistle to Davie.

spavin (spav'in), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *sparen;* < ME. *spaveyne*, < OF. *esparvent*, *esparvain*, F. *éparvin* = OIt. *spavano*, It. *spavenio* = Sp. *esparaván* = Pg. *esparavão*, *esparvão*, spavin; perhaps so called in allusion to the hopping or sparrow-like motion of a horse afflicted with spavin; cf. Sp. *esparavár*, a sparrow-hawk, < OHG. *sparo*, *sparwe* = AS. *spearwa* = E. *sparrow:* see *sparrow*. But this explanation is uncertain, resting on the mere resemblance of form.] 1. A disease of horses affecting the hock-joint, or joint of the hind leg between the knee and the fetlock. See *bog-spavin*, *blood-spavin*, *bone-spavin*. — 2. In *coal-mining*, the clay underlying the coal. Also called *under-clay*, *coal-clay*, *seat*, *seat-clay*, etc. [Yorkshire, Eng.]

spavined (spav'ind), *a.* [< *spavin* + *-ed*[2].] Affected with spavin; hence, figuratively, halting; crippled; very lame or limping.

A blind, *spavined*, galled hack, that was only fit to be cut up for a dog-kennel. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, xiv.

If they ever praise each other's bad drawings, or broken-winded novels, or *spavined* verses, nobody ever supposed it was from admiration. *O. W. Holmes*, Autocrat, i.

spawt†, *n.* An obsolete form of *spa*.

spawder, *n.* See *spauder*.

spawl[1], *n.* and *v.* See *spall*[1].

spawl[2], *n.* See *spall*[2].

spawl[3] (spâl), *n.* [A contr. of *spattle*[1].] Saliva or spittle thrown out carelessly; slaver.

The new-born infant from the cradle takes,
And first of spittle she lustration makes;
Then in the *spawl* her middle finger dips,
Anoints the temples, forehead, and the lips.
Dryden, tr. of Persius's Satires, ii.

spawl[3] (spâl), *v. i.* [Formerly also *spall;* < *spawl*[3], *n.*] To throw saliva from the mouth so as to scatter it; eject spittle in a careless, dirty manner: sometimes with indefinite *it*.

There was such spitting and *spalling*, as though they had been half choked.
Harrington's Apology (1596). (*Nares.*)

In disgrace,
To spit and *spawl* upon his sunbright face.
Quarles, Emblems, iii. 2.

Why must he sputter, *spawl*, and slaver it? *Swift.*

spawld, *n.* A Scotch variant of *spald*[2] for *spall*[2].

spawn (spân), *v.* [Early mod. E. *spaune;* < ME. *spawnen*, *spanen*, < OF. *espaundre*, *espandre*, also *espandir*, shed, spill, pour out, spawn, same as *espanir*, blow, bloom as a flower, lit. expand, F. *épandre*, spread, = It. *spandere*, spill, scatter, shed, < L. *expandere*, spread out, shed abroad: see *expand*. Cf. *spunnishing*.] **I.** *trans.* To produce or lay (eggs): said of a female fish, and by extension of other animals; hence, to generate. It is sometimes applied, in contempt, to human beings.

What practices such principles as these may *spawn*, when they are laid out to the sun, you may determine.
Swift.

II. *intrans.* 1. To produce or lay eggs of the kinds called *spawn*, as a fish, frog, mollusk, or crustacean; by extension, to produce offspring: said of other animals, and, in contempt, of human beings.

The Trout usually *spawns* about October or November.
I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 75.

2. To issue, as the eggs or young of a fish: by extension applied to other animals, and to human beings, in contempt.

The beguiling charms of distinctions and magnificent subtleties have *spawned* into prodigious monsters, and the birth of error. *Evelyn*, True Religion, II. 176.

It is so ill a quality, and the mother of so many ill ones that *spawn* from it, that a child should be brought up in the greatest abhorrence of it. *Locke.*

spawn (spân), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. *spaune;* < *spawn*, *v.*] **I.** *n.* 1. The eggs or ova of various oviparous animals, as amphibians, fishes, mollusks, crustaceans, etc., when small and numerous, or extruded in more or less coherent masses; female roe. The number of individual eggs in spawn varies much, and is sometimes prodigiously great: thus, it has been estimated that the spawn of a single codfish may contain several million eggs. In oviparous fishes the eggs are spawned directly into the water, fecundated as they flow out, or afterward, by the milt of the male, and left to hatch by themselves. Fish-spawn is also easily procured by the process of stripping the female, and artificially fecundated by the same process applied to the male, the spawn and milt being mixed together in the water of a vessel made for the purpose. In ovoviviparous fishes the spawn is impregnated in the body of the female, as is usual with the eggs of higher animals. Frogs and toads lay a quantity of spawn consisting of a jelly-like mass in which the eggs are embedded, and it is fertilized as it flows forth. Some shell-fish extrude spawn in firm gelatinous masses, as the common sea-snail, *Natica heros*. (See *sand-saucer*.) The mass of eggs (called *coral* or *berry*) that a lobster carries under her tail is the spawn or roe of that crustacean; and in various other crustaceans and some fishes the spawn is carried to hatching in special brood-pouches (see *opossum-shrimp*), which are sometimes in the male instead of the female, as in the sea-horse (see *Hippocampidæ*). Anadromous fishes are those which leave the sea and run up rivers to spawn; a few fishes are catadromous, or the converse of this. The name *spawn* is seldom or never given to the eggs of scaly reptiles, birds, or mammals; but the term has sometimes included milt. See *spawning*.

2. The spat of the oyster, from the time of the discharge of the egg until the shell is visible and the creature has become attached. — 3. Offspring of fish; very small fish; fry. — 4. Offspring in general; a swarming brood: applied, mostly in contempt, to human beings.

To Sem the East, to Cham the South, the West
To Iapheth falls; their seuerall scopes expresst:
Their fruitful *Spawn* did all the World supply.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Colonies, Arg.

Howe'er that common *spawn* of ignorance,
Our fry of writers, may beslime his fame.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, Ind.

5. In *bot.*, the mycelium of fungi; the white fibrous matter forming the matrix from which fungi are produced. Certain species of edible fungi, as *Agaricus campestris*, are propagated artificially by sowing the spawn in prepared beds of horse-droppings and sand.

By this time these will be one mass of natural *spawn*, having a grey mouldy and thready appearance, and a smell like that of mushrooms.
Cooke and Berkeley, Fungi, p. 257.

The agarics have an abundant mycelium, known to gardeners as the *spawn*, consisting of white, cottony filaments, which spread in every direction through the soil.
Amer. Cyc., XII. 70.

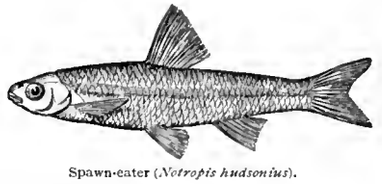
To shoot spawn. See *shoot*.

II. *a.* Containing spawn; spawning, or about to spawn; ripe, as a fish.

spawn-brick (spân'brik), *n.* In *bot.*, brick-shaped masses of mold or compressed horse-droppings fermented with mushroom-spawn, and used for the artificial sowing or stocking of a mushroom-bed.

The [mushroom-]bed will be ready for spawning, which consists of inserting small pieces of *spawn bricks* into the sloping sides of the bed, about 6 inches asunder.
Encyc. Brit., XII. 284.

spawn-eater (spân'ē*ʺ*tėr), *n.* A spawn-eating fish, or other animal which habitually feeds upon spawn, to the detriment of the fisheries or of fish-culture; especially, a cyprinoid fish,



Spawn-eater (*Notropis hudsonius*).

Notropis hudsonius, found in streams along the coast from New York to Virginia. This is one of the largest minnows, from 4 to 8 inches long, of a pale coloration, the sides with a broad silvery band, and usually a dusky spot at the base of the caudal fin. It is sometimes called *smelt*.

spawned (spând), *p. a.* 1. Having emitted spawn; spent, as a fish. — 2. Extruded or deposited, as spawn.

spawner (spâ'nėr), *n.* [< *spawn* + *-er*[1].] 1. That which spawns, as the female of fish, frogs, oysters, etc.; a ripe fish about to spawn: correlated with *milter*.

There the *Spawner* casts her eggs, and the Melter hovers over her all that time that she is casting her Spawn, but touches her not.
I. Walton, Complete Angler (ed. 1653), p. 147.

2. In *fish-culture*, a spawn-gatherer. [Recent.]

spawn-fungus (spân'fung*ʺ*gus), *n.* See *fungus*.

spawn-hatcher (spân'hach*ʺ*ėr), *n.* An apparatus for the artificial hatching of the ova of fish. It consists essentially of a box, or a series of boxes, fitted with trays with perforated bottoms to receive the spawn, and arranged for the supply of a regulated current of fresh water.

spawning (spâ'ning), *n.* [Verbal n. of *spawn*, *v.*] The act or process of emitting and fecundating spawn. It consists essentially in the emission by the female of her eggs, and by the male of his milt, in such a manner that they may come in contact with each other, and that the eggs may be placed in a position favorable to their development. The manner, time, and place in which this is performed vary with the species. Some kinds bury their eggs in sand or gravel; some attach them to weeds, sticks, or stones; some build nests of stones or other material; and others drop their eggs carelessly through the water. Fish spawn at all seasons of the year, every species having its appropriate time. Rapid streams, quiet lakes, and sea-bottoms are among the places of deposit. In some cases nests are constructed somewhat elaborately. With the laying of the eggs the care of the parents for their offspring generally ends. Not unfrequently both sire and dam immediately devour their yet unhatched descendants. A few species guard their eggs during incubation, and in some rare cases this care continues after the young fishes are hatched.

spawning-bed (spâ'ning-bed), *n.* A bed or nest made in the bottom of a stream, as by salmon and trout, in which fish deposit their spawn and milt.

spawning-ground (spâ'ning-ground), *n.* A water-bottom on which fish deposit their spawn; hence, the body or extent of water to which they resort to spawn; a breeding-place.

spawning-screen (spâ′ning-skrēn), *n.* In *fish-culture*, a frame or screen on which the spawn of fish is collected.

spawn-rising (spân′rī′zing), *n.* In *fish-culture*, the increase in size of spawn after the milt has been added.

spay[1] (spā), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *spaie;* dial. *spave, spaive, speave;* supposed to be < Gael. *spoth* = Manx *spoiy* = Bret. *spachein, spaza,* castrate, geld; cf. W. *yspaddu,* exhaust, empty, *dyspyddu,* drain, exhaust; perhaps connected with L. *spado,* < Gr. *σπάδων,* a eunuch, < *σπᾶν,* draw, extract: see *spade*[4].] To castrate (a female) by extirpating the ovaries. The process corresponds to castration or emasculation of the male, incapacitating the female from breeding, or making her barren. Applied to hens, it corresponds to the caponizing of a cock. It is also practised on other animals, as swine. The animals fatten more readily, and the flesh is improved. Compare *Batteg's operation,* under *operation.*

spay[2] (spā), *n.* [Also *spaie;* perhaps < OF. **espeis, espois,* F. *épois,* branches of a stag's horns, < G. *spitz,* a point (cf. G. *spitz-hirsch,* a stag whose horns have begun to grow pointed): see *spit*[2], *spitz.* Cf. *spittard,* a two-year-old hart.] The male red-deer or hart in his third year.

spay[3], *v.* See *spae.*

spayeret, spayret, *n.* See *spare*[2].

Spea (spē′ä), *n.* [NL. (Cope, 1863), < Gr. *σπέος,* a cave.] A genus of spade-footed toads (*Scaphiopodidæ* or *Pelobatidæ*), representing a low type of organization, and peculiar to America. Several species, as *S. hammondi* and *S. bombifrons,* inhabit arid regions in the western United States and Mexico, being adapted to dry climate by the rapidity of their metamorphosis. During rains in summer they come out of their holes in the ground, and lay their eggs in rain-pools, where the tadpoles are soon seen swimming. These get their legs very promptly, and go hopping about on dry land. They are very noisy in the spring, like the common spade-foots.

speak (spēk), *v.*; pret. *spoke* (*spake* archaic or poetical), pp. *spoken* (*spoke* obs. or vulgar), ppr. *speaking.* [< ME. *speken* (pret. *spake, spak, spec, spæc,* pp. *spoken, spoke,* earlier *spæken, specken, i-speken, ispeke*), < late AS. *specan,* earlier *sprecan* (pret. *spæc,* pl. *spǣcon,* earlier *spræc,* pl. *sprǣcon,* pp. *specen,* earlier *sprecen*) = OS. *sprecan* = OFries. *spreka* = D. *spreken* = MLG. LG. *spreken* = OHG. *sprehhan,* MHG. G. *sprechen,* speak; cf. MHG. *spehten,* chatter, G. dial. *spähten,* speak; root unknown. Hence nlt. *speech,* and perhaps *spook.*] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To use articulate utterance in the tones of the speaking-voice, in distinction from those of the singing-voice; exert the faculty of speech in uttering words for the expression of thought.

> Sire, are hi beo [ere they be] to dithe awrcke
> We mote ihere the children *speke.*
> *King Horn* (E. E. T. S.), p. 69.

Their children *spake* half in the speech of Ashdod, and could not *speak* in the Jews' language. Neh. xiii. 24.

Many good scholars *speak* but fumblingly.
B. Jonson, Discoveries.

2. To make an oral address, as before a magistrate, a tribunal, a public assembly, or a company; deliver a speech, discourse, argument, plea, or the like: as, to *speak* for or against a person or a cause in court or in a legislature.

Then Agrippa said unto Paul, Thou art permitted to *speak* for thyself. Acts xxvi. 1.

Lord Sandwich, by a most inconceivable jumble of cunning, *spoke* for the treaty. *Walpole,* Letters, II. 278.

3. To make oral communication or mention; talk; converse: as, to *speak* with a stranger; to *speak* of or about something; they do not *speak* to each other.

Than eche toke other be the hande, and wente *spekynge* of many thinges till thei com to the hostell of Vlfin and Bretell. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 467.

> I must thank him only,
> Lest my remembrance suffer ill report;
> At heel of that, defy him. . . .
> Would we had *spoke* together.
> *Shak.,* A. and C., ii. 2. 167.

4. To communicate ideas by written or printed words; make mention or tell in recorded speech.

I *speak* concerning Christ and the church. Eph. v. 32.

The Scripture *speaks* only of those to whom it speaks.
Hammond.

The Latin convent is thought to have been on mount Gihon, though some seem to *speak* of that hill as beyond the pool of Gihon. *Pococke,* Description of the East, II. i. 10.

5. To make communication by any intelligible sound, action, or indication; impart ideas or information by any means other than speech or writing; give expression or intimation.

> And let the kettle to the trumpet *speak,*
> The trumpet to the cannoneer without.
> *Shak.,* Hamlet, v. 2. 286.

> That brow in furrow'd lines had fix'd at last,
> And *spake* of passions, but of passion past.
> *Byron,* Lara, i. 5.

> Abate the stride, which *speaks* of man.
> *Tennyson,* Princess, ii.

6. Of an organ-pipe, to emit or utter a tone; sound.—7. *Naut.,* to make a stirring and lapping sound in driving through the water: said of a ship.

At length the sniffler reached us, and the sharp little vessel began to *speak,* as the rushing sound through the water is called; while the wind sang like an Eolian harp through the taut weather-rigging.
M. Scott, Tom Cringle's Log, viii.

8. To bark when ordered: said of dogs.—**Ill spoken.** See *well* or *ill spoken,* below.—**Properly speaking.** See *properly.*—**So to speak.** See *so*[1].—**Speaking acquaintance.** (*a*) A degree of acquaintance extending only to formal intercourse.

Between them and Mr. Wright [the Rector] there was only a *speaking acquaintance.*
Trollope, Belton Estate, I. 33.

(*b*) A person with whom one is only sufficiently acquainted to interchange formal salutations or indifferent conversation when meeting casually.—**Speaking terms,** a relation between persons in which they speak to or converse with each other; usually, an acquaintance limited to speaking in a general way or on indifferent subjects. *Not to be on speaking terms* is either to be not sufficiently acquainted for passing speech or salutation, or to be so much estranged through disagreement as to be debarred from it.

Our poorer gentry, who never went to town, and were probably *not on speaking terms* with two out of the five families whose parks lay within the distance of a drive.
George Eliot, Felix Holt, i.

To speak by the card. See *card*[1].—**To speak for.** (*a*) To speak in behalf or in place of; state the case, claims, or views of.

> The general and his wife are talking of it;
> And she *speaks for* you stoutly.
> *Shak.,* Othello, iii. 1. 47.

> There surely I shall *speak for* mine own self.
> *Tennyson,* Lancelot and Elaine.

(*b*) To afford an indication of; intimate; denote.

Every half mile some pretty farmhouse was shining red through clumps of trees, the many cattle-sheds *speaking for* the wealth of the owner. *Froude,* Sketches, p. 93.

To speak holiday†. See *holiday, a.*—**To speak in lutestring†.** See *lutestring*[2].—**To speak like a book.** See *book.*—**To speak of.** (*a*) See def. 3. (*b*) To take or make account of; mention as notable or of consequence; deserve mention.

> Those Countries neerest Tigris Spring,
> In those first ages were most flourishing,
> Most *spoken-of.*
> *Sylvester,* tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Colonies.

Strangers . . . that pay to their owne Lords the tenth, and not to the owner of those liberties any thing to *speake of.* *Capt. John Smith,* Works, II. 244.

To speak out, to speak loud or louder; hence, to speak freely, boldly, or without reserve; disclose what one knows or thinks about a certain matter.—**To speak to.** (*a*) To answer for; attest; account for.

For a far longer time than they, the modern observatories, can directly *speak to.* *Piazzi Smyth,* Pyramid, p. 74.

(*b*) To admonish or rebuke. [Colloq. and euphemistic.]

"Papa," he exclaimed, in a loud, plaintive voice, as of one deeply injured, "will you *speak to* Giles? . . . If this sort of thing is allowed to go on, . . . it will perfectly ruin the independence of my character."
Jean Ingelow, Off the Skelligs, xix.

To speak to one's heart. See *heart.*—**To speak up,** to express one's thoughts freely, boldly, or unreservedly; speak out.

Speak up, jolly blade, never fear.
Robin Hood and Little John (Child's Ballads, V. 221).

To speak well for, to be a commendatory or favorable indication of or with regard to: as, his eagerness *speaks well for* him, or *for* his success.—**Well** or **ill spoken,** given to speaking well or ill; given to using decorous or indecorous speech, in either a literal or a moral sense.

> Thou speak'st
> In better phrase and matter than thou didst. . . .
> Methinks you're *better spoken.* *Shak.,* Lear, iv. 6. 10.

He was wise and discreete and *well spoken,* having a grave & deliberate utterance.
Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 413.

=**Syn.** *Speak, Talk.* *Speak* is more general in meaning than *talk.* Thus, a man may *speak* by uttering a single word, whereas to *talk* is to utter words consecutively; so a man may be able to *speak* without being able to *talk.* *Speak* is also more formal in meaning: as, to *speak* before an audience; while *talk* implies a conversational manner of speaking.

II. *trans.* 1. To utter orally and articulately; express with the voice; enunciate.

And thei seide, "That he is, for this thre dayes he *spake* no specche, ne neuer shall *specke* worde."
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), i. 94.

They sat down with him upon the ground seven days and seven nights, and none *spake* a word unto him.
Job ii. 13.

2. To declare; utter; make known by speech; tell, announce, or express in uttered words.

Grant unto thy servants that with all boldness they may *speak* thy word. Acts iv. 29.

> One that, to *speak* the truth,
> Had all those excellencies that our books
> Have only feign'd.
> *Middleton,* Anything for a Quiet Life, i. 1.

> I am come to *speak*
> Thy praises. *Bryant,* Hymn to Death.

3. To use in oral utterance; express one's self in the speech or tongue of: as, a person may read a language which he cannot *speak.*

The Arabic language is *spoke* very little north of Aleppo.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 154.

4. To accost or address in speech; specifically (*naut.*), to accost at sea; hail and hold communication with by the voice, as a passing vessel.

About six bells, that is three o'clock P. M., we saw a sail on our larboard bow. I was very desirous, like every new sailor, to *speak* her.
R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 10.

5. To say, either in speech or in writing; use as a form of speech.

A beavie of ladyes is *spoken* figuratively for a company or troupe: the terme is taken of Larkes.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., April, Glosse.

6. To produce by means or as a result of speech; bring about or into being by utterance; call forth.

> They sung how God *spoke* out the World's vast Ball;
> From Nothing and from No where call'd forth All.
> *Cowley,* Davideis, i.

7. To mention as; speak of as being; call. [Obsolete or rare.]

> Mayst thou live ever *spoken* our protector!
> *Fletcher,* Valentinian, v. 8.

8. To make known as if by speech; give speaking evidence of; indicate; show to be; declare.

> Whatever his reputed parents be,
> He hath a mind that *speaks* him right and noble.
> *Fletcher,* Spanish Curate, i. 1.

> And for the heaven's wide circuit, let it *speak*
> The Maker's high magnificence.
> *Milton,* P. L., viii. 101.

Eleanor's countenance was dejected, yet sedate; and its composure *spoke* her inured to all the gloomy objects to which they were advancing.
Jane Austen, Northanger Abbey, xxiv.

To speak a ship. See def. 4, above.—**To speak daggers.** See *dagger*[1].—**To speak** (a person) **fair,** to address in fair or pleasing terms; speak to in a friendly way.

Oh run, dear friend, and bring the lord Philaster! *speak* him *fair;* call him prince; do him all the courtesy you can. *Beau. and Fl.,* Philaster, v. 3.

To speak for, to establish a claim to by prior assertion; ask or engage in advance: as, we have *spoken for* seats; she is already *spoken for.*—**To speak one's mind,** to express one's opinion, especially with emphasis.

The Romans had a time once every year, when their Slaves might freely *speake their minds.*
Milton, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

To speak out, to utter openly; proclaim boldly.

> But strait I'l make his Dumbness find a Tongue
> To *speak out* his imposture, and thy wrong.
> *J. Beaumont,* Psyche, ii. 104.

=**Syn.** *Tell, State,* etc. See *say*[1].

speakable (spē′ka-bl), *a.* [< *speak* + *-able.*] 1. Capable of being spoken; fit to be uttered.

The other, . . . heaping oaths upon oaths, . . . most horrible and not *speakable,* was rebuked of an honest man. *Ascham,* Toxophilus, i.

2†. Having the power of speech. [Rare.]

> Redouble then this miracle, and say
> How cam'st thou *speakable* of mute?
> *Milton,* P. L., ix. 563.

speaker (spē′kėr), *n.* [< ME. *speker, spekere* (= OFries. *spreker* (in *forspreker*) = D. MLG. *spreker* = OHG. *sprāhhari, sprāchari, sprehhari, sprekheri, sprechari,* MHG. *sprechære, sprecher,* G. *sprecher,* a speaker): < *speak* + *-er*[1].] 1. One who speaks or utters words; one who talks or converses; one who makes a speech or an address; specifically, one who engages in or practises public speaking.

Thei seyn also that Abrsham was Frend to God, and that Moyses was familier *spekere* with God.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 136.

Besrers far more strange of the Roman nsme, though no *speakers* of the Roman tongue, are there in special abundance. *E. A. Freeman,* Venice, p. 57.

2. A proclaimer; a publisher. [Rare.]

> After my death I wish no other herald,
> No other *speaker* of my living actions.
> *Shak.,* Hen. VIII., iv. 2. 70.

3. [*cap.*] The title of the presiding officer in the British House of Commons, in the House of Representatives in the Congress of the United States, in the lower houses of State legislatures in the United States, and in British colonial legislatures; also of the Lord Chancellor of Great Britain as presiding officer of the House of Lords. The Speaker of the House of Commons is elected in each Parliament from its members, with the royal concurrence, generally without regard to politics, and may preside in successive Parliaments of opposite political character. His powers (which have been much diminished in the course of time) are limited to the pres-

ervation of order and the regulation of debate under the rules of the House, the use of the casting-vote in case of an equal division, and speaking in general committee. The Speaker in the House of Representatives (as also in the State legislatures) is usually a leader of the party having a majority of the members, and has, in addition to the powers of the British Speaker, the power of appointing all committees, and the right, as a member, of participating in general debate after calling another member to the chair, and of voting on all questions — rights exercised, however, only on important occasions. He is thus in a position to control the course of legislation to an important extent, and the office is consequently regarded as of great power and influence.

I hear that about twelve of the Lords met and had chosen my Lord Manchester *speaker* of the House of Lords.
Pepys, Diary, April 26, 1660.

In the Lower House the *Speaker* of the Tudor reigns is in very much the same position as the Chancellor in the Upper House; he is the manager of business on the part of the crown, and probably the nominee either of the king himself or of the chancellor.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 272.

Not only that the Standing Committees are the most essential machinery of our governmental system, but also that the *Speaker* of the House of Representatives is the most powerful functionary of that system.
W. Wilson, Cong. Gov., p. 103.

4. A title, and hence a general name, for a book containing selections for practice in declamation, as at school. [U. S.]

speakership (spē′kėr-ship), *n.* [< *speaker* + *-ship*.] The office of Speaker in a legislative body.

speaking (spē′king), *p. a.* Adapted to inform or impress as if by speech; forcibly expressive or suggestive; animated or vivid in appearance: as, a *speaking* likeness; *speaking* gestures.

A representation borrowed, indeed, from the actual world, but closer to thought, more *speaking* and significant, more true than nature and life itself. *J. Caird.*

The smallness of Spalato, as compared with the greatness of ancient Salona, is a *speaking* historical lesson.
E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 172.

Speaking demurrer, in *law*, a demurrer which alleges or suggests a fact which to be available would require evidence, and which therefore cannot avail on demurrer.

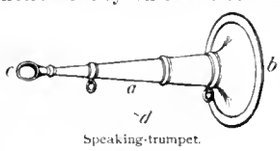
speakingly (spē′king-li), *adv.* In a speaking manner; so as to produce the effect of speech; very expressively.

A Mute is one that acteth *speakingly*,
And yet sayes nothing. *Brome*, Antipodes, v. 4.

speaking-machine (spē′king-ma-shēn′), *n.* A mechanical contrivance for producing articulate sounds automatically; a speaking automaton.

Kempelen's and Kratzenstein's *speaking-machine*, in the latter part of the last century; the *speaking-machine* made by Fabermann of Vienna, closely imitating the human voice. *Encyc. Brit.*, XV. 208.

speaking-trumpet (spē′king-trum′pet), *n.* A trumpet-shaped instrument by which the sound of the human voice is reinforced so that it may be heard at a great distance or above other sounds, as in hailing ships at sea or giving orders at a fire. In the United States navy a speaking-trumpet is the badge of the officer of the deck at sea.



Speaking-trumpet.
a, tube; *b*, bell; *c*, mouthpiece; *d*, rings for a band by which the trumpet may be attached to the person.

speaking-tube (spē′king-tūb), *n.* A tube of sheet-tin, gutta-percha, or other material, serving to convey the voice to a distance, as from one building to another, or from one part of a building to another, as from an upper floor to the street-door, or from the rooms of a hotel to the office. It is commonly used in connection with an annunciator, and is usually fitted at each end with a whistle for calling attention.

speaking-voice (spē′king-vois), *n.* The kind of voice used in speaking: opposed to *singing-voice*, or the kind of voice used in singing. The singing-voice and the speaking-voice differ in several respects: (*a*) in pitch and inflection, which are arbitrary in singing, but conformed to the thought in speaking; (*b*) in succession of tones, the tones of music being discrete, while those of speech are concrete; (*c*) in time and emphasis, which in music are more arbitrary and less conformed to the thought than in speech. So great is the difference that many persons who have a good voice for one use have a very poor voice for the other.

speal[1] (spēl), *n.* Same as *spell*[4], *spill*[2].

speal[2]†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *spall*[2].

speal-bone (spēl′bōn), *n.* The shoulder-blade. —**Reading the speal-bone**, scapulimancy; divination by means of a shoulder-blade. *E. B. Tylor*, Prim. Cult., I. 125. Compare *spatulamancy*.

spean (spēn), *n.* [< ME. *spene*, < AS. *spana*, teat, udder; cf. *spanan*, wean: see *spane*.] An animal's teat. [Old and prov. Eng.]

It hath also four *speanes* to her paps.
Topsell, Four-footed Beasts, p. 38. (*Halliwell.*)

spear[1] (spēr), *n.* [< ME. *spere*, pl. *speres*, *speren*, < AS. *spere* = OS. *sper* = OFries. *sper*, *spiri* = MD. *spere*, D. *speer* = MLG. *sper*, *spere* = OHG. MHG. *sper*, G. *speer* (> OF. *espier*) = Icel. *spjōr*, pl., = Dan. *spær*, a spear (the L. *sparus*, a small missile weapon, dart, hunting-spear, is prob. < Teut.); perhaps akin to *spar*, a beam, bar: see *spar*[1]. In def. 7 prob. confused with *spire*[1].] **1.** A weapon consisting of a penetrating head attached to a long shaft of wood, designed to be thrust by or launched from the hand at an enemy or at game. Spears have been used as warlike weapons from the earliest times, and were the principal reliance of many ancient armies, as those of the Greeks, while in others they were used coördinately with the bow and the sword. They are represented by the bayonet in modern armies, though some use is still made of spears, of which javelins and lances are lighter, and pikes heavier, forms. Compare cuts under *bayonet* and *pike*.


Hunting-spears, 15th or 16th century.

Whan thei were ouer, thei smyten in a-monge hem so vigorously that oon myght here the crassinge of *speres* half a myle longe.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), II. 155.

They shall beat their swords into plowshares, and their *spears* into pruninghooks. Isa. ii. 4.

2. A man armed with a spear; a spearman.

Earl Doorm
Struck with a knife's haft hard against the board,
And call'd for flesh and wine to feed his *spears*.
Tennyson, Gcraint.

3. A sharp-pointed instrument with barbed tines, generally three or four, used for stabbing fish and other animals; a fish-gig.—**4.** An instrument like or suggestive of an actual spear, as some articles of domestic or mechanical use, one of the long pieces fixed transversely to the beam or body of chevaux-de-frise, in some parts of England a bee's sting, etc.—**5.** One of the pieces of timber which together form the main rod of the Cornish pumping-engine.—**6.** The feather of a horse. Also called the *streak of the spear*. It is a mark in the neck or near the shoulder of some barbs, which is reckoned a sure sign of a good horse.

7. A spire: now used only of the stalks of grasses: as, a *spear* of wheat.

Tell me the motes, dust, sands, and *speares*
Of corn, when Summer shakes his eares.
Herrick, To Find God.

The *speare* or steeple of which churche was fired by lightening.
Lambarde, Perambulation (1596), p. 287. (*Halliwell.*)

Holy spear. Same as *holy lance*. See *lance*[1].—**Spear pyrites**, a variety of marcasite.—**Spear side**, occasionally **spear half**, a phrase sometimes used to denote the male line of a family, in contradistinction to *distaff* or *spindle side* (or *half*), the female line. See *distaff side*, under *distaff*.

A King who by the spindle-side sprang from both William and Cerdic, but who by the *spear-side* had nothing to do with either.
E. A. Freeman, Norman Conquest, V. 168.

To sell under the spear†, to sell by auction: from the ancient Roman practice of setting a spear (*hasta*) in the ground at an auction, originally as a sign of the sale of military booty.

My lords the senators
Are *sold* for slaves, their wives for bondwomen, . . .
And all their goods, *under the spear*, at outcry.
B. Jonson, Catiline, ii.

spear[1] (spēr), *v.* [< *spear*[1], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* To pierce or strike with a spear or similar weapon: as, to *spear* fish.

The [Australian] youngsters generally celebrated the birth of a lamb by *spearing* it.
C. Reade, Never too Late to Mend, li.

The Mayfly is torn by the swallow, the sparrow *spear'd* by the shrike. *Tennyson*, Maud, iv. 4.

II. *intrans.* To shoot into a long stem; germinate, as barley. See *spire*[1].

The single blade [of wheat] *spears* first into three, then into five or more side-shoots. *Science*, VII. 174.

spear[2]† (spēr), *v.* An obsolete form of *speer*[1].

spear-billed (spēr′bild), *a.* Having a long, straight, and sharp bill, beak, or rostrum: as, the *spear-billed* grebes of the genus *Echmophorus*. See cut under *Echmophorus*. *Coues.*

spear-dog (spēr′dog), *n.* The common piked dog-fish, *Squalus acanthias* or *Acanthias vulgaris*. [Local, Eng.]

spearer (spēr′ėr), *n.* [< *spear*[1] + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who spears.—**2.** A person armed with a spear, whether for war or for ceremony.

spear-fish (spēr′fish), *n.* **1.** A catostomoid fish of the genus *Carpiodes*, *C. cyprinus*, a kind of carp-sucker, also called *sailfish*, *skimback*, and *quillback*. It is common from the Mississippi valley to Chesapeake Bay.—**2.** The bill-fish, *Tetrapturus albidus*, belonging to the family *Histiophoridæ*, or sailfishes. The dorsal fin is low or moderately developed, and the ventrals are represented


Spear-fish (*Tetrapturus albidus*).

only by spines. It inhabits American waters as far north as New England in summer, and is not seldom taken in the sword-fishery. In tropical seas its horizon is about 100 fathoms deep. The spear-fish is related to the sword-fish (though of another family), and has a similar beak or sword. It attains a length of six or eight feet. In the West Indies its Spanish name is *aguja*. Compare cut under *sailfish*.

spear-flower (spēr′flou″ėr), *n.* A tree or shrub of the large tropical and subtropical genus *Ardisia* of the *Myrsineæ*. The species are mostly handsome with white or red flowers and pea-form fruit, often blue. The name translates *Ardisia*, which alludes to the sharp segments of the calyx.

spear-foot (spēr′fůt), *n.* The off or right hind foot of a horse.

spear-grass (spēr′gràs), *n.* **1.** A name of various species of *Agrostis*, bent-grass, of *Agropyrum repens*, quitch-grass, of *Alopecurus agrestis*, foxtail, and perhaps of some other grasses. The spear-grass of Shakspere, according to Ellacombe, is the quitch-grass; according to Prior, it is the common reed, *Phragmites communis*. [Old or prov. Eng.]

To tickle our noses with *spear-grass* to make them bleed. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., ii. 4. 340.

2. The June-grass, or Kentucky blue-grass, *Poa pratensis* (see cut under *Poa*); also other species of the genus. *P. annua* is the low or annual spear-grass. It is so called from the lance-shaped spikelets. (See *meadow-grass*.) The name is said to be applied also to the porcupine-grass, on account of its awns. [U. S.]

3. In New Zealand, a name of one or two plants of the umbelliferous genus *Aciphylla*: so called from their long grass-like leaflets, which have hard and sharp points.

spear-hand (spēr′hand), *n.* The right hand or the right side, as distinguished from the *shield-hand*.

spear-head (spēr′hed), *n.* The head of a spear. It is always pointed, and of iron or steel among people who know the use of iron, but anciently of bronze, and among some savage peoples of stone, bone, or the like. The form varies from that of a long double-edged blade which with its socket is two feet or more in length, as was common in throwing-spears of the Franks and Saxons, to the head of the fourteenth-century lance, which was a mere pointing of the wooden shaft with steel and only a few inches in length. The spear-head is often barbed, sometimes serrated or wavy, etc. Compare *coronal*, 2, also *pilum*, *lance*[1], *javelin*.

spear-hook (spēr′hůk), *n.* Same as *spring-hook*.

spear-javelin (spēr′jav″lin), *n.* Same as *framea*, 1.

spear-leafed lily. See *lily*, 1.

spear-lily (spēr′lil″i), *n.* A plant of one of three species of the Australian genus *Doryanthes* of the *Amaryllideæ*. It has partly the habit of *Agave*, having a cluster of over one hundred sword-shaped leaves at the base, an erect stem, in *D. excelsa* from 10 to 18 feet high, with a dense terminal head of red flowers. The leaves of that species contain a fiber suitable for rope- and paper-making.

spearman (spēr′man), *n.*; pl. *spearmen* (-men). [< ME. *sperman*; < *spear*[1] + *man*.] **1.** One who uses or is armed with a spear; especially, a soldier whose spear is his principal weapon. Compare *lancer*, *lansquenet*, *pikeman*[1].

Wily as an eel that stirs the mud
Thick overhead, so baffling *spearman's* thrust.
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 162.

2. A book-name for any leaf-beetle of the genus *Doryphora*. The Colorado potato-beetle, *D. decemlineata*, is the ten-lined spearman. See cut under *beetle*.

spearmint (spēr′-mint), *n.* [Said to be a corruption of *spire-mint*, with ref. to the pyramidal inflorescence.] An

Spearmint (*Mentha viridis*), upper part of the stem with the inflorescence. *a*, a flower.

aromatic plant, *Mentha viridis*, the common garden-mint, or mint proper. It is known chiefly in gardens, or as an escape from them, in both hemispheres, and is suspected to be a garden or accidental variety of *M. sylvestris*. Its properties are those of peppermint, and it yields an oil like that of the latter, but with a more pleasant flavor.—**Spirit of spearmint.** See *spirit*.

spear-nail (spēr'nāl), *n.* A form of nail with a spear-shaped point.

spear-plate (spēr'plāt), *n.* Same as *strapping-plate*.

spear-thistle (spēr'this‴l), *n.* See *thistle*.

spear-widgeon (spēr'wij‴on), *n.* 1. The red-breasted merganser, *Mergus serrator*. Also called *shelduck*.—2. The goosander, *Mergus merganser*. [Irish in both uses.]

spearwood (spēr'wùd), *n.* One of two Australian trees, *Eucalyptus Doratoxylon* in the southwest, and *Acacia Doratoxylon* in the interior, or the wood of the same, sought by the natives for spear-shafts.

spearwort (spēr'wèrt), *n.* [< ME. *spereworte, sperewurt*, < AS. *sperewyrt*, < *spere*, spear, + *wyrt*, wort: see *spear*[1] and *wort*[1].] The name of several species of crowfoot or *Ranunculus*, with lance-shaped leaves. *R. Lingua*, the greater spearwort, is found in Europe and temperate Asia; *R. Flammula*, the lesser spearwort (also called *banewort*), through the north temperate zone; *R. ophioglossifolius*, the snake's-tongue or adder's-tongue spearwort, in southwestern Europe; *R. ambigens* (*R. alismæfolius*), the water-plantain spearwort, in North America.

speat, *n.* Same as *spate*.

speave, *v. t.* A dialectal form of *spay*[1].

spec[1] (spek), *n.* A colloquial abbreviation of *speculation*.

They said what a wery gen'rous thing it was o' them to have taken up the case on *spec*, and to charge nothing at all for costs unless they got 'em out of Mr. Pickwick.
Dickens, Pickwick, xxxiv.

spec.[2] In *nat. hist.*, an abbreviation of *specimen:* with a plural *specs.*, sometimes *spece*. Compare *sp*.

specet, *n.* A Middle English form of *spice*[1].

special (spesh'al), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *special, speciall, specialle, specyal, specyalle*, < OF. *special, especial*, F. *spécial* = Pr. *special, especial* = Sp. *especial* = Pg. *especial* = It. *speziale*, special, < L. *specialis*, belonging to a species, particular, < *species*, kind, species: see *species*. Doublet, *especial*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to a species or sort; of a particular kind or character; distinct from other kinds; specifically characteristic.

Crist! kepe us out of harme and hate,
For thin hooli spirit so *special*.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 57.

A *special* idea is called by the schools a species.
Watts, Logic, I. iii. § 3.

A certain order of artistic culture should be adopted, answering to the order of development of the *special* sensibilities and faculties concerned.
J. Sully, Outlines of Psychol., p. 553.

2. Of or pertaining to one or more of a kind; peculiar to an individual or a set; not general; particular; individual.

He spekis thus in his *speciall* spell,
And of this matere makis he mynde.
York Plays, p. 471.

For the question in hand, whether the commandments of God in Scripture be general or *special*, it skilleth not.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, iii. 7.

The *special* charm of Oxford for Shelley lay in the comparative freedom of the student's life.
E. Dowden, Shelley, I. 56.

3. Peculiar or distinct of the kind; of exceptional character, amount, degree, or the like; especially distinguished; express; particular.

Thei suffre no Cristene man entre in to that Place, but zif it be of *specyalle* graee of the Soudan.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 66.

Can such things be,
And overcome us like a summer's cloud,
Without our *special* wonder?
Shak., Macbeth, iii. 4. 112.

It is a fair and sensible paper, not of *special* originality or brilliancy. *O. W. Holmes*, Emerson, i.

Other groups of phenomena require *special* study.
H. Spencer, Study of Sociol., p. 382.

4. Specifically, limited as to function, operation, or purpose; designed for specific application or service; acting for a limited time or in a restricted manner; not general of the kind named: as, *special* legislation; *special* pleading; a *special* agent, constable, or correspondent; *special* employment; a *special* dictionary.

Too all his ost he gave a *speciall* charge,
Ayenst that day that he shuld fight alone.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 3221.

To Eltham will I, where the young king is,
Being ordain'd his *special* governor.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., i. 1. 171.

Estate tail special. See *estate*.—**Heir special.** See *heir*.—**Special act.** See *statute*.—**Special administrator,** an administrator appointed without full powers of administration, but for some special purpose, as to collect and hold assets and pay urgent debts pending a contest as to the probate of a will. Also called a *temporary administrator*, a *collector*, or an *administrator ad colligendum*.—**Special agent,** an agent authorized to transact in the service or interest of his principal only a particular transaction or a particular kind of business, as distinguished from a *general agent:* as, a *special agent* of the revenue department.—**Special anatomy.** See *anatomy*.—**Special assignment.** See *partial assignment*, under *partial*.—**Special bail.** See *bail*[2], 3.—**Special bailiff, bastard, case.** See the nouns.—**Special carrier.** See *carrier*[1], 2.—**Special commission,** in *law*, a commission of oyer and terminer issued by the crown to the judges for the trial of specified cases.—**Special constable, contract, damages, demurrer, deposit, edict, homology, hospital, injunction, issue, jury, license,** etc. See the nouns.—**Special linear complex,** the aggregate of all the lines of space that cut a given line.—**Special logic,** the rules for thinking concerning a certain kind of objects.

Such *special logics* only exhibit the mode in which a determinate matter or object of science, the knowledge of which is presupposed, must be treated, the conditions which regulate the certainty of inferences in that matter, and the methods by which our knowledge of it may be constructed into a scientific whole.
Sir W. Hamilton, Logic, iii.

Special orders, paper, partner, plea, pleader, pleading, property, providence, retainer, sessions, statute, tail, verdict, etc. See the nouns.—**Special trust,** an active trust; a trust which involves specific duties on the part of the trustee, as distinguished from a *general* or *naked trust*, in which he holds only a legal title and it may be possession, but the entire right of disposal is in the beneficiary.—**Syn.** *Special, Especial, Particular, Peculiar, Specific.* *Special* is more common than *especial*, which has the same meaning; but *especially* is for rhythmical reasons (because it occurs most frequently at the beginning of a dependent clause, where usually an unaccented particle occurs, and where, therefore, a word with an accent on the first syllable is instinctively avoided) much more common than *specially*. The *special* comes under the *general*, as the *particular* comes under the *special*. A *special* favor is one that is more than ordinary; a *particular* favor is still more remarkable; a *peculiar* favor comes very closely home. When we speak of any *particular* thing, we distinguish it from all others; when we speak of a *specific* fault in one's character, we name it with exactness; a *special* law is one that is made for a *particular* purpose or a *peculiar* case; a *specific* law is either one that we name exactly or one that names offenses, etc., exactly.

II. *n.* 1. A special or particular person or thing. Specifically—(*a*) A particular thing; a particular.

Thir 's all the *specials* I of speake.
Raid of the Reidswire (Child's Ballads, VI. 138).

(*b*†) A private companion; a paramour or concubine.

Specyal, concubyne, the womann (speciall or leman). Concubina. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 468.

Syr Roger of Donkester,
That was her owne *speciall*.
Lytell Geste of Robyn Hode (Child's Ballads, V. 123).

2. A person or thing appointed or set apart for a special purpose or occasion, as a constable, a railway-train, an examination, a dispatch, etc.: as, they traveled by *special* to Chicago; the *specials* were called out to quell the riot.

What are known as *specials* are being held this week. These are for men who partially failed at the last regular examinations. *Lancet*, 1890, II. 796.

In apecial, in a special manner; especially; particularly. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Se that thow *in special*
Requere noght that is ageyns hire nam.
Chaucer, Troilus, i. 901.

But yf vertue and nurture were withe alle;
To yow therfore I speke *in specyalle*.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 1.

specialisation, specialise. See *specialization, specialize*.

specialism (spesh'al-izm), *n.* [< *special* + *-ism*.] Devotion to a special branch or division of a general subject or pursuit; the characteristic pursuit or theme of a specialist; restriction to a specialty. [Recent.]

Special hospitals and *specialism* in medical practice are in danger of being carried too far. *Lancet*, 1889, II. 1049.

All *specialism* of study, one-sidedness of view, and division of labor is dangerous [according to Comte].
N. A. Rev., CXX. 259.

specialist (spesh'al-ist), *n.* [< *special* + *-ist*.] A person who devotes himself to a particular branch of a profession, science, or art; one who has a special knowledge of some particular subject: thus, ophthalmologists, neurologists, or gynecologists are *specialists* in medicine.

Specialists are the coral-insects that build up a reef.
O. W. Holmes, Poet at the Breakfast-table, iii.

specialistic (spesh-a-lis'tik), *a.* [< *specialist* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to a specialist or specialism. [Recent.]

The learned *specialistic* mind takes in the facts of one or two creeds or departments. *Athenæum*, No. 3273, p. 87.

speciality (spesh-i-al'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *specialities* (-tiz). [< OF. *specialité, especialite*, F. *spécialité* = Sp. *especialidad* = Pg. *especialidade* = It. *specialità* (> D. *specialiteit* = G. *specialität* = Sw. Dan. *specialitet*), < L. *specialita(t-)s*, particularity, peculiarity, < *specialis*, particular, special: see *special*. Cf. *specialty*, a doublet of *speciality*, as *personalty, realty*, etc., are of *personality, reality*, etc.] 1. A special characteristic or attribute; a distinctive feature, property, or quality; a condition or circumstance especially distinguishing a class or an individual. [In this abstract sense *speciality* is preferable to the form *specialty*, on the analogy of *personality, reality*, and other words of similar tenor as related to *personalty, realty*, etc. The distinction, so far as it exists, is accidental; the syncopated form, in these pairs, is more vernacular, the full form more recent and artificial.]

It is the *speciality* of all vice to be selfishly indifferent to the injurious consequences of our actions, even . . . to those nearest to us. *F. P. Cobbe*, Peak in Darien, p. 32.

The *specialities* of nature, chiefly mental, which we see produced, . . . must be ascribed almost wholly to direct equilibration. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Biol., § 170.

2. A special matter or thing; a characteristic or distinctive object, pursuit, diversion, operation, product, or the like; a specialty. See *specialty*, 6.

The *speciality* of the sport was to see how some for his slackness had a good bob with the hag.
Laneham, quoted in Strutt's Sports and Pastimes, p. 191.

The small State of Rhode Island, whose *speciality* has always been the manufacture of ordnance.
Comte de Paris, Civil War in America (trans.), I. 187.

specialization (spesh‴al-i-zā'shon), *n.* [< *specialize* + *-ation*.] 1. The act or process of specializing; a making or fixing of special differences or requirements; differentiation.

In the history of Law the most important early *specialisation* is that which separates what a man ought to do from what he ought to know.
Maine, Early Law and Custom, p. 18.

2. The state of being or becoming specialized; a condition of fixed or developed differentiation, as of parts, organs, or individuals, with reference to form, appearance, function, etc.

That there is [in women] . . . a mental *specialization* joined with the bodily *specialization* is undeniable; and this mental *specialization*, though primarily related to the rearing of offspring, affects in some degree the conduct at large. *H. Spencer*, Study of Sociol., p. 375.

3. In *biol.*, that evolutionary process whereby parts or organs primitively indifferent or of common character become differentiated in form or function (usually in both); also, the result of such process or course of development; adaptive modification. The most exact synonym is *differentiation* (which see). It is common to say *differentiation* of structure, but *specialization* of function, giving to the former word a morphological and to the latter a physiological significance. Since, however, change of form almost always implies change in use of the parts thus modified in adaptation to different purposes, the two words come to the same thing in the end, and may be interchanged. The whole course of biological evolution is from the most general to some particular form and function, or from that which is simple, primitive, indifferent, and low in the scale of organization to that which is a complex of particulars and thus highly organized. Such specialization is expressed both in the structure of any of the higher animals and plants, regarded as wholes to be compared with other wholes, and in the structure of their several parts, organs, or tissues, compared with one another in the same animal or plant, and compared with the corresponding parts, organs, or tissues in different animals and plants. The actual ways in which or means by which specialization is known or supposed to be effected are among the broadest problems in biology. See biological matter under *evolution, Darwinism, selection, survival, variation, species, protoplasm, morphology, homology, analogy, heredity, environment*, and words of like bearing on the points in question.

All physiologists admit that the *specialization* of organs, inasmuch as they perform in this state their functions better, is an advantage to each being.
Darwin, Origin of Species, p. 122.

This [frizzly] character of hair must be a *specialization*, for it seems very unlikely that it was the attribute of the common ancestors of the human race.
W. H. Flower, Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVIII. 320.

Also spelled *specialisation*.

specialize (spesh'al-īz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *specialized*, ppr. *specializing*. [= F. *spécialiser*; as *special* + *-ize*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To make individually or generically special or distinct; make specifically distinct; differentiate from other kinds in form, adaptation, or characteristics, as by a process of physical development; limit to a particular kind of development, action, or use. See *specialization*, 3.

The sensitiveness of the filaments [of *Dionæa Muscipula*] is of a *specialized* nature, being related to a momentary touch rather than to prolonged pressure.
Darwin, Insectiv. Plants, p. 292.

The eye is a highly *specialized* organ, admirably adapted for the important function which it fulfils.
Stokes, Light, p. 90.

Prudence may be said to be merely Wisdom *specialized* by the definite acceptance of Self-interest as its sole ultimate end. *H. Sidgwick*, Methods of Ethics, p. 304.

2†. To mention specially or in detail; particularize; specify.

Our Saviour *specialising* and nominating the places.
Sheldon, Miracles (1616), p. 261.

II. *intrans.* To act in some special way; pursue a special course or direction; take a specific turn or bent.

That some cells have *specialised* on the amœbold character is seen in the so-called myeloplaxes.
Lancet, 1889, II. 635.

Also spelled *specialise*.

specializer (spesh′al-ī-zėr), *n.* One who makes a specialty of anything; a specialist. Also spelled *specialiser*. *The Nation.*

specially (spesh′al-i), *adv.* [< ME. *specially, specialliche;* < *special* + *-ly*2. Doublet of *especially*.] 1. In a special manner; specifically; particularly; exceptionally; especially.

Thay suld be clene of euery vyce,
And, *speciallie*, of Couatyee.
Lauder, Dewtie of Kyngis (E. E. T. S.), l. 461.

The earth . . . of Scripture generally is *specially* the dry land. *Dawson*, Natnre and the Bible, p. 101.

2. For a particular reason or purpose; by special or exceptional action or proceeding: as, a meeting *specially* called; an officer *specially* designated.

The Latin tongue lived on in Britain after the withdrawal of the legions, but it lived on, as it lives on in modern countries, as a book-language *specially* learned.
E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 124.

specialty (spesh′al-ti), *n.*; pl. *specialties* (-tiz). [< ME. *specialte*, < OF. *specialte, speciaute, especialte, especiaute*, etc., a more vernacular form of *specialite, especialite*, etc., speciality: see *speciality*.] 1. The fact or condition of being special or particular; particularity of origin, cause, use, significance, etc. [Rare.]

And that they that be ordeynyd to sette messys bryng them be ordre and continuelly tyl alle be serued, and not inordinatly, And thorow affeccion to personys or by *specialte*. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 330.

It is no denial of the *specialty* of vital or psychical phenomena to reduce them to the same elementary motions as those manifested in cosmic phenomena.
G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, II. vi. § 35.

2. The special or distinctive nature of anything; essence; principle; groundwork. [Rare.]

The *specialty* of rule hath been neglected.
Shak., T. and C., i. 3. 78.

3. A special quality or characteristic; a distinguishing feature; a speciality. See *speciality*, 1.

The Last Supper at San Marco is an excellent example of the natural reverence of an artist of that time, with whom reverence was not, as one may say, a *specialty*.
H. James, Jr., Trans. Sketches, p. 298.

4. A special or particular matter or thing; something specific or exceptional in character, relation, use, or the like.

Acosta numbreth diuerse strange *specialties*, excepted from the generall Rules of Natures wonted course.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 872.

5. A special employment or pursuit; a distinct occupation or division of duty or interest; that which one does especially, either by choice or by assignment.

As each individual selects a special mode of activity for himself, and aims at improvement in that *specialty*, he finds himself attaining a higher and still higher degree of aptitude for it.
Dr. Carpenter, Correlation and Conserv. of Forces, p. 410.

6. A special product or manufacture; something made in a special manner or form, or especially characteristic of the producer or of the place of production: as, a dealer in *specialties;* also, an article to which a dealer professes to pay special attention or care, or which is alleged to possess special advantages in regard to quality, quantity, or price: as, fountain-pens a *specialty*. See the second quotation under *speciality*, 2.—7. In *law*, an instrument under seal, containing an express or implied agreement for the payment of money. The word has also been loosely used to include obligations or debts upon recognizance, judgments and decrees, and statutes, because these, being matter of record, rank in solemnity, conclusiveness, and endurance with free contracts under seal.

Let *specialties* be therefore drawn between us.
Shak., T. of the S., ii. 1. 127.

All instruments under seal, of record, and liabilities imposed by statute, are *specialties* within the meaning of the Stat. 21 James I. *Wood*, On Limitation of Actions, § 29.

specie (spē′shiē or -shē), *n.* [L. *specie*, abl. of *species*, kind, formerly much used in the phrase *in specie*, in kind, in ML. in coin: see *species*.] 1. As a Latin noun, used in the phrase *in specie*: (*a*) In kind.

So a lion is a perfect creature in himself, though it be less than that of a buffalo, or a rhinocerote. They differ but *in specie;* either in the kind is absolute; both have their parts, and either the whole. *B. Jonson*, Discoveries.

You must pay him *in specie*, Madam; give him love for his wit. *Dryden*, Mock Astrologer, v. 1.

Uneconomical application of punishment, though proper, perhaps, as well *in specie* as in degree.
Bentham, Introd. to Morals and Legislation, xvi. 54, note.

(*b*) In coin. See def. 2. Hence, as an English noun—2. Coin; metallic money; a medium of exchange consisting of gold or silver (the precious metals) coined by sovereign authority in pieces of various standard weights and values, and of minor coins of copper, bronze, or some other cheap or base metal: often used attributively. The earliest coinage of specie is attributed to the Lydians, about the eighth century B. C. Previously, and long afterward in many countries, pieces of silver and gold (the latter only to a small extent) were passed by weight in payments, as lumps of silver are still in China. The use of specie as a measure of price is based upon the intrinsic value of the precious metals as commodities, which has diminished immensely since ancient times, but is comparatively stable for long periods under normal circumstances. In modern civilized communities specie or bullion is largely used by banks as a basis or security for circulating notes (bank-notes) representing it. In times of great financial disturbance this security sometimes becomes inadequate from depletion or through excessive issues of notes, and a general suspension of specie payments takes place, followed by great depreciation of the paper money. General suspensions of specie payments occurred in the United States in 1837, 1857, and 1861, the last, due to the civil war, continuing till 1879. Specie payments by British banks were suspended by law, in consequence of the French wars, from 1797 to 1823, but were actually resumed by the Bank of England in 1821. Similar interruptions of solvency have occurred in the other European countries, resulting in Austria and Russia in an apparently permanent substitution of depreciated paper money for specie in ordinary use and reckoning.—**Specie circular**, in *U. S. hist.*, a circular issued by the Secretary of the Treasury in July, 1836, by direction of President Jackson, ordering United States agents to receive in future only gold and silver or Treasury certificates in payment for government lands.

species (spē′shēz), *n.*; pl. *species*. [In ME. *spece, spice*, species, kind, spice (see *spice*1); in mod. E. directly from the L.; = F. *espèce*, species (*espèces*, coin), = Sp. Pg. *especie* = It. *spezie* = G. Dan. Sw. *species*, species (D. *specie* = Dan. *specie*, specie), < L. *species*, a seeing, sight, usually in passive sense, look, form, show, display, beauty, an apparition, etc., a particular sort, a species, LL. a special case, also spices, drugs, fruits, provisions, etc., ML. also a potion, a present, valuable property, NL. also coin, < *specere*, look, see, = OHG. *spehōn*, MHG. *spehen* (> It. *spiare* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *espiar* = OF. *espier*, F. *épier:* see *spy*), G. *spähen*, spy, = Gr. σκέπτεσθαι, look, = Skt. √ *spaç*, later *paç*, see. Hence *special, especial, specie, specify, specious, spice*, etc. From the same L. verb are ult. E. *spectacle, aspect, expect, inspect, prospect, respect, suspect*, etc., *respite, despise, suspicion*, etc., and the second element in *auspice, frontispiece*, etc.] 1. An appearance or representation to the senses or the perceptive faculties; an image presented to the eye or the mind. According to the Roman Catholic doctrine of transubstantiation, the species, the outward and visible forms or the appearance of bread and wine in the eucharist, are the accidents only of bread and wine severally, the substance no longer existing after consecration. See *intentional species*, below.

The sun, the great eye of the world, prying into the recesses of rocks and the hollowness of valleys, receives *species* or visible forms from these objects.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 782.

Wit . . . is no other than the faculty of imagination in the writer, which searches over all the memory for the *species* or ideas of those things which it designs to represent. *Dryden.*

By putting such a rubric into its Missal, the church of Milan sought to express nothing more than that the accidents or *species* of the sacrament are broken.
Rock, Church of our Fathers, i. 125.

2†. Something to be seen or looked at; a spectacle or exhibition; a show.

Shows and *species* serve best with the people. *Bacon.*

3. [Tr. of Gr. *εἶδος*.] In *logic*, and hence in ordinary language, a class included under a higher class, or, at least, not considered as including lower classes; a kind; a sort; a number of individuals having common characters peculiar to them.

Ther is a privee *spece* of pride that waiteth first to be salewed er he wol salewe. *Chaucer*, Parson's Tale.

Different essences alone . . . make different *species*.
Locke, Human Understanding, III. vi. 35.

It is well for thee that . . . we came under a convention to pardon every *species* of liberty which we may take with each other. *Scott*, Redgauntlet, letter iii.

A poor preacher being the worst possible *species* of a poor man. *W. M. Baker*, New Timothy, p. 222.

4. One of the kinds of things constituting a combined aggregate or a compound; a distinct constituent part or element; an instrumental means: as, the *species* of a compound medicine. [Now rare in this medical sense, and obsolete or archaic in others.]

In Algebra, *Species* are those Letters, Characters, Notes, or Marks which represent the Quantities in any Equation or Demonstration.
E. Phillips, New World of Words (ed. 1706).

5. In *biol.*, that which is specialized or differentiated recognizably from anything else of the same genus, family, or order; an individual which differs, or collectively those individuals which differ, specifically from all the other members of the genus, etc., and which do not differ from one another in size, shape, color, and so on, beyond the limits of (actual or assumed) individual variability, as those animals and plants which stand in the direct relation of parent and offspring, and perpetuate certain inherited characters intact or with that little modification which is due to conditions of environment. *Species* is thus practically, and for purposes of classification, the middle term between *genus* on the one hand and *individual* (or *specimen*) on the other; and only the latter can be said in strictness to have material existence, so that *species*, like *genus*, etc., is in this sense an abstract conception. It is also an assured fact in biology that no given stock or lineage breeds perfectly true in all its individuals; the line of descent is always marked by modification of characters (due to the interaction between heredity and environment); the whole tendency of such modification is toward further specialization, in the preservation of the more useful and the extinction of the less useful or the useless characters, and thus to the gradual acquirement, by insensible increments, of differences impressed upon a plastic organism from without—which is as much as to say that new species have always been in process of evolution, and still continue to be so developed. (See biological senses of *evolution, selection, survival*, and *variation*.) Such evolution has in fact been arrested at some point for every species once existent whose members have perished in time past; and of those specific forms whose adaptation to their environment has fitted them to survive till the present some are tending to perpetuation and some to extinction, but all are subject to incessant modification, for better or worse. (See *atavism, reversion*, 2, *retrograde*, *a.*, 3, *degradation*, 7, 8, and *parasitism*, 2.) Such are the views taken by nearly all biologists of the present day, in direct opposition to the former opinion of a special creation, which proceeded upon the assumption that all species of animals and plants, such as we find them actually to be, came into existence by creative fiat at some one time, and have since been perpetuated with little if any modification. In consequence of the fact that the greatest as well as the least differences in organisms are of degree and not of kind, no rigorous and unexceptionable definition of *species* is possible in either the animal or the vegetable kingdom; and in the actual naming, characterizing, and classifying of species naturalists differ widely, some reducing to one or two species the same series of individuals which others describe as a dozen or twenty species. (See *lumper*, 3, *splitter*, 2.) This, however, is rather a nomenclatural than a doctrinal difference. The difficulty of deciding in many cases, and the impossibility of deciding in some, what degree of difference between given specimens shall be considered specific, and so formally named in the binomial system, have led to the introduction of several terms above and below the species (see *subgenus, subspecies, conspecies, variety, race*3, 5 (*a*) (*b*), *intergrade*, *v. i.*), and also to a modification of the binomial nomenclature (see *polynomial*, 2, and *trinomial*). Two tests are commonly applied to the discrimination between good species and mere subspecies or varieties: (1) the individuals of thoroughly distinct species do not interbreed, or, if they are near enough to hybridize, their progeny is usually infertile, so that the cross is not in perpetuity: the horse and ass offer a good case in point; (2) the specific distinctions do not vanish by insensible degrees when large series of specimens from different geographical localities or geological horizons are available for comparison; for, should characters assumed to be distinctive, and therefore specific, be found to grade away under such scrutiny, they are by that fact proved to be non-specific, and the specimens in question are reducible to the rank of conspecies, subspecies, varieties, or races. Attempts which have been made to separate mankind into several species of the genus *Homo* fail according to both of the criteria above stated. To these may be added, in judging the validity of an alleged species, the third premise, that stable specific forms are evolved by or in the course of natural selection only; for all the countless stocks or breeds resulting from artificial selection, however methodically conducted, tend to revert when left to themselves, and also hybridize freely; they are not therefore in perpetuity except under cultivation, and are no species in a proper sense, though their actual differences may have become, under careful selection, far greater than those usually accounted specific or even generic. (See *dog, rose*1.) Taking into account geological succession in time as well as geographical distribution in space, and proceeding upon accepted doctrines of the evolution of all forms of animal and vegetable life from antecedent forms, it is evident, first, that "species" is predicable only by means of the "missing links" in the chains of genetic relationships; for, were all organisms that have ever existed before our eyes in their actual evolutionary sequences, we should find no gap or break in the whole series; but, secondly, that development along numberless diverging lines of descent with modification has in fact resulted (through obliteration of the consecutive steps in the process) in the living fauna and flora of the globe, in respect of which not only specific, but generic, ordinal, and still broader distinctions are easily and certainly predicable. It does not appear that any animal or plant has always maintained what we now find its specific character to be; yet the persistence of some forms under no greater variation than that usually ac-

counted generic is established, as in the case of the genus *Lingula*, whose members have survived from the Silurian to the present epoch with only specific modification. In the animal kingdom probably about 250,000 species have been described, recorded, and formally named by a word following the name of the genus to which they are severally ascribed (see under *specific*); the actual number of species is doubtless much greater than this; some 200,000 species are insects (see *Insecta*), of which 80,000 or more belong to one order (see *Coleoptera*). These estimates are exclusive of merely nominal species. (See *synonym*.) The known species of flowering plants are summed up by Durand in his "Index Genernm Phanerogamorum" as follows: dicotyledons, 78,200; monocotyledons, 19,600; gymnosperms, 2,420—in all, 100,220. This is the net result after extensive sifting. To this number large additions are to be expected from regions, as central Africa, still imperfectly or not at all explored. Of the number of cryptogams no reliable estimate can at present be given. The described species of fungi, judging from the eight volumes of Saccardo's work now published, are likely to number, before sifting, about 50,000. Abbreviated *sp.*, with plural *spp.*

6†. Coin; metallic money; specie. See *specie*.

Rome possessed a much greater proportion of the circulating *species* of its time than any European city.
Arbuthnot, Ancient Coins.

Species, your honour knows, is of easier conveyance.
Garrick, Neck or Nothing, ii. 2.

He [Necker] affirms that, from the year 1726 to the year 1784, there was coined at the mint of France, in the *species* of gold and silver, to the amount of about one hundred millions of pounds sterling. *Burke*, Rev. in France.

7. One of a class of pharmaceutical preparations consisting of a mixture of dried herbs of analogous medicinal properties, used for making decoctions, infusions, etc. See under *tea*. **—8.** In *civil law*, the form or shape given to materials; fashion; form; figure. *Burrill.* **—9.** In *math.*: (*a*) A letter in algebra denoting a quantity. [This meaning was borrowed by some early writers from the French of Viète, who derived it from a Latin translation of Diophantus, who uses εἶδος to mean a term of a polynomial in a particular power of the unknown quantity.] (*b*) A fundamental operation of arithmetic. See *the four species*, below.—**Disjunct species**, in *logic*. See *disjunct*.—**Intelligible species**. See *intentional species*.—**Intentional species**, a similitude or simulacrum of an outward thing; the vicarious object in perception and thought, according to the doctrine held and attributed to Aristotle by the mediæval realists, beginning with Aquinas. Such species were divided into *sensible species* and *intelligible species*, which distinction and terminology, originating with Aquinas, were accepted by Scotus and others. The sensible species mediated between the outward object and the senses. They were metaphorically called *emanations*, but, being devoid of matter, are not to be confounded with the emanations of Democritus, from which they also differ in being related to other senses besides sight. So far as they belong to the outward thing they were called *impressed*, so far as they are perceived by the mind *expressed species*. From these sensible species the agent intellect, by an act of abstraction, was supposed to separate certain intelligible species, which the higher or patient intellect was able to perceive. These intelligible species so far as they belong to sense were called *impressed*, so far as they are perceived by the intellect *expressed species*. Species were further distinguished as *acquired*, *infused*, and *connatural*. The doctrine of intentional species was rejected by the nominalists, and exploded early in the seventeenth century, but not until the nineteenth was it generally acknowledged to be foreign to the opinion of Aristotle. —**Nascent species**, in *biol.*, a species of animal or plant in the act, as it were, of being born or produced; an incipient species, whose characters are not yet established in the course of its development.—**Sensible species**. See *intentional species*.—**Species anthelminticæ**, a mixture of equal parts of absinthium, tansy, camomile, and santonica.—**Species diureticæ**, a mixture of equal parts of roots of lovage, asparagus, fennel, parsley, and butcher's-broom.—**Species laxantes**. Same as *St. Germain tea* (which see, under *tea*).—**Species pectorales**. Same as *breast tea* (which see, under *tea*).—**Species sudorificæ**. Same as *wood tea* (which see, under *tea*). —**Subaltern species**, in *logic*, that which is both a species of some higher genus and a genus in respect of the species into which it is divided.—**The four species**, the four fundamental operations of arithmetic—addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division. This phrase, rare in English but common in German, seems to have been first so applied by the East Frisian mathematician Gemma in 1540. It was borrowed from logic, where since Petrus Hispanus four species of logical procedure are enumerated in all the old books. Thus, Wilson (1551) says: "There be fower kindes of argumentes, a perfeicte argument, an unperfeicte argument, an inductione, an example"; and Blundeville (1599): "There bee foure principall kindes or formes of argumentation, that is, a syllogisme, an induction, an enthymeme, and example."

species-cover (spē′shēz-kuv″ėr), *n.* The cover used in a herbarium to inclose and protect all the species-sheets of a single species. Such covers are usually made of folded sheets of light-weight brown paper, a little larger than the species-sheets.

species-cycle (spē′shēz-sī″kl), *n.* In *bot.*, the complete series of forms needed to represent adequately the entire life-history of a species.

species-monger (spē′shēz-mung″gėr), *n.* In *nat. hist.*: (*a*) One who occupies himself mainly or exclusively in naming and describing species, without inclination to study, or perhaps without ability to grasp, their significance as biological facts; a specialist in species, who cares little or nothing for broader generalizations. (*b*) One who is finical in drawing up specific diagnoses, or given to distinctions without a difference. [Cant in both senses.]

species-paper (spē′shēz-pā″pėr), *n.* Same as *species-sheet*.

species-sheet (spē′shēz-shēt), *n.* One of the sheets or pieces of paper upon which the individual specimens of a species in a herbarium are mounted for preservation and display. They are usually made of heavy stiff white paper, the standard size of which is, in the United States, 16½ × 11½ inches, weighing about 28 pounds to the ream. Only a single species is placed on a sheet, and its label is placed in the lower right-hand corner.

specifiable (spes′i-fī-a-bl), *a.* [< *specify* + *-able*.] That may be specified; capable of being distinctly named or stated.

A minute but *specifiable* fraction of an original disturbance may be said to get through any obstacle.
Nature, XXXVIII. 592.

specific (spē-sif′ik), *a.* and *n.* [< OF. *specifique*, F. *spécifique* = Sp. *especifico* = Pg. *especifico* = It. *specifico* (cf. G. *spezifisch*), < ML. *specificus*, specific, particular, < L. *species*, kind, + *-ficus*, < *facere*, make.] **I.** *a.* **1.** That is specified or defined; distinctly named, formulated, or determined; of a special kind or a definite tenor; determinate; explicit: as, a *specific* sum of money; a *specific* offer; *specific* obligations or duties; a *specific* aim or pursuit.

To be actuated by a desire for pleasure is to be actuated by a desire for some *specific* pleasure to be enjoyed by oneself. *T. H. Green*, Prolegomena to Ethics, § 282.

In addition to these broad differences, there are finer differences of *specific* quality within each sense.
J. Sully, Outlines of Psychol., p. 115.

2. Pertaining to or accordant with what is specified or determined; relating to or regarding a definite subject; conformable to special occasion or requirement, prescribed terms, or known conditions; having a special use or application.

It was in every way stimulating and suggestive to have detected a *specific* bond of relationship in speech and in culture between such different peoples as the English and the Hindus. *J. Fiske*, Evolutionist, p. 109.

3. Of or pertaining to a species. (*a*) Pertaining to a logical species. (*b*) In *zoöl.* and *bot.*, of or pertaining to species or a species; constituting a species; peculiar to, characteristic of, or diagnostic of a species; designating or denominating a species; not generic or of wider application than to a species: as, *specific* characters; *specific* difference; a *specific* name. See *generic*, *subgeneric*, *conspecific*, *subspecific*.

4. Peculiar; special.

Their style, like the style of Boiardo in poetry, of Botticelli in painting, is *specific* to Italy in the middle of the fifteenth century. *J. A. Symonds*, Italy and Greece, p. 251.

5. In *law*, having a certain or well-defined form or designation; observing a certain form; precise. **—6.** In *med.*, related to special infection, particularly syphilitic infection; produced by some distinct zymotic poison.—**Specific cause**, in *med.*, a cause which in operation will produce some special disease.—**Specific centers**, points or periods in the course of evolution at which an organism is supposed to become specifically differentiated from a common stock, having assumed or acquired its specific characters.—**Specific characters**, in *zoöl.* and *bot.*, the diagnostic marks of a species; differences, of whatever kind, which are peculiar to a species and serve to distinguish it from any other. The sum of such characters, or the total specific characteristics, are also spoken of as *the specific character*. Any one such mark or feature is *a specific character*.—**Specific denial**, in *law*, denial which itself rehearses what is denied, or which sufficiently specifies what particular part of the adversary's allegations are denied, as distinguished from a general denial of all his allegations.—**Specific difference**, in *logic*. See *difference*.—**Specific disease**, a disease produced by a special infection, as syphilis.—**Specific duty**, in a tariff, an impost of specified amount upon any object of a particular kind, or upon a specified quantity of a commodity, entered at a custom-house.—**Specific gravity**. See *gravity*.—**Specific heat**. See *heat*.—**Specific inductive capacity**. See *capacity* and *induction*, 6.—**Specific intent, legacy, lien**. See the nouns.—**Specific medicine** or **remedy**, a medicine or remedy that has a distinct effect in the cure of a certain disease, as mercury in syphilis, or quinine in intermittent fever.—**Specific name**, in *zoöl.* and *bot.*, the second term in the binomial name of an animal or a plant, which designates or specifies a member of a genus, and which is joined to the generic name to complete the scientific or technical designation. Thus, in the name *Felis leo*, *leo* is the specific name, designating the lion as a member of the genus *Felis*, and as specifically different from *Felis tigris*, the tiger, *Felis catus*, the wildcat, etc. Also called *nomen specificum*, and formerly *nomen triviale* or *trivial name*. See *binomial*, 2, and *nomen*.—**Specific performance, relief, resistance**. See the nouns.—**Specific rotatory power**. See *rotatory*.—**Syn. 1** and **2**. *Particular*, etc. See *special*.

II. *n.* Something adapted or expected to produce a specific effect; that which is, or is supposed to be, capable of infallibly bringing about a desired result; especially, a remedy which cures, or tends to cure, a certain disease, whatever may be its manifestations, as mercury used as a remedy for syphilis.

Always you find among people, in proportion as they are ignorant, a belief in *specifics*, and a great confidence in pressing the adoption of them.
H. Spencer, Study of Sociol., p. 20.

specifical (spē-sif′i-kal), *a.* [< *specific* + *-al*.] Same as *specific*. [Archaic.]

To compel the performance of the contract, and recover the *specifical* sum due. *Blackstone*, Com., III. ix.

specifically (spē-sif′i-kal-i), *adv.* **1.** In a specific manner; according to the nature of the species or of the case; definitely; particularly; explicitly; in a particular sense, or with a particularly differentiated application.

But it is rather manifest that the essence of spirits is a substance *specifically* distinct from all corporeal matter whatsoever. *Dr. H. More*, Antidote against Atheism, iii. 12.

Those several virtues that are *specifically* requisite to a due performance of this duty. *South*, Sermons.

2. With reference to a species, or to specific difference; as a species.

specificalness (spē-sif′i-kal-nes), *n.* The state of being specifical. [Rare.]

specificate† (spē-sif′i-kāt), *v. t.* [< ML. *specificatus*, pp. of *specificare*, specify: see *specify*.] To denote or distinguish specifically; specify.

Now life is the character by which Christ *specificates* and denominates himself. *Donne*, Sermons, vii.

specification (spes″i-fi-kā′shon), *n.* [= F. *spécification* = Sp. *especificacion* = Pg. *especificação* = It. *specificazione*, < ML. *specificatio*(*n-*), a specifying, enumeration, < *specificare*, specify: see *specify*.] **1.** An act of specifying, or making a detailed statement, or the statement so made; a definite or formal mention of particulars: as, a *specification* of one's requirements.

All who had relatives or friends in this predicament were required to furnish a *specification* of them.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., i. 7.

2. An article, item, or particular specified; a special point, detail, or reckoning upon which a claim, an accusation, an estimate, a plan, or an assertion is based: as, the *specifications* of an architect or an engineer, of an indictment, etc.; the *specification* of the third charge against a prisoner; statements unsupported by *specifications*. **—3.** The act of making specific, or the state of having a specific character; reference to or correlation with a species or kind; determination of species or specific relation.

For, were this the method, miracles would no more be miracles than the diurnal revolution of the sun, the growth and *specification* of plants and animals, the attraction of the magnet, and the like.
Evelyn, True Religion, II. 195.

Here we may refer to two principles which Kant put forward under the names of Homogeneity and *Specification*. *F. H. Bradley*, Ethical Studies, p. 68.

4. In *patent law*, the applicant's description of the manner of constructing and using his invention. It is required to be so explicit as to enable any person skilled in the art or science to make and use the same; and in the United States it forms part of the patent, which cannot therefore protect the inventor in anything not within the specification.

5. In *civil law*, the formation of a new property from materials belonging to another person. Specification exists where a person works up materials belonging to another into something which must be taken to be a new substance—for example, where whisky is made from corn. The effect is that the owner of the materials loses his property in them, and has only an action for the value of them against the person by whom they have been used. The doctrine originates in the civil law, but has been adopted by the common law, under the name of *confusion and accession*, at least where the person making the specification acts in good faith.—**Accusative of specification**. Same as *synecdochical accusative*. See *synecdochical*.—**Charge and specifications**. See *charge*.—**Law of specification**, in *Kantian philos.*, the logical principle that, however far the process of logical determination may be carried, it can always be carried further.—**Principle of specification**, in *Kantian philos.*: (*a*) The logical maxim that we should be careful to introduce into a hypothesis all the elements which the facts to be explained call for, or that *entium varietates non temere esse minuendas*, which is a counteracting maxim to Occam's razor. (*b*) Same as *law of specification*.

specificity (spes-i-fis′i-ti), *n.* [< *specific* + *-ity*.] The state of being specific, or of having a specific character or relation; specific affinity, cause, origin, or effect; specificness. [Recent.]

The suddenness, vigour, and *specificity* of their effects.
F. W. H. Myers, Proc. Lond. Soc. Psychic Research.

Are we any longer to allow to this disease [cowpox] any high degree of *specificity*? *Lancet*, 1889, I. 1130.

specificize (spē-sif′i-sīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *specificized*, ppr. *specificizing*. [< *specific* + *-ize*.] To make specific; give a special or specific character to. [Recent.]

The richest *specificized* apparatus of nervous mechanism. *Alien. and Neurol.*, VI. 483.

specificness (spē-sif′ik-nes), *n.* The state or character of being specific.

specify (spes′i-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *specified*, ppr. *specifying*. [< ME. *specyfyen, specifien*, < OF. *specifier, especifier*, F. *spécifier* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *especificar* = It. *specificare* = D. *specificeren* = G. *specificiren* = Sw. *specificera* = Dan. *specificere*, < ML. *specificare*, make specific, mention specifically, < *specificus*, specific, particular: see *specific*.] 1. To mention specifically or explicitly; state exactly or in detail; name distinctly: as, to *specify* the persons concerned in a given act; to *specify* one's wants, or articles required.

Ther cowde no man the nowmber *specifie*.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 1953.

I nevere hadde to do more with the aeyd John Wortes than is *specified* in the aeyd inatruccion.
Paston Letters, I. 20.

There is no need of *specifying* particulars in this class of uaes. *Emerson*, Nature, p. 17.

2. To name as a requisite, as in technical specifications; set down in a specification.—3. To make specific; give a specific character to; distinguish as of a species or kind. [Rare.]

Be *specified* in yonrself, but not *specified* by anything foreign to yourself. *F. H. Bradley*, Ethical Studies, p. 71.

=Syn. To indicate, particularize, individualize.

specillum (spē-sil′um), *n.*; pl. *specilla* (-ä). [L., < *specere*, look, behold: see *species*.] 1. In *med.*, a probe.—2. A lens; an eye-glass.

specimen (spes′i-men), *n.* [= F. *spécimen* = Sp. *especimen*, < L. *specimen*, that by which a thing is known, a mark, token, proof, < *specere*, see: see *species*.] 1. A part or an individual taken as exemplifying a whole mass or number; something that represents or illustrates all of its kind; an illustrative example: as, a collection of geological *specimens;* a wild *specimen* of the human or of the feline race; a *specimen* page of a book (a page shown as a specimen of what the whole is or is to be); a *specimen* copy of a medal.

The best *specimens* of the Attic coinage give a weight of 4.366 grammes (67.38+ grains Troy) for the drachma.
Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass., XVI. 117.

Curzola is a perfect *specimen* of a Venetian town.
E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 205.

The leaf sculpture of the door jambs of the Cathedral of Florence affords *specimens* of the best Italian work of this sort [fourteenth century].
C. H. Moore, Gothic Architecture, p. 296.

2. In *zoöl.* and *bot.*, an individual animal or plant, or some part of one, prepared and preserved for scientific examination; an example of a species or other group; a preparation: as, a *specimen* of natural history; a *specimen* of the dog or the rose. Abbreviated *sp.* and *spec.*—3. A typical individual; one serving as a specially striking or exaggerated example of the kind indicated. [Jocose and colloq.]

There were some curious *specimens* among my visitors.
Thoreau, Walden, p. 163.

=Syn. *Specimen, Sample.* A *specimen* is a part of a larger whole employed to exhibit the nature or kind of that of which it forms a part, without reference to the relative quality of individual portions; thus, a cabinet of mineralogical *specimens* exhibits the nature of the rocks from which they are broken. A *sample* is a part taken out of a quantity, and implies that the quality of the whole is to be judged by it, and not rarely that it is to be used as a standard for testing the goodness, genuineness, or purity of the whole, and the like. In many cases, however, the words are used indifferently. *Sample* is more often used in trade: as, a *sample* of cotton or coffee.

speciological (spē″shi-ō-loj′i-kal), *a.* [< *speciology* + *-ic-al*.] Of or pertaining to speciology.

speciology (spē-shi-ol′ō-ji), *n.* [< L. *species*, species, + Gr. *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] In *biol.*, the science of species; the doctrine of the origin and nature of species.

speciosity (spē-shi-os′i-ti), *n.*; pl. *speciosities* (-tiz). [< OF. *speciosité* = Sp. *especiosidad* = Pg. *especiosidade* = It. *speziosità*, < LL. *speciosita(t-)s*, good looks, beauty, < L. *speciosus*, good-looking, beautiful, splendid: see *specious*.] 1†. The state of being specious or beautiful; a beautiful show or spectacle; something delightful to the eye.

So great a glory as all the *speciosities* of the world could not equalise.
Dr. H. More, On Godliness, III. vi. § 5. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

2. The state of being specious or plausible; a specious show; a specious person or thing. [Rare.]

Professions built so largely on *speciosity* instead of performance. *Carlyle.*

specious (spē′shus), *a.* [< ME. *specious*, < OF. *specieux*, F. *spécieux* = Sp. Pg. *especioso* = It. *spezioso*, < L. *speciosus*, good-looking, beautiful, fair, < *species*, form, figure, beauty: see *species*.] 1. Pleasing to the eye; externally fair or showy; appearing beautiful or charming; sightly; beautiful. [Archaic.]

The rest, far greater part,
Will deem in outward rites and *specious* forms
Religion satisfied. *Milton*, P. L., xii. 534.

2. Superficially fair, just, or correct; appearing well; apparently right; plausible; beguiling: as, *specious* reasoning; a *specious* argument; a *specious* person or book.

It is easy for princes under various *specious* pretences to defend, disguise, and conceal their ambitious desires.
Bacon, Political Fables, ii., Expl.

Thou *specious* Head without a Brain. *Prior*, A Fable.

He coined
A brief yet *specious* tale, how I had wasted
The sum in secret riot. *Shelley*, The Cenci, iii. 1.

3. Appearing actual, or in reality; actually existing; not imaginary. [Rare.]

Let me sum up, now, by saying that we are constantly conscious of a certain duration — the *specious* present — varying in length from a few seconds to probably not more than a minute, and that this duration (with its content perceived as having one part earlier and the other part later) is the original intuition of time.
W. James, Prin. of Psychol., I. 642.

4†. Pertaining to species or a species.—**Specious arithmetic**, algebra: so called by old writers following Viète. The phrase implies that algebra is computation by means of species, or letters denoting quantities; but the choice of the name was probably influenced by the beauty of algebraic processes.—**Specious logistic.** See *logistic*.

=Syn. 2. *Colorable, Plausible*, etc. See *ostensible*.

speciously (spē′shus-li), *adv.* In a specious manner; with an appearance of fairness or of reality; with show of right: as, to reason *speciously*.

My dear Anacreon, you reason *speciously*, which is better in most cases than reasoning soundly; for many are led by it and none offended.
Landor, Imag. Conv., Anacreon and Polyeratea.

speciousness (spē′shus-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being specious; plausible appearance; fair external show: as, the *speciousness* of an argument.

His theory owes its *speciousness* to packing, and to packing alone. *Macaulay*, Sadler's Refutation Refuted.

speck[1] (spek), *n.* [< ME. *specke, spekke*, < AS. *specca* (pl. *speccan*), a spot. speck (also in comp. *specc-faag*, specked, spotted); cf. LG. *spaken*, spot with wet, *spakig*, spotted with wet; MD. *spicken*, spit, *spickelen*, spot, speckle: see *speckle*.] 1. A very small superficial spot or stain; a small dot, blot, blotch, or patch appearing on or adhering to a surface: as, *specks* of mold on paper; fly-*specks* on a wall.

He was wonderfully careful that his shoes and clothes should be without the least *speck* upon them.
Steele, Tatler, No. 48.

2. In fruit, specifically, a minute spot denoting the beginning of decay; a pit or spot of rot or rottenness; hence, sometimes, a fruit affected by rot.

The shrivelled, dwarfish, or damaged fruit, called by the street traders the *specks*.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, I. 117.

The little rift within the lover's lute,
Or little pitted *speck* in garner'd fruit,
That rotting inward slowly moulders all.
Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien (song).

3†. A patch or piece of some material.

But Robin did on the old mans cloake,
And it was torn in the necke;
"Now by my faith," said William Scarlett,
"Heere shold be set a *specke*."
Robin Hood and the Old Man (Child's Ballads, V. 258).

4. Something appearing as a spot or patch; a small piece spread out: as, a *speck* of snow or of cloud.

Come forth under the *speck* of open sky.
Hawthorne, Seven Gables, vi.

5. A distinct or separate piece or particle; a very little bit; an atom; a mite: as, *specks* of dust; a *speck* of snuff or of soot; hence, the smallest quantity; the least morsel: as, he has not a *speck* of humor or of generosity.

The bottom consisting of gray sand with black *specks*.
Anson, Voyages, ii. 7.

Still wrong bred wrong within her, day by day
Some little *speck* of kindness fell away.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 326.

6. A percoid fish, *Ulocentra stigmæa* of Jordan, common in ponds of the hill-country from Georgia to Louisiana. It is a darter, 2½ inches long, of an olivaceous color, speckled with small orange spots, and otherwise variegated.—7. A speck-moth.

speck[1] (spek), *v. t.* [< ME. *specken;* < *speck*[1], *n.*] 1. To spot; mark or stain in spots or dots. *Wyclif*, Gen. xxx. 32.

Each flower of slender stalk, whose head, though gay
Carnation, purple, azure, or *speck'd* with gold,
Hung drooping unnstain'd. *Milton*, P. L., ix. 429.

2. Of fruit, specifically, to mark with a discolored spot denoting decay or rot: usually in the past participle.

It seemed as if the whole fortune or failure of her shop might depend on the display of a different set of articles, or substituting a fairer apple for one which appeared to be *specked*. *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, iii.

speck[2] (spek), *n.* [Prop. **spick* (the form *speck* being dial., and in part due to D. or G.); early mod. E. *spycke*, < ME. *spik, spyk, spike*, also assibilated *spich*, < AS. *spic*, bacon, = D. *spek* = MLG. *spek* = OHG. MHG. *spec*, G. *speck* = Icel. *spik*, lard, fat; prob. akin to Gr. *πίων* (**πίϝων*), = Zend *pivanh* = Skt. *pīvan*, fat.] Fat; lard; fat meat. Now used chiefly as derived from the German in the parts of Pennsylvania originally settled by Germans, or from the Dutch in New York (also in South Africa, for the fat meat of the hippopotamus); among whalers it is used for whale's blubber.

Adue good Cheese and Onyons, stuffe thy guts
With *Specke* and Barley-pudding for digestion.
Heywood, English Traveller, I. 2.

Speck [in Pennsylvania] is the hybrid offspring of English pronunciation and German *Speck* (pronounced schpeck), the generic term applied to all kinds of fat meat. *Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass.*, XVII., App., p. xii.

Speck and applejees, pork fat and apples cut up and cooked together: an old-fashioned Dutch dish. *Bartlett.*

speck-block (spek′blok), *n.* In *whaling*, a block through which a speck-fall is rove.

speck-fall (spek′fâl), *n.* [< *speck*[2] + *fall*[3].] In *whale-fishing*, a fall or rope rove through a block for hoisting the blubber and bone off the whale.

speckle (spek′l), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *speckil* (= D. *spikkel*, a speckle), with dim. *-le*, < *speck*[1], *n.* Cf. *speckle*, *v.*] 1. A little speck or spot; a speckled marking; the state of being speckled: as, yellow with patches of *speckle*.

She curiously examined . . . the peculiar *speckle* of its plumage. *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, x.

2. Color; hence, kind; sort. [Scoteh.]

As ye well ken, . . . "the wauges o' sin is deith." But, maistly, . . . sinners get first wauges o' anither *speckle* frae the maister o' them.
G. Macdonald, Warlock o' Glenwarlock, xii.

speckle (spek′l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *speckled*, ppr. *speckling*. [< MD. *spickelen, speeckelen*, spot, speckle: see *speckle*, *n.*] To mark with specks or spots; fleck; speck; spot.

Seeing Atys, straight he [the boar] rushed at him,
Speckled with foam, bleeding in flank and limb.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 348.

speckle-belly (spek′l-bel′i), *n.* 1. The North American white-fronted goose, *Anser albifrons gambeli:* so called in California because the under parts are whitish, blotched and patched with black. Also called *harlequin brant, speckled brant.* See cut under *laughing-goose*.—2. The gadwall, or gray duck, *Chaulelasmus streperus*. See cut under *Chaulelasmus*. *G. Trumbull*, 1888. [Long Island.]—3. A trout or char, as the common brook-trout of the United States, *Salvelinus fontinalis*. See cut under *char*[4].

speckled (spek′ld), *p. a.* [< *speckle* + *-ed*[2].] 1. Spotted; specked; marked with small spots of indeterminate character; maculate: specifically noting many animals.

I will pass through all thy flock to day, removing from thence all the *speckled* and spotted cattle, and all the brown cattle among the sheep, and the spotted and *speckled* among the goats: and of such shall be my hire. Gen. xxx. 32.

Quer the body they hane built a Tombe of *speckled* stone, a brace and halfe high. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 271.

2. Variegated in appearance or character; diversified; motley; piebald: as, a *speckled* company. [Colloq.]

It was a singularly freaked and *speckled* group.
S. Judd, Margaret, i. 10.

Speckled alder. See *alder*[1], 1.—**Speckled beauty.** (*a*) A trout: a trite cant phrase. (*b*) A British geometrid moth, *Cleora viduaria*.—**Speckled-bill**, the speckled-billed coot, or spectacle-coot; the surf-duck, *Œdemia perspicillata*. [New Eng.]—**Speckled brant.** Same as *speckle-belly*, 1.—**Speckled footman**, a British bombycid moth, *Eulepia cribrum*.—**Speckled leech**, *Hirudo* or *Sanguisuga medicinalis*, one of the forms of medicinal leech.—**Speckled loon.** See *loon*[2].—**Speckled terrapin.** See *terrapin*.—**Speckled trout**, a speckle-belly; the brook-trout.—**Speckled wood**, palmyra-wood cut transversely into veneers, and showing the ends of dark fibers mixed with lighter wood.—**Speckled yellow**, a British geometrid moth, *Venilia maculata*.

speckledness (spek′ld-nes), *n.* The state of being speckled.

speckled-tailed (spek′ld-tāld), *a.* Having a speckled tail: specifically noting *Thryothorus bewicki spilurus*, a variety of Bewick's wren found on the Pacific coast of the United States, translating the word *spilurus*.

speckless (spek′les), *a.* [< *speck* + *-less*.] Free from specks or spots; spotless; fleckless; perfectly clean, clear, or bright: as, *speckless* linen; a *speckless* sky.

There gleamed resplendent in the dimness of the corner a complete and *speckless* pewter dinner service.
New Princeton Rev., II. 111.

speck-moth (spek′môth), *n.* One of certain geometrid moths, as *Eupithecia subfulvata*, the tawny speck: an English collectors' name.

specktioneer (spek-shọ-nēr′), *n.* [Also *speck-sioncer;* appar. orig. a humorous term, irreg. < *speck*[2] + *-tion* + *-eer* (with allusion to *inspection* and *engineer*).] In *whale-fishing*, the chief harpooner: so called as being the director of the cutting operations in clearing the whale of its speck or blubber and bones.

In a rough, careless way, they spoke of the *specksioneer* with admiration enough for his powers as a sailor and harpooner. *Mrs. Gaskell*, Sylvia's Lovers, xix.

specky (spek′i), *a.* [< *speck*[1] + *-y*[1].] Having specks or spots; slightly or partially spotted.

The tonsilla were full, and the left one *specky*.
Lancet, No. 3494, p. 334.

specs, specks (speks), *n. pl.* A colloquial contraction of *spectacles*.

spectable† (spek′tạ-bl), *a.* [ME. *spectable*, < OF. *spectable* = Sp. *espectable* = Pg. *espectavel* = It. *spettabile*, notable, remarkable, < L. *spectabilis*, that may be seen, visible, admirable, < *spectare*, see, behold: see *spectacle*.] That may be seen; visible; observable.

Ther are in hem certayne signes *spectable*,
Which is to eschewe, and which is profitable.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 128.

Their [the Pharisees'] prayers were at the corners of streets; such corners where divers streets met, and so more *spectable* to many passengers.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, I. 104. (*Davies.*)

spectacle (spek′tạ-kl), *n.* [< ME. *spectacle, spekctacle*, < OF. (and F.) *spectacle* = Sp. Pg. *espectaculo* = It. *spettacolo* = D. *spektakel*, spectacle, show, = G. Dan. *spektakel*, noise, uproar, = Sw. *spektakel*, spectacle, noise, < L. *spectaculum*, a show, spectacle, < *spectare*, see, behold, freq. of *specere*, see: see *species*.] **1.** An exhibition; exposure to sight or view; an open display; also, a thing looked at or to be looked at; a sight; a gazing-stock; a show; especially, a deplorable exhibition.

A Donghill of dead carcases he spyde,
The dreadfull *spectacle* of that sad house of Pryde.
Spenser, F. Q., I. v. 53.

So exquisitly was it [a crucifix] form'd that it represented in a very lively manner the lamentable *spectacle* of our Lord's Body, as it hung upon the Cross.
Maundrell, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 72.

How much we forgive in those who yield us the rare *spectacle* of heroic manners! *Emerson*, Conduct of Life.

2. Specifically, a public show or display for the gratification of the eye; something designed or arranged to attract and entertain spectators; a pageant; a parade: as, a royal or a religious *spectacle;* a military or a dramatic *spectacle*.

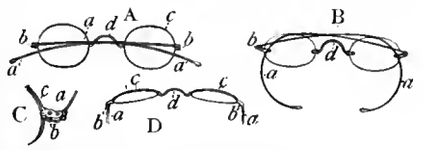
The stately semi-religious *spectacle* in which the Greeks delighted. *J. Fergusson*, Hist. Arch., I. 324.

In the winter season the circus used to amalgamate with a dramatic company, and make a joint appearance in equestrian *spectacles*. *J. Jefferson*, Autobiog., iii.

3†. A looking-glass; a mirror.—**4**†. A spy-glass; a specnlum.

Poverte a *spectacle* is, as thynketh me,
Thurgh whiche he may hise verray frendes see.
Chaucer, Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 347.

5. *pl.* A pair of lenses set in a frame adjusted to the eyes, to correct or improve defective vision; also, sometimes, a similar frame with pieces of plain white or colored glass to protect the eyes from glare or dust: commonly called *a pair of spectacles*. The frame was in former times usually of horn or tortoise-shelt, and afterward of



Spectacles.
A, spectacles with bows hinged to the shoulders on the rims connected by the nose or bridge. B, spectacles with hook-bows and with bridge and shoulders riveted to the lenses. C, detail showing construction of shoulder. D, side view, showing rim. In all the figures: *a*, bows; *b*, shoulders; *c*, rims; *d*, bridge.

silver; it is now usually of steel or of gold. It is made up of the "bridge," "rims" (or frames of the lenses), "bows," and "sides" or "temples"; but the bows are now often omitted. The frame is so constructed and adjusted as to rest on the nose and ears and hold the lenses in the proper position. Spectacles which are supported on the nose only, by means of a spring, are commonly called *eye-glasses*. Spectacles with convex lenses are for the aged, or far-sighted; and spectacles with concave lenses are for the near-sighted. In both cases the value of spectacles depends upon their being accurately adapted to the person's vision. Spectacles with colored lenses, as green, blue, neutral-tint, or smoke-color, are used to protect the eyes from a glare of light. *Divided spectacles* have each lens composed of two parts of different foci neatly united, one part for observing distant objects, and the other for examining objects near the eye. Another kind, called *periscopic spectacles*, are intended to allow the eyes considerable latitude of motion without fatigue. The lenses employed in this case are of either a meniscus or a concavo-convex form, the concave side being turned to the eye. Spectacles with glazed wings or frames partly filled with crape or wire gauze are used to shield the eyes from dust, etc.

He [Lord Crawford] sat upon a couch covered with deer's hide, and with *spectacles* on his nose (then a recent invention) was laboring to read a huge manuscript called the Rosier de la Guerre. *Scott*, Quentin Durward, vii.

6. *pl.* Figuratively, visual aids of any kind, physical or mental; instruments of or assistance in seeing or understanding; also, instruments or means of seeing or understanding otherwise than by natural or normal vision or perception: as, rose-colored *spectacles;* I cannot see things with your *spectacles*.

And even with this I lost fair England's view,
And bid mine eyes be packing with my heart,
And call'd them blind and dusky *spectacles*,
For losing ken of Albion's wished coast.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii. 2. 112.

Subjects are to look upon the faults of princes with the *spectacles* of obedience and reverence to their place and persons. *Donne*, Sermons, ii.

Shakespeare . . . was naturally learn'd; he needed not the *Spectacles* of Books to read Nature; he look'd inwards, and found her there.
Dryden, Essay on Dram. Poesy (1693), p. 31.

7. *pl.* In *zoöl.*, a marking resembling a pair of spectacles, especially about the eyes: as, the *spectacles* of the cobra. See cut under *cobra-de-capello*.

A pair of white *spectacles* on the eyes, and whitish about base of bill. *Coues*, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 815.

Compound spectacles. (*a*) Spectacles fitted for receiving extra colored glasses, or to which additional lenses can be attached to vary the power. (*b*) A form of spectacles having in each bow two half glasscs differing in power or character; divided spectacles. See def. 5.—**Franklin spectacles.** Same as *pantoscopic spectacles* (which see, under *pantoscopic*).

spectacled (spek′tạ-kld), *a.* [< *spectacle* + *-ed*[2].] **1.** Furnished with or wearing spectacles.

The bleared sights
Are *spectacled* to see him. *Shak.*, Cor., ii. 1. 222.

Porphyro upon her face doth look,
Like puzzled urchin on an aged crone
Who keepeth closed a wondrous riddle-book,
As *spectacled* she sits in chimney-nook.
Keats, Eve of St. Agnes, xv.

2. In *zoöl.*: (*a*) Marked in any way that suggests spectacles or the wearing of spectacles: as, the *spectacled* bear or cobra. (*b*) Spectable or spectacular; being "a sight to behold"; spectral: as, the *spectacled* shrimp.—**Spectacled bear,** *Ursus* or *Tremarctos ornatus*, the only South American

Spectacled Bear (*Tremarctos ornatus*).

bear, having a light-colored mark on the face, like a pair of spectacles.—**Spectacled cobra,** any specimen of the common Indian cobra, *Naja tripudians*, which has the markings of the back of the hood well developed so as to resemble a pair of spectacles. See cut under *cobra-de-capello*.—**Spectacled coot, spectacled duck,** the surf-scoter or -duck, *Œdemia perspicillata;* the goggle-nose. [Connecticut.]—**Spectacled eider,** *Somateria* (*Arctonetta*) *fisheri*, an eider-duck of the northwest coast of America, having in the male the eyes set in silvery-white plumage rimmed with black.—**Spectacled goose, guillemot, snake, stenoderm.** See the nouns.—**Spectacled shrimp,** the specter- or skeleton-shrimp, a caprellid. See *Caprella*.—**Spectacled vampire.** Same as *spectacled stenoderm*.

spectacled-headed (spek′tạ-kld-hed′ed), *a.* Having the head spectacled: applied to flies of the genera *Holcocephala* (family *Asilidæ*) and *Diopsis* and *Sphyracephala* (family *Diopsidæ*). See cut under *Diopsis*.

A queer-looking, *spectacled-headed*, predatory fly. . . . The head is unusually broad in front, the eyes being very prominent and presenting a spectacled or goggled appearance. *C. H. Tyler Townsend*, Proc. Entom. Soc. [of Washington, I. 254.

spectacle-furnace (spek′tạ-kl-fėr′nās), *n.* A literal translation of the German *brillenofen*, which is a variety of the *spurofen*, a form of shaft-furnace of which the essential peculiarity is that the melted material runs out upon the inclined bottom of the furnace into a crucible-like receptacle or pot outside and in front of the furnace-stack. This sort of furnace has been used at Mansfeld and in the Harz, but apparently not in any English-speaking country.

spectacle-gage (spek′tạ-kl-gāj), *n.* A device used in fitting spectacles to determine the proper distance between the glasses.

spectacle-glass (spek′tạ-kl-glâs), *n.* **1.** Glass suited for making spectacles; optical glass.—**2.** A lens of the kind or form used in spectacles.—**3**†. A field-glass; a telescope.

A°. 1678 he added a *spectacle-glass* to the shadow-vane of the lesser arch of the Sea-quadrant.
Aubrey, Lives (Edmund Halley).

spectacle-maker (spek′tạ-kl-mā′kėr), *n.* A maker of spectacles; one who makes spectacles, eye-glasses, and similar instruments. The Spectacle-makers' Company of London was incorporated in 1630.

spectacle-ornament (spek′tạ-kl-ôr′nạ-ment), *n.* A name given to an ornament, often found in sculptured stones in Scotland, consisting of two disks connected by a band: the surface so marked out is often covered with interlaced whorl-ornaments.

spectacular (spek-tak′ū-lăr), *a.* [< L. *spectaculum*, a sight, show (see *spectacle*), + *-ar*[3].] **1.** Pertaining to or of the nature of a show or spectacle; marked or characterized by great display: as, a *spectacular* drama.

The *spectacular* sports were concluded.
Hickes, Sermon, Jan. 30, 1681.

2. Pertaining to spectacles or glasses for assisting vision. [Rare.]

spectacularity (spek-tak-ū-lar′i-ti), *n.* [< *spectacular* + *-ity.*] Spectacular character or quality; likeness to or the fact of being a spectacle or show.

It must be owned that when all was done the place had a certain *spectacularity;* the furniture and ornaments were somehow the air of properties.
Howells, Private Theatricals, x.

spectacularly (spek-tak′ū-lăr-li), *adv.* In a spectacular manner or view; as a spectacle.

The last test was, *spectacularly*, the best of the afternoon.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LVII. 360.

spectant (spek′tant), *a.* [< L. *spectan(t-)s*, ppr. of *spectare*, look at, behold, freq. of *specere*, look at, behold: see *spectacle, species.*] In *her.*: (*a*) At gaze. (*b*) Looking upward with the nose bendwise: noting any animal used as a bearing.

spectate (spek′tāt), *v. t.* and *i.* [< L. *spectatus*, pp. of *spectare*, see, behold: see *spectant.*] To look about or upon; gaze; behold. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Coming on the Bridge, a Gentleman sitting on the Coach civilly salutes the *Spectating* Company; the turning of the Wheels and motion of the Horses are plainly seen as if natural and Alive.
Quoted in *Ashton's* Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, [1. 287.

Mr. De Quincey—Works, VI. 329—has *spectate:* and who can believe that he went anywhere but to spectare for it? *F. Hall*, False Philol., p. 76.

spectation (spek-tā′shọn), *n.* [< L. *spectatio(n-)*, a beholding, contemplation, < *spectare*, pp. *spectatus*, look at, behold: see *spectant.*] Look; aspect; appearance; regard.

This simple *spectation* of the lungs is differenced from that which concomitates a pleurisy. *Harvey.*

spectator (spek-tā′tọr), *n.* [Early mod. E. *spectatour;* < F. *spectateur* = Sp. Pg. *espectador* = It. *spettatore*, < L. *spectator*, a beholder, < *spectare*, pp. *spectatus*, look at, behold: see *spectant.*] One who looks on; an onlooker or eye-witness; a beholder; especially, one of a company present at a spectacle of any kind: as, the *spectators* of or at a game or a drama.

Me leading, in a secret corner layd,
The sad *spectatour* of my Tragedie.
Spenser, F. Q., II. 4. 27.

There be of them that will themselves laugh, to set on some quantity of barren *spectators* to laugh too.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 2. 46.

We, indeed, appeared to be the only two unconcerned *spectators* on board; and, accordingly, were allowed to ramble about the decks unnoticed.
B. Hall, Travels in N. A., II. 10.

=**Syn.** Looker-on, onlooker, observer, witness, by-stander. A person is said to be a *spectator* at a show, a bull-fight, a wrestling-match; one of the *audience* at a lecture, a concert, the theater; and one of the *congregation* at church.

spectatorial (spek-tā-tō′ri-al), *a.* [< *spectator* + *-ial.*] Pertaining to or characteristic of a spectator. [In the quotation it is used with

direct reference to the name of the periodical cited.]

There is a vicious terror of being blamed in some well-inclined people, and a wicked pleasure in suppressing them in others; both which I recommend to your *spectatorial* wisdom to animadvert upon.
Steele, Spectator, No. 348.

spectatorship (spek-tā′tor-ship), *n.* [< *spectator* + *-ship*.] The act of looking or beholding; the state or occupation of being a spectator or looker-on.

Guess . . . if thou standest not i' the state of hanging, or of some death more long in *spectatorship*.
Shak., Cor., v. 2, 71.

Bathing in the sea was the chief occupation of these good people, including, as it did, prolonged *spectatorship* of the process. *H. James, Jr.*, Confidence, xix.

spectatress (spek-tā′tres), *n.* [< *spectator* + *-ess*. Cf. *spectatrix*.] A female spectator or looker-on.

Helen, in the night when Troy was sack'd,
Spectatress of the mischief which she made.
Rowe, Fair Penitent, v. 1.

spectatrix (spek-tā′triks), *n.* [= F. *spectatrice* = It. *spettatrice*, < L. *spectatrix*, fem. of *spectator*, a beholder: see *spectator*.] Same as *spectatress*.

specter, spectre (spek′tėr), *n.* [< OF. (and F.) *spectre* = Sp. Pg. *espectro* = It. *spettro*, an image, figure, ghost, < L. *spectrum*, a vision, appearance, apparition, image, < *specere*, see: see *species*, *spectacle*. Cf. *spectrum*.] 1. A ghostly apparition; a visible incorporeal human spirit; an appearance of the dead as when living. Specters are imagined as disembodied spirits haunting or revisiting the scenes of their mundane life, and showing themselves in intangible form to the living, generally at night, from some overpowering necessity, or for some benevolent or (more usually) malevolent purpose. They are sometimes represented as speaking, but more commonly as only using terrifying or persuasive gestures to induce compliance with their wishes. The word is rarely used for the dissociated soul of a living person.

The ghosts of traitors from the Bridge descend,
With bold fanatic *spectres* to rejoice.
Dryden, Annus Mirabilis, st. 223.

One of the afflicted,
I know, bore witness to the apparition
Of ghosts unto the *spectre* of this Bishop,
Saying, "You murdered us!"
Longfellow, Giles Corey, iii. 2.

A fine traditional *spectre* pale,
With a turnip head and a ghostly wail,
And a splash of blood on the dickey!
W. S. Gilbert, Haunted.

2. In *zoöl.*: (*a*) One of many names of gressorial orthopterous insects of the family *Phasmidæ*; a walking-stick or stick-insect; a specter-insect. (*b*) The specter-bat. (*c*) The specter-lemur. (*d*) A specter-shrimp.—**Specter of the Brocken**, an optical phenomenon named from the Brocken, a mountain of the Harz range, where it has been most frequently observed. It consists of the shadow of the observer cast at sunrise or sunset in apparently gigantic size upon the mist or fog about the mountain-summit. The shadow is sometimes inclosed in a prismatic circle called the *Brocken bow*, and again is bordered with a colored fringe. Howitt states that, if the fog is very dry, one sees not only one's self, but one's neighbor; if very damp, only one's self, surrounded by a rainbow-colored glory. Also *Brocken specter*.=**Syn. 1.** *Apparition*, *Phantom*, etc. See *ghost*.

specter-bat (spek′tėr-bat), *n.* The spectral bat, a South American leaf-nosed bat or vampire, *Phyllostoma spectrum*, or a similar species.

specter-candle (spek′tėr-kan″dl), *n.* A straight fossil cephalopod, as a baculite, belemnite, or orthoceratite. These and similar objects have often been superstitiously regarded, in ignorance of their origin and nature. See *bætylus*, *sagagrama*, and *thunder-stone*.

specter-crab (spek′tėr-krab), *n.* A glass-crab; one of the larval forms which were called *Phyllosomata*. See cut under *glass-crab*.

specter-insect (spek′tėr-in″sekt), *n.* Same as *specter*, 2 (*a*).

specter-lemur (spek′tėr-lē″mėr), *n.* The tarsier, *Tarsius spectrum*. See cut under *tarsier*.

specter-shrimp (spek′tėr-shrimp), *n.* A small læmodipod crustacean of the family *Caprellidæ*, as *Caprella tuberculata*; a skeleton-shrimp: so called from the singular form and aspect.

spectra, *n.* Plural of *spectrum*.

spectral (spek′tral), *a.* [= F. *spectral*, < L. *spectrum*, specter: see *specter*.] 1. Of or pertaining to a specter; resembling or having the aspect of a specter; ghostlike: ghostly.

Some of the *spectral* appearances which he had been told of in a winter's evening. *Scott*, Bride of Lammermoor, xiii.

To his excited fancy everything assumed a *spectral* look. The shadows of familiar things about him stalked like ghosts through the haunted chambers of his soul.
Longfellow, Hyperion, iv. 3.

Spectral in the river-mist
The ship's white timbers show.
Whittier, The Ship-builders.

2. Pertaining to ocular spectra, or pertaining to the solar, prismatic, or diffraction spectrum; exhibiting the hues of the prismatic spectrum; produced by the aid of the spectrum: as, *spectral* colors; *spectral* analysis.

It is important to be able to observe the varying effects of pressure and density upon *spectral* phenomena.
J. N. Lockyer, Spect. Anal., p. 75.

3. In *zoöl.*, like or likened to a specter or apparition; suggestive of a ghost in any way: as, the *spectral* bat; *spectral* shrimps; *spectral* insects.—**Spectral lemur**, the tarsier.—**Spectral owl**, *Syrnium cinereum*, or *Strix cinerea*, the great gray owl of arctic America, remarkable for having more plumage in proportion to the size of the body than any other owl.

spectrality (spek-tral′i-ti), *n.*; pl. *spectralities* (-tiz). [< *spectral* + *-ity*.] The state of being spectral; a spectral being or object. [Rare.]

What is he doing here in inquisitorial sanbenito, with nothing but ghastly *spectralities* prowling round him?
Carlyle, Sterling, i. 1. (*Davies.*)

spectrally (spek′tral-i), *adv.* In a spectral manner; like a ghost or specter.

spectre, *n.* See *specter*.

spectrobolometer (spek″trō-bō-lom′e-tėr), *n.* [< NL. *spectrum*, spectrum, + E. *bolometer*.] An instrument consisting of a bolometer in combination with a spectroscope, used in the study of the distribution of heat in the solar spectrum and in similar investigations. The absorbing surface of the bolometer is an extremely slender strip of platinum, and it is so mounted that this can be moved at will to any desired part of the spectrum, the amount of heat received being measured, as usual, by the deflection of a galvanometer-needle.

spectrograph (spek′trō-graf), *n.* [< NL. *spectrum* + Gr. γράφειν, write.] An apparatus designed to give a representation of the spectrum from any source, particularly one in which photography is employed; a spectroscope in which a sensitive photographic plate takes the place of the eyepiece of the observing telescope.

spectrographic (spek-trō-graf′ik), *a.* [< *spectrograph* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to a spectrograph or the observations made with it; specifically, relating to the process or results of photography as applied to the study of spectra.

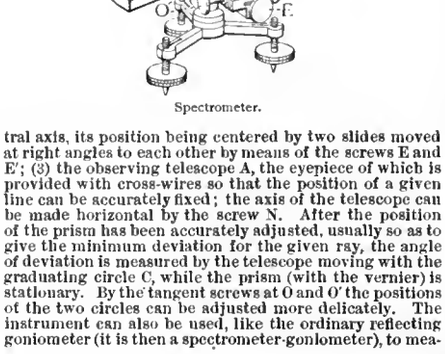
Spectrographic operations are, as Professor Young well says, much more sensitive to atmospheric conditions than are visual observations. *D. Todd*, Science, III. 727.

spectrography (spek-trog′ra-fi), *n.* [As *spectrograph* + *-y*3.] The art of using the spectrograph.

spectrological (spek-trō-loj′i-kal), *a.* [< *spectrology* + *-ic-al*.] Of or pertaining to spectrology; performed or determined by spectrology: as, *spectrological* analysis.

spectrology (spek-trol′ō-ji), *n.* [< NL. *spectrum* + Gr. *-λογία*, < λέγειν, speak: see *-ology*.] That branch of science which determines the constituent elements and other conditions of bodies by examination of their spectra.

spectrometer (spek-trom′e-tėr), *n.* [< NL. *spectrum*, spectrum, + L. *metrum*, measure.] An instrument used chiefly to measure the angular deviation of light-rays in passing through a prism, and hence to determine the refractive indices of the substance of which the prism is formed. Its essential parts are—(1) a tube B (see figure), having a slit at the further end through which the light is thrown by the mirror M, and a collimating lens at the other end to convert the divergent pencil into a parallel beam; (2) the prism P, which can be turned upon the central axis, its position being centered by two slides moved at right angles to each other by means of the screws E and E′; (3) the observing telescope A, the eyepiece of which is provided with cross-wires so that the position of a given line can be accurately fixed; the axis of the telescope can be made horizontal by the screw N. After the position of the prism has been accurately adjusted, usually so as to give the minimum deviation for the given ray, the angle of deviation is measured by the telescope moving with the graduating circle C, while the prism (with the vernier) is stationary. By the tangent screws at O and O′ the positions of the two circles can be adjusted more delicately. The instrument can also be used, like the ordinary reflecting goniometer (it is then a spectrometer-goniometer), to measure the angle between the two faces of the prism, which angle, with that of the minimum deviation, is needed to give the data for calculating the required refractive index. (See *refraction*.) If a diffraction-grating instead of a prism is employed, the telescope A is moved into the position A′, making a small angle with the tube B; the instrument may then be used to measure the wave-length of a given light-ray.



Spectrometer.

spectrometric (spek-trō-met′rik), *a.* [As *spectrometer* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to a spectrometer or the observations made with it.

spectromicroscopical (spek-trō-mī-krō-skop′i-kal), *a.* [< NL. *spectrum* + E. *microscopical*.] Pertaining to spectroscopic observations made in connection with the microscope.

The *spectro-microscopical* apparatus, especially in the hands of botanists, has become an important instrument in the investigation of the coloring matter of plants.
Behrens, Micros. in Botany (trans.), ii. 139.

spectrophone (spek′trō-fōn), *n.* [< NL. *spectrum* + Gr. φωνή, sound.] An adaptation of the principle of the radiophone, devised by Bell to be used in spectrum analysis. It consists of a spectroscope the eyepiece of which is removed—the sensitive substances being placed in the focal point behind an opaque diaphragm containing a slit, while the ear is in communication with the substances by means of a hearing-tube. See the quotation.

Suppose we smoke the interior of our spectrophonic receiver, and fill the cavity with peroxide of nitrogen gas. We have then a combination that gives us good sounds in all parts of the spectrum (visible and invisible) except the ultra violet. Now pass a rapidly interrupted beam of light through some substances whose absorptive spectrum is to be investigated, and bands of sound and silence are observed in exploring the spectrum, the silent positions corresponding to the absorption bands.
A. G. Bell, in Philosoph. Mag., 5th ser., II. 527, 1881.

spectrophonic (spek-trō-fon′ik), *a.* [As *spectrophone* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the spectrophone, or investigations made by means of it.

spectrophotometer (spek″trō-fō-tom′e-tėr), *n.* [< NL. *spectrum* + E. *photometer*.] An instrument used to compare the intensities of two spectra (as from the limb and center of the sun), or the intensity of a given color with that of the corresponding color in a standard spectrum. It is based upon the fact that the eye is very sensitive to slight differences of intensity between two similar colors when brought side by side. It consists essentially of a spectroscope arranged with total reflecting prisms, so that, for example, the spectra to be compared can be brought into immediate juxtaposition, while Nicol prisms in the path of the pencil of rays make it possible to diminish the intensity of the brighter light until the two exactly correspond. The angular position of the analyzing prism gives the means of deducing the required relation in intensity.

spectrophotometric (spek-trō-fō-tō-met′rik), *a.* [As *spectrophotometer* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to the spectrophotometer, to its use, or to observations made with it.

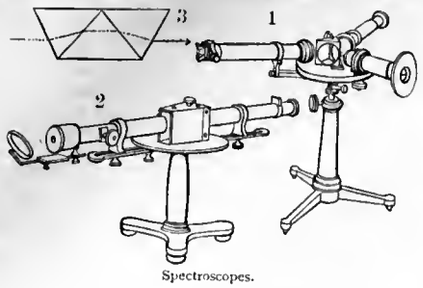
spectrophotometry (spek″trō-fō-tom′e-tri), *n.* [As *spectrophotometer* + *-y*3.] The art of using the spectrophotometer.

spectropolariscope (spek″trō-pō-lar′i-skōp), *n.* [< NL. *spectrum* + E. *polariscope*.] A combination of the spectroscope and the polariscope, an instrument sometimes used in the analysis of sugar. It is a modification of a form of the saccharimeter.

spectropyrometer (spek″trō-pī-rom′e-tėr), *n.* [< NL. *spectrum* + E. *pyrometer*.] An instrument devised by Crova for measuring high temperatures, based upon the principle that two incandescent bodies of the same radiating power have the same temperature when their spectra are identical in extent. It is essentially a form of spectrophotometer.

spectroscope (spek′trō-skōp), *n.* [< NL. *spectrum* + Gr. σκοπεῖν, view.] An instrument used to produce a spectrum of the light (or, more generally, the radiation) from any source by the passage of the rays through a prism or their reflection from a grating, and for the study of the spectrum so formed. In its common form the essential parts of the *prismatic spectroscope* are—(1) a tube with a slit at the further end (see fig. 1), through which the light enters, and at the other end a collimating lens which brings the rays into a parallel beam (the slit is formed between two parallel edges the distance between which can be varied at will); (2) a prism to refract and disperse the rays, or a series or train of prisms when greater dispersion is desired—a gain, however, which is accompanied by a serious diminution in the intensity of the light; (3) a telescope through which the magnified image of the spectrum thus formed is viewed. A third tube is usually added, containing a scale, which is illuminated by a small gas-flame and reflected from the surface of the prism into the telescope, thus giving the means of fixing the position of the lines observed. A small glass comparison prism is often placed in front of half the slit, and through it, by total reflection, a second beam of light can be introduced, the spectrum of which is seen directly over the other. An instrument which gives a spectrum when the source of the light is in a straight line with the eye—that is, which gives dispersion without deviation—is called a *direct-vision spectroscope* (see

fig. 2); this may be accomplished by combining two crown-glass prisms, with a third flint-glass prism of an angle of



Spectroscopes.

90° between them (fig. 3). For certain rays—for example, the yellow—there is no divergence while a spectrum is obtained, since the dispersion of the flint-glass prism in one direction is greater than that of the two crown-glass prisms in the opposite direction. Other forms of direct-vision spectroscope have also been devised. In the *grating spectroscope*, or *diffraction spectroscope*, a diffraction-grating (a series of very fine parallel lines ruled on glass or speculum-metal) takes the place of the prism; and the parallel rays falling upon it are reflected, and form a series of diffraction-spectra (see *diffraction*, *grating*2, 2, and *interference*, 5), which are called *normal spectra* (see *spectrum*, 3), since the dispersion of the rays is proportional to their wave-length. A prism is sometimes used before the telescope to separate parts of the successive spectra which would otherwise overlap. If a Rowland grating (see *diffraction*) is employed, the arrangements can be much simplified, since the large concave surface of the grating forms an image directly, which may be received upon a screen, or for study upon a photographic plate, or viewed through an eyepiece with cross-wires to fix the position of the lines observed. The grating is supported at one end of a rigid bar, in practice about 21 feet in length, at the other end of which, and at the center of curvature of the concave surface, is the eyepiece or support for the sensitive plate. The ends of this bar rest on carriages moving on two rails at right angles to each other; and, as the end carrying the eyepiece is moved, the whole length of the spectrum (several feet) may be successively observed, the fixed beam of parallel rays from the slit falling upon the grating as its position is slowly turned. The whole apparatus is mounted on rigid supports in a room from which all light but that received through the slit is carefully excluded. A high degree of dispersion is thus obtained, combined with the advantage of the normal spectrum, and the further advantages that the amount of light employed is large, while the disturbing effect of the absorption of the material of the prisms is avoided. See further under *spectrum*.—**Analyzing spectroscope, integrating spectroscope,** terms applied to the spectroscope (Young) to describe its use, with or without a lens throwing an image of the luminous object upon the slit. In the former case, different parts of the slit are illuminated by light from different parts of the object, and their spectra can be separately compared, or, in other words, the light is thus analyzed; while in the second case, when the collimator is pointed toward the source of light, the combined effect of the whole is obtained.—**Half-prism spectroscope,** a spectroscope in which the beam of rays enters the prism at right angles to one face, and suffers dispersion only on emerging from the face opposite and inclined to it. The half-prism ordinarily employed is half of a compound prism such as is used in the direct-vision spectroscope.—**Rainband-spectroscope.** See *rainband*.

spectroscope (spek′trō-skōp), *r. i.* and *t.*; pret. and pp. *spectroscoped*, ppr. *spectroscoping*. [< *spectroscope*, *n.*] To use the spectroscope; study by means of observations with the spectroscope. *C. Piazzi Smyth*, Trans. R. S. E., XXXII. 521. [Rare.]

> Could you have *spectroscoped* a star?
> *O. W. Holmes*, Atlantic Monthly, XLIX. 387.

spectroscopic (spek-trō-skop′ik), *a.* [< *spectroscope* + *-ic*.] Of, pertaining to, or performed by means of the spectroscope or spectroscopy: as, *spectroscopic* analysis; *spectroscopic* investigations.

spectroscopical (spek-trō-skop′i-kal), *a.* [< *spectroscopic* + *-al*.] Same as *spectroscopic*.

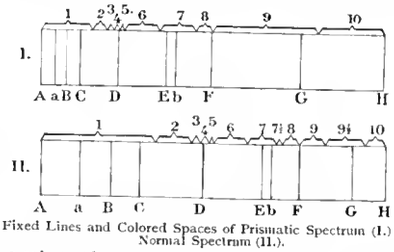
spectroscopically (spek-trō-skop′i-kal-i), *adv.* In a spectroscopic manner; by the use of the spectroscope.

spectroscopist (spek′trō-skō-pist), *n.* [< *spectroscope* + *-ist*.] One who uses the spectroscope; one skilled in spectroscopy.

spectroscopy (spek′trō-skō-pi), *n.* [As *spectroscope* + *-y*3.] That branch of science, more particularly of chemical and physical science, which is concerned with the use of the spectroscope and with spectrum analysis.

spectrum (spek′trum), *n.*; pl. *spectra* (-trä). [< NL. *spectrum*, a spectrum, < L. *spectrum*, an appearance, an image or apparition: see *specter*.] **1†.** A specter; a ghostly phantom.—**2.** An image of something seen, continuing after the eyes are closed, covered, or turned away. If, for example, one looks intently with one eye upon any colored object, such as a wafer placed on a sheet of white paper, and immediately afterward turns the same eye to another part of the paper, one sees a similar spot, but of a different color. Thus, if the wafer is red, the seeming spot will be green; if black, it will be changed into white. These images are also termed *ocular spectra*.

3. In *physics*, the continuous band of light (*visible spectrum*) showing the successive prismatic colors, or the isolated lines or bands of color, observed when the radiation from such a source as the sun, or an ignited vapor in a gas-flame, is viewed after having been passed through a prism (*prismatic spectrum*) or reflected from a diffraction-grating (*diffraction-* or *interference-spectrum*). The action of the prism (see *prism* and *refraction*) is to refract the light and at the same time to separate or disperse the rays of different wave-lengths, the refraction and dispersion being greater as the wave-length diminishes. The grating (see *grating*2, 2), which consists usually of a series of fine parallel lines (say 10,000 or 20,000 to the inch) ruled on speculum-metal, diffracts and at the same time disperses the light-rays, forming a series of spectra whose lengths depend upon the fineness of the lines. If, now, a beam of white light is passed through a slit, and then by a collimator lens is thrown upon a prism, and the light from this received upon a screen, a colored band will be obtained passing by insensible degrees, from the less refrangible end, the red, to the more refrangible end, the violet, through a series of colors ordinarily described as red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo, and violet. A similar effect is obtained from a grating, with, however, this difference, that in the prismatic spectrum the red covers only a small part relatively of the colored band, since the action of the prism is to crowd together the less refrangible rays and separate the more refrangible rays of less wave-length, and thus distort the spectrum. The diffraction-spectrum, on the other hand, shows the red occupying about the same space as the blue and violet, and is called a *normal spectrum*. When the light from different sources is studied in the spectroscope, it is found, first, that a solid or a liquid when incandescent gives a continuous spectrum, and this is true of gases also at great pressures; second, bodies in the gaseous form give discontinuous spectra, consisting of colored bright lines (*line-spectrum*) or bands (*band-spectrum*), or of bands which under certain conditions appear as channeled spaces or flutings (*fluted spectrum*), and these lines or bands for a given substance have a definite position, and are hence characteristic of it; third, if light from an incandescent solid or liquid body passes through a gas (at a lower temperature than the incandescent body), the gas absorbs the same rays as those its own spectrum consists of; therefore, in this case, the result is a spectrum (*absorption-spectrum*) continuous, except as interrupted by black lines occupying the same position as the bright lines in the spectrum of the gas itself would occupy. An absorption-spectrum, showing more or less sharply defined dark bands, is also obtained when the light has passed through an appropriate liquid (as blood), or a solid such as a salt of didymium (see further under *absorption*). For example, the spectrum from a candle-flame is continuous, being due to the incandescent carbon particles suspended in the flame. If, however, the yellow flame produced when a little sodium is inserted in the non-luminous flame of a Bunsen burner is examined, a bright-yellow line is observed; if a red lithium flame, then a red and a yellow line are seen; the red strontium flame gives a more complex spectrum, consisting of a number of lines, chiefly in the red and yellow; and so of other similar substances. For substances like iron, and other metals not volatile except at very high temperatures, the heat of the voltaic arc is employed, and by this means their spectra, often consisting of a hundred or more lines (of iron at least 2,000), can be mapped out. Still again, if the light from the sun is studied in the same way, it is found to be a bright spectrum from red to violet, but crossed by a large number of dark lines called *Fraunhofer lines*, because, though earlier seen by Wollaston (1802), they were first mapped by Fraunhofer in 1814; this name is given especially to the more prominent of them, which he designated by the



Fixed Lines and Colored Spaces of Prismatic Spectrum (I.) and Normal Spectrum (II.).

1, red; 2, red-orange; 3, orange; 4, orange-yellow; 5, yellow; 6, green-yellow and yellow-green; 7, green and (7½) blue green; 8, cyan-blue; 9, blue and (9½) blue-violet; 10, violet; A, a, B, C, etc., Fraunhofer lines.

letters A to H, etc. (See the figures.) These lines, as explained above, are due to the absorption by gases, either in the sun's atmosphere or in that of the earth. When the light is passed through a train of prisms, or reflected from a Rowland grating, and thus a very high degree of dispersion obtained, the rays are more widely separated and the spectrum can be more minutely examined. Studied in this way, it is found that the dark lines in the solar spectrum number many thousands, the greater part of which can be identified in the spectra of known terrestrial substances. Thus, the presence in the sun's atmosphere of thirty-six elements has been established (Rowland, 1891); these include sodium, potassium, calcium, magnesium, iron, copper, cobalt, silver, lead, tin, zinc, titanium, aluminium, chromium, silicon, carbon, hydrogen, etc. The radiation from the sun consists not only of those rays whose wave-length is such as to produce the effect of vision upon the eye, but also of others of greater wave-length than the red rays and less wave-length than the violet; the spectrum from such a source consequently includes, besides the luminous part, an invisible part (*invisible spectrum*) below the red, called the *infra-red* region, and another beyond the violet, called the *ultra-violet*. The first region is also present in the spectrum from any hot body, and the latter in that from a body at a high temperature—for example the incandescent carbons of an arc electric light. Thus, Langley by means of his bolometer has proved the existence of rays having a wave-length nearly twenty times that of the luminous red rays, in the radiation of the surface of the moon, and corresponding to a temperature not far from that of melting ice. Further, while the visible spectrum includes rays separated by only about one octave (since the wave-length for the extreme red is approximately twice that of the extreme violet), the full spectrum, from the extreme ultra-violet to the longest waves recognized by the bolometer, embraces more than seven octaves. In other words, it extends from rays having a wave-length of 0.18 of a micron to those whose wave-length is 30 microns (1 micron = $\frac{1}{1000}$ millimeter). The invisible regions of the spectrum cannot be directly studied by the eye, but they can be explored, first by photography, it being possible to prepare suitable plates sensitive to the infra-red as well as others sensitive to ultra-violet rays, and such photographs show the presence of many additional absorption-lines. The invisible infra-red region (*heat-spectrum*) can also be explored by the thermopile and still better the bolometer, and the distribution of the heat thus examined, and a thermogram of the spectrum constructed in which the presence of "cold" absorption-bands is noted. Still again, the method of phosphorescence is employed to give a phosphorograph of the spectrum, while fluorescence is made use of in studying the ultra-violet region. In studying the invisible heat-spectrum lenses and prisms of rock-salt must be used, because the dark rays of long wave-length are largely absorbed by glass; further, in investigating the invisible ultra-violet region quartz is similarly employed, since it is highly transparent to these short wave-length vibrations. In many investigations it is of great advantage to use the grating-spectroscope, especially one provided with a concave Rowland grating, since then the normal spectrum (fig. II.) is obtained directly without the use of the usual lenses and prisms, and hence free from their absorbing effects. Recent photographs of the solar spectrum obtained by Prof. Rowland in this way give a clearness of definition combined with high dispersion never before approached. Thus, in their enlarged form as published (1890), the double sodium-lines are widely separated, and sixteen distinct fine lines may be counted between them. It was formerly the custom to divide the solar spectrum into three parts, formed by the invisible heat-rays, the luminous rays, and the so-called chemical or actinic rays. This threefold division of the spectrum is, however, largely erroneous, since all the rays of the spectrum are "heat-rays" if they are received upon an absorbing surface, as lampblack; and, while it is true that the chemical change upon which ordinary photography depends is most stimulated by the violet and ultra-violet rays, this is not true universally of all chemical changes produced by direct radiation. The rays from the lowest end of the spectrum to the highest differ intrinsically in wave-length only, and the difference of effect observed is due to the character of the surface upon which they fall. The spectra of the stars, of the comets, nebulæ, etc., can be studied in the same way as the solar spectrum, and the result has been to throw much light upon the constitution of these bodies; the spectrum of the aurora has been similarly examined. In addition to its use in the study of cosmical physics, spectrum analysis has proved a most delicate and invaluable method to the chemist and physicist in the examination of the different elements and their compounds. By this method of research a number of new elements have been detected (as rubidium, cæsium, indium, thallium); and recently the study of the absorption-spectra of the earths—obtained from samarskite, gadolinite, and other related minerals—has served to show the existence of a group of closely related elements whose existence had not before been suspected. Further, the study of the change in the spectra of certain elements under different conditions of temperature has led Lockyer to some most important and suggestive hypotheses as to the relation between them and their possible compound nature.

4. [*cap.*] [NL.] In *zoöl.*, a generic name variously used: (*a*) A genus of lepidopterous insects. *Scopoli*, 1777. (*b*) A genus of gressorial orthopterous insects: same as *Phasma*. *Stall*, 1787. (*c*) A genus of lemuroid mammals: same as *Tarsius*. *Lacépède*, 1803.—**5.** The specific name of some animals, including *Tarsius spectrum* and *Phyllostoma spectrum*.—**Fluted spectrum.** See def. 3.—**Gitter-spectrum,** a diffraction-spectrum. See def. 3.—**Grating-spectrum.** See *grating*2.—**Herschelian rays of the spectrum.** See *Herschelian*.—**Secondary spectrum,** the residual or secondary chromatic aberration observed in the use of an ordinary so-called achromatic lens (see *achromatic*), arising from the fact that while by combining the crown- and flint-glass two of the colors of the spectrum are brought to the same focus, the dispersion of the others is not equally compensated. By using new kinds of glass which allow of proportional dispersion in different parts of the spectrum (see *apochromatic*), Abbe has made lenses which collect three colors to one focus, leaving only a small residual aberration uncorrected, which is called the *tertiary spectrum*.

specula, *n.* Plural of *speculum*.

speculable (spek′ū-la-bl), *a.* Knowable.

specular (spek′ū-lär), *a.* [= F. *spéculaire* = Pr. *specular* = Sp. Pg. *especular* = It. *speculare*, < L. *specularis*, belonging to a mirror, < *speculum*, a mirror: see *speculum*.] **1.** Of or pertaining to a mirror; capable of reflecting objects: as, a *specular* surface; a *specular* mineral; *specular* metal (an alloy prepared for making mirrors).—**2.** Assisting or facilitating vision; serving for inspection or observation; affording a view: as, a *specular* orb (the eye or a lens); *specular* stone (an old name for mica used in windows, in Latin *specularis lapis*); a

specular tower (one serving as a lookout). [Archaic.]

You teach (though we learn not) a thing unknown
To our late times, the use of *specular* stone,
Through which all things within without were shown.
Donne, To the Countess of Bedford.

Look once more, ere we leave this *specular* mount.
Milton, P. R., iv. 236.

Calm as the Universe, from *specular* towers
Of heaven contemplated by Spirits pure.
Wordsworth, Cave of Staffa.

3. In *ornith.*, of or pertaining to the speculum of the wing; ocellar: as, the *specular* area; *specular* iridescence.—**Specular iron ore**, a variety of hematite, or anhydrous iron sesquioxid, occurring in crystals and massive forms with a brilliant metallic luster. Finely pulverized and washed, it is used as a polishing-powder.

Specularia (spek-ū-lā′ri-ą), *n.* [NL. (Heister, 1748), < L. *speculum* in *speculum Veneris*, 'Venus's looking-glass,' a medieval name of *S. Speculum*, from the resemblance of its flowers set on their cylindrical ovary to the ancient round bronze mirror at the end of a straight handle: see *speculum*.] A genus of gamopetalous plants of the order *Campanulaceæ*. It is distinguished from the allied genus *Campanula* by its wheel-shaped or shallow and broadly bell-shaped corolla and linear or narrowly oblong ovary. There are about 8 species, natives of the northern hemisphere, chiefly of southern and central Europe, with one in South America. They are annual herbs, either erect or decumbent, and smooth or bristly. They bear alternate entire or toothed leaves, and blue, violet, or white two-bracted flowers nearly or quite sessile in the axils. *S. Speculum* is the Venus's looking-glass, formerly a favorite in English gardens; *S. hybrida* is there known as the *corn-violet;* and *S. perfoliata*, native in the United States, is remarkable for its dimorphous flowers, the earlier being minute and cleistogamic.

speculate (spek′ū-lāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *speculated*, ppr. *speculating*. [< L. *speculatus*, pp. of *speculari*, spy out, watch, observe, behold (> It. *speculare* = Sp. Pg. *especular* = OF. *specculer*, F. *spéculer*), < *specula*, a watch-tower. < *specere*, see: see *species*. Cf. *speculum*.] **I.** *trans.* **1†.** To view as from a watch-tower or observatory; observe.

I shall never eat garlic with Diogenes in a tub, and *speculate* the stars without a shirt.
Shirley, Grateful Servant, ii. 1.

2. To take a discriminating view of; consider attentively; speculate upon; examine; inspect: as, to *speculate* the nature of a thing. [Rare.]

We . . . conceit ourselves that we contemplate absolute existence when we only *speculate* absolute privation.
Sir W. Hamilton, Discussions, p. 21.

II. *intrans.* 1. To pursue truth by thinking, as by mathematical reasoning, by logical analysis, or by the review of data already collected. —2. To take a discursive view of a subject or subjects; note diverse aspects, relations, or probabilities; meditate; conjecture: often implying absence of definite method or result.

I certainly take my full share, along with the rest of the world, . . . in *speculating* on what has been done, or is doing, on the public stage. *Burke*, Rev. in France.

3. To invest money for profit upon an uncertainty: take the risk of loss in view of possible gain; make a purchase or purchases, as of something liable to sudden fluctuations in price or to rapid deterioration, on the chance of selling at a large advance: as, to *speculate* in stocks.

speculation (spek-ū-lā′shon), *n.* [< OF. *speculacion*, *speculation*, F. *spéculation* = Pr. *speculacio* = Sp. *especulacion* = Pg. *especulação* = It. *speculazione*, < LL. *speculatio(n-)*, a spying out, exploration, observation, contemplation, < L. *speculari*, view: see *speculate*.] **1.** The act or state of speculating, or of seeing or looking; intelligent contemplation or observation; a viewing; inspection. [Obsolete or archaic, but formerly used with considerable latitude.]

Thence [from the works of God] gathering plumes of perfect *speculation*,
To inpe the wings of thy high flying mynd,
Mount up aloft through heavenly contemplation.
Spenser, Heavenly Beauty, l. 134.

Thou hast no *speculation* in those eyes
Which thou dost glare with.
Shak., Macbeth, iii. 4. 95.

I am arrived to that perfection in *speculation* that I understand the language of the eyes.
Steele, Spectator, No. 254.

2. The pursuit of truth by means of thinking, especially mathematical reasoning and logical analysis; meditation: deep and thorough consideration of a theoretical question. This use of the word, though closely similar to the application of *speculatio* in the Latin of Boëthius to translate θεωρία, is chiefly due to 1 Cor. xiii. 12, "now we see through a glass, darkly," where 'glass' is in the Vulgate *speculum*. But some writers, as Milton and Cowper, associate the meaning with *specula*, 'a watch-tower.'

For practise must agree with *speculation*,
Belief & knowledge must guide operation.
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 147.

Thenceforth to *speculations* high or deep
I turn'd my thoughts. *Milton*, P. L., ix. 602.

Join sense unto reason, and experiment unto *speculation*.
Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., ii. 5.

From him [Pythagoras] Socrates derived the principles of virtue and morality, . . . and most of his natural *speculations*. *Sir W. Temple*, Ancient and Modern Learning.

The brilliant fabric of *speculation* erected by Darwin can scarcely sustain its own weight.
Dawson, Nature and the Bible, p. 240.

3. In *philos.*, sometimes, a purely a priori method of philosophizing: but commonly in philosophy the word has the meaning 2, above. —4. The investing of money at a risk of loss on the chance of unusual gain; specifically, buying and selling, not in the ordinary course of commerce for the continuous marketing of commodities, but to hold in the expectation of selling at a profit upon a change in values or market rates. Thus, if a merchant lays in for his regular trade a much larger stock than he otherwise would because he anticipates a rise in prices, this is not termed *speculation;* but if he buys what he does not usually deal in, not for the purpose of extending his business, but for the chance of a sale of the particular articles at a profit by reason of anticipated rise, it is so termed. In the language of the exchanges, *speculation* includes all dealing in futures and options, whether purchases or sales.

The establishment of any new manufacture, of any new branch of commerce, or of any new practice in agriculture, is always a *speculation* from which the projector promises himself extraordinary profits.
Adam Smith, Wealth of Nations, I. x. 1.

A vast *speculation* had fail'd,
And ever he mutter'd and madden'd.
Tennyson, Maud, i. 3.

5. A game at cards, the leading principle of which is the purchase of an unknown card on the calculation of its probable value, or of a known card on the chance of no better appearing during the game, a part of the pack not being dealt. *Latham.* = **Syn. 2.** *Hypothesis*, etc. See *theory*.

speculatist (spek′ū-lā-tist), *n.* [< *speculate* + *-ist.*] A speculative philosopher; a person who, absorbed with theoretical questions, pays little attention to practical conditions.

Such *speculatists*, by expecting too much from friendship, dissolve the connection. *Goldsmith*, Friendship.

Fresh confidence the *speculatist* takes
For every hare-brain'd proselyte he makes.
Cowper, Progress of Error.

speculative (spek′ū-lā-tiv), *a.* [= F. *spéculatif* = Sp. Pg. *especulativo* = It. *speculativo*, < LL. *speculativus*, pertaining to or of the nature of observation, < L. *speculari*, view: see *speculate*.] **1†.** Pertaining to or affording vision or outlook: a meaning influenced by Latin *specula*, 'a watch-tower.'

Now roves the eye;
And, posted on this *speculative* height,
Exults in its command. *Cowper*, Task, i. 289.

2†. Looking; observing; inspecting; prying.

My *speculative* and officed instrument.
Shak., Othello, i. 3. 271.

To be *speculative* into another man, to the end to know how to work him or wind him or govern him, proceedeth from a heart that is double and cloven.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, i.

3. Given to speculation; contemplative; theoretical.

He [Washington] was not a *speculative*, but a practical man; not at all devoted to Ideas.
Theodore Parker, Historic Americans, Washington, p. 114.

Speculative men are deemed unsound and frivolous.
Emerson, Misc., p. 12.

4. Purely scientific; having knowledge as its end; theoretical: opposed to *practical;* also (limiting a noun denoting a person and signifying his opinions or character), in theory, and not, or not merely, in practice; also, cognitive; intellectual. In this sense (which has no connection with *speculation*), *speculative* translates Aristotle's θεωρητικός. Thus, *speculative science* is science pursued for its own sake, without immediate reference to the needs of life, and does not exclude experimental science.

I do not think there are so many *speculative* atheists as men are wont to imagine.
Boyle, Christian Virtuoso, part i.

It is evidently the intention of our Maker that man should be an active and not merely a *speculative* being.
Reid, Active Powers, Int.

When astronomy took the form of a *speculative* science, words were invented to denote distinctly the conceptions thus introduced.
Whewell, Philos. of Inductive Sciences, I. liii.

A distinction merely *speculative* has no concern with the most momentous of all practical controversies.
J. R. Seeley, Nat. Religion, p. 51.

5. Inferential; known by reasoning, and not by direct experience: opposed to *intuitive;* also, improperly, purely a priori. This meaning was introduced into Latin by Anselm, with reference to I Cor. xiii. 12, where the Vulgate has *speculum*. *Speculative cognition* is cognition not intuitive.

6. Pertaining or given to speculation in trade; engaged in speculation, or precarious ventures for the chance of large profits; of the nature of financial speculation: as, a *speculative* trader; *speculative* investments or business.

The *speculative* merchant exercises no one regular, established, or well-known branch of business.
Adam Smith, Wealth of Nations, I. x. 1.

Speculative geometry, philosophy, reason, theology, etc. See the nouns.

speculatively (spek′ū-lā-tiv-li), *adv.* In a speculative manner; as or by means of speculation, in either the intellectual or the material sense.

speculativeness (spek′ū-lā-tiv-nes), *n.* The state of being speculative, or of consisting in speculation.

speculativism (spek′ū-lā-tiv-izm), *n.* [< *speculative* + *-ism.*] The tendency to speculation or theory, as opposed to experiment or practice; a theorizing tendency. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XIII. 269. [Recent.]

speculator (spek′ū-lā-tor), *n.* [= F. *spéculateur* = Sp. Pg. *especulador* = It. *speculatore*, < L. *speculator*, an explorer or scout, a searcher, an investigator, < *speculari*, pp. *speculatus*, spy out, watch, observe, view: see *speculate*.] **1†.** An observer or onlooker; a watcher; a lookout; a seer; in a specific use, an occult seer; one who looks into mysteries or secrets by magical means.

All the boats had one *speculator*, to give notice when the fish approached. *Broome*.

2. One who engages in mental speculation; a person who speculates about a subject or subjects; a theorizer.

The number of experiments in moral science which the *speculator* has an opportunity of witnessing has been increased beyond all calculation. *Macaulay*, History.

3. One who practises speculation in trade or business of any kind. See *speculation*, 4.

speculatorial† (spek″ū-lā-tō′ri-al), *a.* [< L. *speculatorius*, pertaining to a scout or observer (see *speculatory*), + *-al.*] Speculatory.

speculatory (spek′ū-lā-tō-ri), *a.* [< L. *speculatorius*, pertaining to a scout or observer, < *speculator*, an observer: see *speculator*.] **1†.** Practising or intended for oversight or outlook; overseeing; overlooking; viewing.

My privileges are an ubiquitary, circumambulatory, *speculatory* interrogatory, redargutory immunity over all the privy lodgings. *Carew*, Cœlum Britannicum.

Both these [Roman encampments] were nothing more than *speculatory* outposts to the Akeman-street.
T. Warton, Hist. Kiddington, p. 66.

2. Given to, or of the nature or character of, speculation; speculative. [Rare.]

speculatrix (spek′ū-lā-triks), *n.*; pl. *speculatrices* (spek″ū-lā-trī′sēz). [L., fem. of *speculator:* see *speculator*.] A female speculator. [Rare.]

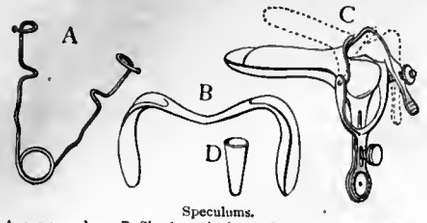
A communion with invisible spirits entered into the general creed [in the sixteenth century] throughout Europe, and crystal or beryl was the magical medium. . . . Persons even of ordinary rank in life pretended to be what they termed speculators, and sometimes women were *speculatrices*. *I. D'Israeli*, Amen. of Lit., II. 297.

speculum (spek′ū-lum), *n.*; pl. *specula* (-lą), sometimes *speculums* (-lumz). [< L. *speculum*, a mirror, a copy or imitation (cf. *specula*, a watch-tower, lookout), < *specere*, look at, behold: see *species*.] 1. Something to look into or from; specifically, a mirror or looking-glass. —2. An attachment to or part of an optical instrument, as a reflecting telescope, having a brightly polished surface for the reflection of objects. Specula are generally made of an alloy called *speculum-metal*, consisting of ten parts of copper to one of tin, sometimes with a little arsenic to increase its whiteness. Another speculum alloy is made of equal weights of steel and platinum. Specula are also made of glass covered with a film of silver on the side turned toward the object.

3. In *ornith.*: (*a*) An ocellus or eye-spot, as of a peacock's tail. See *ocellus*, 4. (*b*) The mirror of a wing, a specially colored area on some of the flight-feathers. It is usually iridescent-green, purple, violet, etc., and formed by a space of such color on the outer webs of several secondaries, toward their end, and commonly set in a frame of different colors formed by the tips of the same secondaries or of the greater wing-coverts, or of both. Sometimes it is dead-white, as in the gadwall. A speculum occurs in various birds, and as a rule in ducks, especially the *Anatinæ*, being in these so constant and characteristic a marking that some breeds of game-fowls are named *duckwing* in consequence of a certain resemblance in the wing-markings. See *silver-duckwing*. Also called *mirror*. See cuts under *Chaulelasmus* and *mallard*.

The wing [in *Anatinæ*] has usually a brilliant *Speculum*, which, like the other wing-markings, is the same in both sexes. *Coues*, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 690.

4. In *anat.*, the septum lucidum of the brain. See cut under *corpus*.—5. In *med.* and *surg.*, an



Speculums.
A, eye-speculum; B, Sims's vaginal speculum; C, bivalve vaginal speculum; D, ear-speculum.

instrument used for rendering a part accessible to observation, especially by opening or enlarging an orifice.—6. A lookout; a place to spy from.

It was in fact the *speculum* or watch-tower of Teufelsdröckh; wherefrom, sitting at ease, he might see the whole life-circulation of that considerable City. *Carlyle*, Sartor Resartus, i. 3.

Duck-billed speculum, a name sometimes applied to Sims's vaginal speculum, and more rarely to some of the bivalve vaginal specula, whose valves resemble a duck's bill. Also called *duck-bill*.—**Ear-speculum**, an instrument, usually a hollow cone, introduced into the meatus externus for holding the hairs out of the way so that the bottom of the passage may be illuminated and seen.—**Nose-speculum**. See *rhinoscope*.

speculum-metal (spek'ū-lum-met″al), *n.* See *speculum*, 2.

sped (sped). A preterit and past participle of *speed*.

spedet, spedeful†. Old spellings of *speed*, *speedful*.

speece†, *n.* An old form of *spece*, *spice*.

speech (spēch), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *speach*; < ME. *speche*, *spæche*, earlier *spek*, *spekе*, < AS. *spǣc*, *spēc*, earlier *sprǣc*, *sprēc* (= OS. *sprāca* = OFries. *spreke*, *spretse*, *sprake* = D. *spraak* = MLG. *sprake* = OHG. *sprāhha*, MHG. G. *sprache* = Icel. *spekjur*, f. pl., = Sw. *språg* = Dan. *sprog*), speech, < *sprecan* (pret. *spræc*), speak: see *speak*.] 1. The faculty of uttering articulate sounds or words, as in human beings and, by imitation, in some birds; capacity for expressing thoughts by words or articulate sounds; the power of speaking, or of uttering words either in the speaking- or the singing-voice.

And they bring unto him one that was deaf, and had an impediment in his *speech*. Mark vii. 32.

Speech is the instrument by which a Foole is distinguished from a Philosopher. *Howell*, Forreine Travell (rep. 1869), p. 59.

God's great gift of *speech* abused
Makes thy memory confused.
Tennyson, A Dirge.

2. The action or exercise of speaking; expression of thoughts or ideas with the speaking-voice; oral utterance or communication; also, an act or exercise of oral expression or communication; talk; conversation; discourse: as, a person's habit of *speech*; to be chary of *speech*; their *speech* was all about themselves.

There is no *speech* nor language where their voice is not heard. [There is no *speech* nor language; their voice cannot be heard, R. V.] Ps. xix. 3.

Without more *Speche* I you bescche
That we were sone agone.
The Nut-Brown Maid (Percy's Reliques, II. i. 6).

We entered into many *speeches* of divers matters. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 14.

3. The words and grammatical forms in which thought is expressed; language; a language.

For thou art not sent to a people of a strange *speech*. Ezek. iii. 5.

There is not a language in the world which does not exist in the condition of dialectic division, so that the *speech* of each community is the member of a more or less extended family. *Whitney*, Life and Growth of Lang., p. 175.

4. That which is spoken; thoughts as uttered or written; a saying or remark; especially, a more or less formal address or other utterance; an oration; a harangue: as, a cutting *speech* in conversation; the *speeches* in a dialogue or a drama; to deliver a *speech*; a volume of *speeches*.

You may spare your *speeches*: I expect no reply. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 266.

At the end of his *speech* he [Chatham] fell in an apoplectic fit, and was borne home to die a few weeks afterward. *Amer. Cyc.*, XIII. 552.

5. A speaking or talking of something; uttered opinion, intention, etc.; oral or verbal mention; report. [Archaic.]

The duke . . . did of me demand
What was the *speech* among the Londoners
Concerning the French journey. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., i. 2. 154.

[There is] no *speech* of any stop of shipping hither, nor of the general governour. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 466.

6. An occasion of speaking; course of speaking; oral communication; colloquy; conference; parlance: as, to get *speech* of or with a person.

I would by and by have some *speech* with you. *Shak.*, M. for M., iii. 1. 155.

Look to it that none have *speech* of her. *Scott*, Kenilworth, xxxiv.

7. Manner of speaking; form or quality of that which is spoken or of spoken sounds; method of utterance, either habitual or occasional: as, his *speech* betrays his nationality; rapid *speech*; thick or harsh *speech*.

As thou wouldest be cleane in arraye,
So be cleane in thy *speeche*.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 96.

Thou art a Galilæan, and thy *speech* agreeth thereto. Mark xiv. 70.

8. The utterance or sounding of a musical instrument, especially of a pipe in a pipe-organ.

In the 11th century . . . the manner of testing the *speech* [of an organ] by blowing the pipe with the mouth in various ways is precisely that often employed by the "voicer" of the present day. *Grove*, Dict. Music, II. 578.

9. In a wheel, the hub with the spokes, but without the fellies and tire. *E. H. Knight*.—**Figure of speech**. See *figure*.—**Maiden, oblique, perfect speech**. See the adjectives.—**Part of speech**. See *part*.—**Reported speech**. Same as *oblique speech*.—**Rule of speech**. See *rule*.—**Scanning speech**. See *scan*.—**Set speech**. See *set*.—**Speech from the throne**, in *British politics*, a speech or address prepared by the ministry in the name of the sovereign, and read at the opening of Parliament either by the sovereign in person or by commission. It states briefly the relations with foreign countries and the condition of domestic affairs, and outlines vaguely the chief measures which will be considered by Parliament. Also called *King's* (or *Queen's*) *speech*.—**Syn.** *Speech*, *Address*, *Harangue*, *Oration*. *Speech* is generic, and applies to any form of words uttered; it is the thing spoken, without reference to its quality or the manner of speaking it. An *address* is a *speech* viewed as spoken to one or more persons, and is generally of the better sort: as, Paul's *speech* on Mars' Hill; his *address* before Felix. A *harangue* is a noisy speech, usually unstudied and unpolished, addressed to a large audience and in a violent manner. An *oration* is a formal, impressive, studied, and elaborately polished *address*: as, Webster was selected to deliver the *oration* when the corner-stone of the Bunker Hill monument was laid, and again when the monument was completed. See *sermon* and *language*.

speech† (spēch), *v. i.* [< *speech*, *n.*] To make a speech; harangue.

He raved continually, . . . and *speeched* against him from morning till night. *Account of T. Whigg, Esq.*, p. 9. (*Latham.*)

speech-center (spēch'sen″tėr), *n.* A nervous center particularly related to speech; especially, a cortical center situated in the region of the posterior extremity of the left frontal convolution of the brain, the destruction of which produces in most persons ataxic aphasia.

speechcraft (spēch'kraft), *n.* The art or science of language; grammar. *Burns*.

speech-crier (spēch'krī″ėr), *n.* Formerly, in Great Britain, a hawker of the last speeches or confessions of executed criminals, accounts of murders, etc. As a distinct occupation, such hawking arose from the frequency of public executions when hanging was the penalty for a great variety of crimes.

speech-day (spēch'dā), *n.* In England, the periodical examination-day of a public school.

I still have . . . the gold étui your papa gave me when he came to our *speech-day* at Kensington. *Thackeray*, Virginians, xxi.

speechful (spēch'fûl), *a.* [< *speech* + *-ful*.] Full of talk; loquacious; speaking. [Rare.]

Dost thou see the *speechful* eyne
Of the fond and faithful creature?
Blackie, Lays of the Highlands, p. 18.

speechification (spē″chi-fi-kā'shon), *n.* [< *speechify* + *-ation* (see *-fication*).] The act of making speeches or of haranguing. [Humorous or contemptuous.]

speechifier (spē'chi-fī-ėr), *n.* [< *speechify* + *-er*[1].] One who speechifies; one who is fond of making speeches; a habitual speechmaker. [Humorous or contemptuous.]

A county member, . . . both out of the house and in it, is liked the better for not being a *speechifier*. *George Eliot*, Daniel Deronda, xliv.

speechify (spē'chi-fī), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *speechified*, ppr. *speechifying*. [< *speech* + *-i-fy*.] To make a speech; harangue. [Humorous or contemptuous.]

At a political dinner everybody is disagreeable and inclined to *speechify*. *Dickens*, Sketches, Scenes, xix.

speechless (spēch'les), *a.* [< *speech* + *-less*.] 1. Not having or not using the faculty of speech; unable to speak; dumb; mute.

He that never hears a word spoken, . . . it is no wonder if such an one remain *speechless*. *Holder*, Elements of Speech, p. 115.

2. Refraining or restrained from speech; not speaking, either of purpose or from present inability: as, to stand *speechless* before one's accusers; *speechless* from terror.

I had rather hear your groans then find you *speechlesse*. *Brome*, Queens Exchange, ii.

3. Characterized by the absence of speech; unexpressed; unattended by spoken words.

From her eyes
I did receive fair *speechless* messages. *Shak.*, M. of V., i. 1. 164.

4†. Using few words; concise. *Halliwell*.

speechlessly (spēch'les-li), *adv.* Without speaking; so as to be incapable of utterance: as, *speechlessly* amazed.

speechlessness (spēch'les-nes), *n.* The state of being speechless; muteness.

speechmake (spēch'māk), *v. i.* [A back-formation, < *speechmaking*.] To indulge in speech-making; make speeches. [Rare.]

"The King's Friends" and the "Patriots" . . . were *speechmaking* and pamphleteering. *Athenæum*, No. 3251, p. 205.

speechmaker (spēch'mā″kėr), *n.* One who makes a speech or speeches; one who speaks much in public assemblies.

speechmaking (spēch'mā″king), *n.* [< *speech* + *making*.] The act of making a speech or speeches; a formal speaking, as before an assembly; also, used attributively, marked by formal speaking or the delivery of speeches.

speechman† (spēch'man), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *speachman*; < *speech* + *man*.] One employed in speaking; a spokesman; an interpreter.

Sending with them by poste a Talmach or *Speachman* for the better furniture of the seruice of the sayde Ambassadour. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 286.

speech-reading (spēch'rē″ding), *n.* The process of comprehending spoken words by watching the speaker's lips, as taught to deaf-mutes.

speed (spēd), *n.* [< ME. *speed*, *sped*, *spede*, < AS. *spēd*, success, prosperity, riches, wealth, substance, diligence, zeal, haste, = OS. *spōd*, *spōt*, success, = D. *spoed*, haste, speed, = MLG. *spōt*, LG. *spood* = OHG. *spuot*, *spōt*, MHG. *spuot*, success; with formative *-d*, < AS. *spōwan* = OHG. **spuoan*, *spuon*, MHG. *spuon*, succeed; cf. OBulg. *spieti*, succeed, = Bohem. *spieti*, hasten, = Russ. *spietĭ*, ripen, = Lith. *speti*, be at leisure, = Lett. *spēt*, be strong or able; Skt. *sphīti*, increase, prosperity, < √ *sphā*, fatten.] 1. Success; a successful course; prosperity in doing something; good fortune; luck: used either absolutely or relatively: as, to wish one good *speed* in an undertaking.

O Lord God of my master Abraham, I pray thee, send me good *speed* this day. Gen. xxiv. 12.

Well mayst thou woo, and happy be thy *speed*! *Shak.*, T. of the S., ii. 1. 139.

Remember me
To our all-royal brother: for whose *speed*
The great Bellona I'll solicit. *Fletcher* (*and another*), Two Noble Kinsmen, i. 3.

2†. A promoter of success or progress; a speeder.

There; and Saint Nicholas be thy *speed*! *Shak.*, T. G. of V., iii. 1. 301.

3. Rapidity of movement; quickness of motion; swiftness: also used figuratively.

Wi *speid* they ran awa. *Sir James the Rose* (Child's Ballads, III. 75).

In skating over thin ice our safety is in our *speed*. *Emerson*, Essays, 1st ser., p. 214.

4. Rate of progress or motion (whether fast or slow); comparative rapidity; velocity: as, moderate *speed*; a fast or a slow rate of *speed*; to regulate the *speed* of machines.

He that rides at high *speed*, and with his pistol kills a sparrow flying. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., ii. 4. 379.

We have every reason to conclude that, in free space, all kinds of light have the same *speed*. *Tait*, Light, § 72.

The term *speed* is sometimes used to denote the magnitude only [and not the direction] of a velocity. *Wright*, Text Book of Mechanics, p. 11.

The machine has two different *speeds* of gear. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LVII. 210.

History . . . can only record with wonder the *speed* with which both the actual Norman conquerors and the peaceful Norman settlers who came in their wake were absorbed into the general mass of Englishmen. *E. A. Freeman*, Amer. Lects., p. 156.

5. In *submarine rock-drilling*, a leg or beam to which the drilling apparatus is attached. *E. H.*

Knight.—**At speed,** in *her.*, said of a hart, or other animal of the chase, when represented as running.—**Full speed,** at the highest rate of speed; with the utmost swiftness.

Hart at speed.

They said they saw about ten men riding swiftly towards us, and as many coming *full speed* down the hill.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. [I. 62.

Good speed. See *good.*—**To have the speed of,** to get in advance of; pass ahead of; be swifter than.

Our thane is coming;
One of my fellows *had the speed of* him.
Shak., Macbeth, I. 5. 36.

=**Syn. 3.** *Swiftness, Rapidity,* etc. (see *quickness*), expedition.

speed (spēd), *v.*; pret. and pp. *sped, speeded,* ppr. *speeding.* [< ME. *speden* (pret. *spedde,* pp. *sped*), < AS. *spēdan* (pret. *spēdde*), succeed, prosper, grow rich, speed, hasten, = D. *spoeden,* speed, hasten, = MLG. *spōden,* LG. *spoden, spöden* = OHG. *spuotōn,* MHG. **spuoten,* G. *sputen,* also (after LG.) *spuden,* speed; from the noun.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To advance toward a goal or a result; get on successfully; be fortunate; prosper; get on in general; make progress; fare; succeed.

Thei worschipen also specyally alle tho that thei han gode meetynge of; and whan thei *speden* wel in here iorneye, aftre here meetynge. *Mandeville,* Travels, p. 166.

Come you to me at night; you shall know how I *speed.*
Shak., M. W. of W., ii. 2. 278.

Whoso seeks an audit here
Propitious, pays his tribute, game or fish,
Wild fowl or venison; and his errand *speeds.*
Cowper, Task, iv. 614.

What do we wish to know of any worthy person so much as how he has *sped* in the history of this sentiment?
Emerson, Love.

2. To get on rapidly; move with celerity; hasten in going; go quickly; hasten in doing something; act rapidly; hurry; be quick.

I have *speeded* hither with the very extremest inch of possibility. *Shak.,* 2 Hen. IV., iv. 3. 38.

Then to the Castle's lower ward
Sped forty yeomen tall.
Scott, Marmion, i. 4.

II. *trans.* **1.** To cause to advance toward success; favor the course or cause of; make prosperous.

Alle thenne of that auenturre hadde gret ioye,
& thonked god of his grace that so godli hem *spedde.*
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 4922.

Let the gods so *speed* me, as I love
The name of honour more than I fear death.
Shak., J. C., i. 2. 88.

2. To push forward; carry toward a conclusion; promote; advance.

It shall be *speeded* well. *Shak.,* M. for M., iv. 5. 10.

Judicial acts are . . . *sped* in open court at the instance of one or both of the parties. *Ayliffe,* Parergon.

3. To send or push forward in a course; promote the going or progress of; cause to go; aid in going.

True friendship's laws are by this rule expreat,
Welcome the coming, *speed* the parting guest.
Pope, Odyssey, xv. 84.

4. To give high speed to; put to speed; hasten the going or progress of; make or cause to be rapid in movement; give celerity to: also used reflexively.

The helpless priest replied no more,
But *sped* his steps along the hoarse resounding shore.
Dryden, Iliad, i.

He *sped him* thence home to his habitation. *Fairfax.*

O precious evenings! all too swiftly *sped!*
Longfellow, Mrs. Kemble's Readings.

Perhaps it was a note of Western independence that a woman was here and there seen *speeding* a fast horse, in a cutter, alone. *Harper's Mag.,* LXXVI. 876.

5. To give a certain (specified) speed to; also, to regulate the speed of; arrange for a certain rate of going; set for a determined rapidity. [Technical.]

When an engine is *speeded* to run 300 revolutions per minute. *The Engineer,* LXVIII. 458.

Circular saws and other high-*speeded* wood-working machines. *Jour. Franklin Inst.,* CXXIX. 261.

6. To send off or away; put forth; despatch on a course: as, an arrow *sped* from the bow. [Archaic.]

When this speche was *sped,* speke thai no fferre.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 7601.

Hence—**7.** To send or put out of the way; get rid of; send off; do for; in a specific use, to send out of the world; put to death; despatch; kill. [Archaic.]

We three are married, but you two are *sped.*
Shak., T. of the S., v. 2. 185.

Were he cover'd
With mountains, and room only for a bullet
To be sent level at him, I would *speed* him.
Fletcher, Double Marriage, v. 3.

A dire dilemma! either way I'm *sped;*
If foes, they write, if friends, they read me dead.
Pope, Prol. to Satires, l. 31.

8. To cause to be relieved: only in the passive. [Archaic.]

We believe we deserve to be *sped* of all that our blind hearts desire.
Tyndale, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 11.

Being *sped* of my grumbling thus, and eased into better temper. *R. D. Blackmore,* Lorna Doone, lx.

9†. To disclose; unfold; explain.

Ne hath it nat ben determyned ne *isped* fermly and diligently of any of yow. *Chaucer,* Boethius, v. prose 4.

[The word in this quotation is a forced translation of the Latin *expedita.*]—**God speed you,** may God give you advancement or success; I wish you good progress or prosperity. See *God-speed.*

speed-cone (spēd′kōn), *n.* A contrivance for varying and adjusting the velocity-ratio communicated between a pair of parallel shafts by means of a belt. It may be either one of a pair of continuous cones or conoids whose velocity-ratio can be varied gradually while they are in motion by shifting the belt, or a set of pulleys whose radii vary by steps; in the latter case the velocity-ratio can be changed by shifting the belt from one pair of pulleys to another. *Rankine,* Applied Mechanics, p. 457.

speeder (spē′dėr), *n.* [< ME. *speder, spedar;* < *speed* + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who makes speed; one who advances rapidly, or who gains success. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Supposing you to be the Lady, and three such Gentlemen to come vnto you a wo[o]ing: in faith, who should be the *speeder? Lyly,* Euphues and his England, p. 294.

These are the affections that befit them that are like to be *speeders.* The sluggard luateth, and wanteth.
Rev. S. Ward, Sermons, p. 7.

2. One who or that which moves with great swiftness, as a horse. [Colloq.]—**3.** One who or something which promotes speed; specifically, some mechanical contrivance for quickening speed of motion or operation; any speeding device in a machine, as a pair of speed-cones or cone-pulleys. See *speed-multiplier.*

To spill [ruin] vs thu was oure *spedar,*
For thow waa oure lyghte and oure ledar.
York Plays, p. 5.

4. In *cotton-manuf.*, a machine which takes the place of the bobbin and fly-frame, receiving the slivers from the carders, and twisting them into rovings.

speedful (spēd′fûl), *a.* [< ME. *speedful, spedeful, spedful;* < *speed* + *-ful.*] **1†.** Successful; prosperous.

Othere tydinga *speedful* for to seyn.
Chaucer, Man of Law's Tale, l. 629.

2†. Effectual; efficient.

He moot shewe that the collacions of proposicions nis nat *spedful* to a necessarye conclusion.
Chaucer, Boethius, iv. prose 4.

And this thing he sayth shall be more *speedful* and effectual in the matter. *Sir T. More.*

3. Full of speed; hasty; speedy. [Rare.]

In pouernesse of spyrit is *spedfullest* hele.
Piers Plowman's Crede, l. 264.

speedfully (spēd′fûl-i), *adv.* [< ME. *spedfullye;* < *speedful* + *-ly*[2].] In a speedful manner; speedily; quickly; successfully.

Then thay toke ther way wonder *spedfullye.*
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 183.

speed-gage (spēd′gāj), *n.* A device for indicating a rate of speed attained; a velocimeter; a speed-indicator.

speedily (spē′di-li), *adv.* [< ME. *spedily,* < AS. **spēdiglice* (Lye), prosperously; as *speedy* + *-ly*[2].] In a speedy manner; quickly; with haste; in a short time.

speed-indicator (spēd′in″di-kā-tor), *n.* An instrument for indicating the speed of an engine, a machine, shafting, etc.; a speed-gage or velocimeter. Various forms are in use. See *tachometer* and *operameter.*

speediness (spē′di-nes), *n.* The quality of being speedy; quickness; celerity; haste; despatch.

speeding (spē′ding), *n.* [Verbal n. of *speed, v.*] The act of putting to speed; a test of speed, as of a horse.

speedless (spēd′les), *a.* [< *speed* + *-less.*] Having no speed; slow; sluggish; not prosperous; unfortunate; unsuccessful. [Rare.]

It obeys thy pow'rs,
And in their ship return the *speedless* wooers.
Chapman, Odyssey, v. 40.

speed-multiplier (spēd′mul″ti-plī-ėr), *n.* An arrangement of gearing in which pinions are driven by large wheels, and convey the motion by their shafts to still larger wheels.

speed-pulley (spēd′pûl″i), *n.* A pulley having several faces of different diameters, so that it gives different speeds according to the face over which the belt is passed; a cone-pulley.—**Conical speed-pulley.** (*a*) A pulley of a conical form, connected by a band or belt with another of similar form, so that any change of position of the belt longitudinally on the pulleys varies the speed. (*b*) The cone-pulley of a machine-tool. See *cone-pulley.*

Speed-pulleys.

speed-recorder (spēd′rē-kôr″dėr), *n.* An apparatus for making a graphic record of the speed of a railroad-train or road-vehicle, or of the revolutions of a machine or motor.

speed-riggers (spēd′rig″ėrz), *n. pl.* Cone-pulleys graduated to move a belt at higher or lower speed. [Eng.]

speed-sight (spēd′sit), *n.* One of a pair of sights on a cannon for adjusting aim at a moving ship. The fore sight is permanently fixed, and the hind sight is adjustable by a scale according to the ship's estimated rate of sailing.

speedwell (spēd′wel), *n.* [< *speed* + *well*[2].] A plant of the genus *Veronica,* especially *V. Chamædrys,* an herb with creeping and ascending stems, and racemes of bright-blue flowers, whence it has received in Great Britain such fanciful names as *angel's-eyes, bird's-eye, god's-eye,* and *eyebright.* Also called *germander-speedwell.* The corolla falls quickly when the plant is gathered. The common speedwell is *V. officinalis,* which has been

Flowering Plant of Speedwell (*Veronica officinalis*).
a, a flower; *b*, the fruit.

considered diaphoretic, etc., but is now no longer used in medicine. The thyme-leafed speedwell, *V. serpyllifolia,* is a very common little wayside herb with erect stems from a creeping base, and small white or bluish flowers with deeper stripes. Other species have special names, *V. Anagallis* being the water-speedwell, *V. scutellata* the marsh-speedwell, *V. peregrina* the purslane-speedwell or neckweed, *V. arvensis* the corn-speedwell, *V. agrestis* the field-speedwell, and *V. hederæfolia* the ivy-leafed speedwell. See *Veronica.*

speedy (spē′di), *a.* [< ME. *spedi,* < AS. *spēdig,* prosperous, rich, powerful (= D. *spoedig,* speedy, = OHG. *spuotig,* G. *sputig, spudig,* industrious, speedy), < *spēd,* prosperity, success, speed: see *speed.*] **1.** Successful; prosperous.

I will wish her *speedy* strength, and visit her with my prayers. *Shak.,* Cor., i. 3. 87.

2. Marked by speed of movement; going rapidly; quick; swift; nimble; hasty; rapid: as, a *speedy* flight.

We men of business must use *speedy* servants.
Fletcher (and another?), Prophetess, iii. 2.

3. Rapidly coming or brought to pass; not deferred or delayed; prompt; ready.

Whereto with *speedy* words the Archfiend replied.
Milton, P. L., i. 156.

With him [the ambassador] Temple came to a *speedy* agreement. *Macaulay,* Sir William Temple.

speedy-cut (spē′di-kut), *n.* An injury in the region of the carpus (or knee) of the horse on the inner side, inflicted by the foot of the opposite side during motion.

speek†, *n.* An obsolete form of *spike*[1]. *E. Phillips.*

speel (spēl), *v. t.* and *i.* [Origin uncertain.] To climb; clamber. [Scotch.]

speelken†, *n.* See *spellken.*

speer[1] (spēr), *v. t.* and *i.* [Early mod. E. also *spear;* Sc. also *speir, spier,* and formerly *spere, spire,* etc.; < ME. *speren, spiren, speoren, spuren, spyrren,* < AS. *spyrian, spīrian, sperian,* track, trace, investigate, inquire, discuss, ask (= MLG. *sporen* = D. *speuren* = OHG. *spurien, spurren, spuren,* MHG. *spüren, spürn,* G. *spüren* = Icel. *spyrja,* track, trace, investigate, ask, = Sw.

spörja, ask, *spåra*, track, trace, = Dan. *spörge*, ask, inquire, *spore*, track, trace), < *spor*, a track, footprint, = MLG. *spor* = D. *spoor*, trace, = OHG. MHG. *spor*, G. *spur* = Icel. *spor* = Sw. *spår* = Dan. *spor*, a track, trace: see *spoor* and *spur*.] To make diligent inquiry; ask; inquire; inquire of or about. [Now chiefly Scotch.]

She turn'd her richt and round about,
To *spier* her true love's name.
Tam-a-Line (Child's Ballads, I. 259).

To speer at, to aim a question at; inquire of. [Old Eng. and Scotch.]

speer[2]†, *n.* An old form of *spire*[1].

speeret, *n.* An obsolete form of *sphere*.

speerhawk†, *n.* [Appar. another form and use of *sperhawk*, *sparhawk*.] An old name of the hawkweed, *Hieracium*. *Britten and Holland*, Eng. Plant Names.

speering (spēr'ing), *n.* [Sc. also *speiring;* verbal n. of *speer*[1], *v.*] A question; an inquiry. [Old Eng. and Scotch.]

speet†, *v.* An obsolete form of *spit*[1].

speight†, *n.* [Early mod. E. also *speght*, *specht*, *spight;* = D. *specht*, < G. *specht*, MHG. OHG. *spehte* (MHG. OHG. also *spech*, > OF. *espeche*, F. *épeiche*), a woodpecker; perhaps akin to L. *picus*, a woodpecker (see *pie*); otherwise connected with OHG. *spehōn*, MHG. *spehen*, G. *spähen*, look, spy: see *spy*[1].] A woodpecker. [Prov. Eng.]

Eue, walking forth about the Forrests, gathers
Speights, Parrots, Peacocks, Estrich scattered feathers.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Handy-Crafts.

speir[1], *v.* See *speer*[1].

speir[2]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *sphere*.

speiranthy, *n.* See *spiranthy*.

speirogonimium, spirogonimium (spī″rō-gō-nim′i-um), *n.*; pl. *speirogonimia*, *spirogonimia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. *σπεῖρα*, a coil, spire, + NL. *gonimium*.] In *bot.* See *gonidium*, 3.

speiss (spīs), *n.* [< G. *speise*, a metallic mixture, amalgam (*speisige erze*, ores mixed with cobalt and arsenic), a particular use of *speise*, food, meat, < MHG. *spīse*, OHG. *spīsa*, food, < OIt. It. *spesa* (ML. *spesa*, for *spensa*), expense, cost, < *spendere*, spend: see *spence*, *expense*.] A compound, consisting chiefly of arsenic and iron, but often containing nickel and cobalt, obtained in smelting the complicated lead ores occurring near Freiberg in Saxony, and in other localities.

spek-boom (spek'bōm), *n.* [S. African D., < *spek*, fat, lard (= E. *speck*[2]), + *boom*, tree (= E. *beam*).] A South African plant. See *Portulacaria*.

speke (spēk), *n.* A dialectal variant of *spoke*[1].

spel[1]†, An old spelling of *spell*[1], *spell*[4].

spel[2] (spel), *n.* [D. *spel*, play: see *spell*[3].] Play.

Sooth play, quad *spel*, as the Flemyng seith.
Chaucer, Prol. to Cook's Tale, l. 33.

[In Tyrwhitt's edition alone, apparently his own substitution of the Dutch for its English equivalent *play*, which appears in all other editions.]

spelæan, spelean (spē-lē′an), *a.* [< L. *spelæum*, < Gr. *σπήλαιον*, a cave, cavern; cf. *σπῆλυγξ*, a cave (> ult. E. *spelunc*), < *σπέος*, a cave.] 1. Of or pertaining to a cave or cavern; forming or formed by a cave; cavernous. *Owen*, Longman's Mag., Nov., 1882, p. 67.—2. Inhabiting caves or caverns; cave-dwelling; cavernicolous; troglodyte. *Fraser's Mag.* Also *speluncous*.

spelch (spelch), *v. t.* Same as *spelk*.

speld (speld), *n.* [< ME. *speld*, a splinter, < AS. *speld*, a splinter (*biernende speld*, 'a burning splinter,' or simply *speld*, a torch), = D. *speld*, a pin, = MHG. *spelte*, a splinter, = Icel. *speld*, mod. *speldi*, a square tablet, *spilda*, a flake, slice, = Goth. *spilda*, a writing-tablet; from the root of *spald*[1] (var. *speld*): see *spald*[1]. Cf. Gael. *spealt*, a splinter. See *spell*[4], *spill*[2], in part variants of *speld;* and cf. *spelk*, *spelt*[2].] A chip or splinter. See *spall*[1], *spill*[2].

Manli as migti men either mette other,
& spacli the otheres spere in *speldes* than wente.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 3392.

speld, *v.* A Scotch variant of *spald*[1].

spelder† (spel'dėr), *n.* [< ME. **spelder*, *spildur* (= MLG. *spelder* = MHG. *spelter*, *spilter*), a splinter, dim. of *speld*.] A splinter. *Palsgrave*.

The grete schafte that was longe,
Alle to *spildurs* hit spronge.
Avowynge of King Arthur, xiii. 6. (*Halliwell.*)

spelder (spel'dėr), *v.* [< ME. *spelderen*, *speldren*, spell, < *spelder*, a splinter (used as a pointer; cf. *fescue*): see *spelder*, *n.*] To spell. *Cath. Ang.*, p. 353; *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

giff thatt tu cannst *spelldrenn* hemm
Adam thu findesst *spelldredd*. *Ormulum*, l. 16440.

spelding (spel'ding), *n.* [Also *spelden*, *speldring*, *speldrin*, *speldron;* < *speld* + *-ing*[3].] A small fish split and dried in the sun. [Scotch.]

spelean, *a.* See *spelæan*.

Spelerpes (spē-lėr'pēz), *n.* [NL. (Rafinesque, 1832), irreg. < Gr. *σπήλαιον*, a cave, + *ἕρπειν*, creep.] A genus of *Plethodontidæ*, having the digits free, containing numerous species of small American salamanders, often handsomely colored. *S. longicauda* is a slender long-tailed form found in the Southern States, of a rich-yellow color, with

Spelerpes ruber.

numerous broken black bands. *S. bilineatus*, a common species of the Northern States, has a black line along each side of the back, and the belly yellow. *S. ruber* is of a bright-red color, more or less spotted with black, and is found in cold springs and brooks. *S. belli* is the largest; it is plumbeous, with a double row of red spots on the back, and inhabits Mexico.

Spelin (spe-lin′), *n.* [So called in "Spelin," the system defined, < *spe-*, var. of *spa*, all (< *s-*, an affix forming general, collective, and plural terms, + *pa*, every, < Gr. *πᾶς*, every, all), + *lin*, < L. *lingua* = E. *tongue*.] An artificial linguistic system devised by Prof. Georg Bauer, of Agram in Croatia, in 1888, designed for a universal language. It is constructed on the same lines as Volapük, but is of greater simplicity. See *Volapük*.

spelk (spelk), *n.* [< ME. *spelke*, < AS. **spelc*, **spilc* (Somner, Lye) = MD. *spalcke*, D. *spalk* = Icel. *spelkur*, a splint, splinter, rod; prob. akin to *speld*, *spald*[1], *spall*[1], etc.] 1. A splinter of wood; a splint used in setting a broken bone. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]—2. A rod, stick, or switch; especially, a small stick or rod used in thatching. [Prov. Eng.]

spelk (spelk), *v. t.* [Also assibilated *spelch;* < ME. **spelken*, **spelchen*, < AS. *spelcean*, *spilcean*, set with splints (= MD. *spalcken*, set with splints, fasten, support, prop, = Icel. *spelkja*, stuff (skins), = Sw. *spjelka*, split, splinter), < **spelc*, **spilc*, a splint, splinter: see *spelk*, *n.*] 1. To set, as a broken bone, with a spelk or splint. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]—2. To use a spelk or rod in or upon; fasten or strike with a spelk. [Prov. Eng.]

spell[1] (spel), *n.* [< ME. *spelle*, *spel*, < AS. *spel*, *spell*, a saying, tale, story, history, narrative, fable, also speech, discourse, command, teaching, doctrine, = OS. *spel* (*spell-*) = OHG. *spel* (*spell-*), a tale, narrative, = Icel. *spjall*, a saying, saw, pl. *spjöll*, words, tidings, = Goth. *spill*, a tale, fable, myth; root unknown. The word is found in many AS. and ME. compounds, of which the principal ones are represented by *byspell* and *gospel*. Cf. *spell*[1], *v.*] 1†. A tale; story; narrative.

Herkneth to my *spelle*. *Chaucer*, Sir Thopas, l. 183.

2†. Speech; word of mouth; direct address.

An ax . . . hoge & vn-mete,
A spetos sparthe to expoun [describe] in *spelle* quo-so myȝt.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 209.

3. A charm consisting of some words of supposed occult power; any form of words, whether written or spoken, supposed to be endowed with magical virtues; an incantation; hence, any means or cause of enchantment, literally or figuratively; a magical or an enthralling charm; a condition of enchantment; fascination: as, to cast a *spell* over a person; to be under a *spell*, or bound by a *spell*.

Spell is a kinde of verse or charme, that in elder tymes they used often to say over every thing that they would have preserved, as the Night*spel* for theeves, and the wood-*spell*. And herehence, I thinke, is named the go*spel*, as it were Gods spell, or worde. And so sayth Chaucer.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., March, Glosse.

The running stream dissolved the *spell*,
And his own elvish shape he took.
Scott, L. of L. M., iii. 13.

spell[1] (spel), *v.* [< ME. *spellen*, *spellien*, *spealie*, *spilien*, < AS. *spellian* (pret. *spellede*, pp. *spelled*), tell, declare, relate, speak, discourse (= MD. *spellen*, declare, explain, explain in detail or point by point, spell, = OHG. *spellōn*, MHG. *spellen*, declare, relate, = Icel. *spjalla*, speak, talk, = Goth. *spillōn*, tell, narrate), < *spel*, a talo, story: see *spell*[1], *n.* Cf. *spell*[2], *v.*] **I.** *trans.* 1†. To tell; relate; teach; disclose.

It 's I have intill Paris been,
And well my drift can *spell*.
Young Child Dyeing (Child's Ballads, IV. 267).

2. To act as a spell upon; entrance; enthrall; fascinate; charm.—3. To imbue with magic properties.

This [hippomanes], gathered . . .
With noxious weeds, and *spell'd* with words of power,
Dire stepdames in the magic bowl infuse.
Dryden, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, iii. 445.

II.† *intrans.* To tell; tell a story; give an account.

Now of marschalle of halle wylle I *spelle*,
And what falle to hys offyce now wylle y telle.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 310.

spell[2] (spel), *v.*; pret. and pp. *spelled* or *spelt*, ppr. *spelling*. [< late ME. *spellen;* a particular use of *spell*[1], tell, appar. due to D. use: MD. *spellen*, declare, explain, explain in detail or point by point, spell, D. *spellen*, spell; cf. OF. *espeller*, *espeler*, declare, spell, F. *épeler*, spell, = Pr. *espelar*, *espelhar*, declare (< G. or D.): see *spell*[1]. The word is in part confused, as the var. *speal* also indicates, with *spell*[4], *speld*[1], *spelder*, a splinter, because a splinter of wood was used as a pointer to assist in spelling words: see *spell*[4], and cf. *spelder*, *v.*, spell.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To tell or set forth letter by letter; set down letter by letter; tell the letters of; form by or in letters.

Spellyn (letters). Sillabico. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 468.

A few commonplace and ill-*spelled* letters, a few wise or witty words, are all the direct record she has left of herself. *The Century*, XL. 649.

2. To read letter by letter, or with laborious effort; hence, to discover by careful study; make out point by point: often with *out* or *over*.

I will sit on this footstool at thy feet, that I may *spell over* thy splendour, and learn for the first time how princes are attired. *Scott*, Kenilworth, vii.

He was a perfect specimen of the Trullibers of old; he smoked, hunted, drank beer at his door with his grooms and dogs, and *spelled over* the county paper on Sundays. *Sydney Smith*, in Lady Holland, vii.

3. To constitute, as letters constitute a word; make up.

The Saxon heptarchy, when seven kings put together did *spell* but one in effect. *Fuller.*

To spell backward, to repeat or arrange the letters of in reverse order; begin with the last letter of; hence, to understand or explain in an exactly contrary sense; turn inside out; reverse the character or intention of.

I never yet saw man,
How wise, how noble, young, how rarely featured,
But she would *spell* him *backward*.
Shak., Much Ado, iii. 1. 61.

To spell baker, to do something difficult: supposed to refer to *baker* as one of the first words met by children in passing from the "easy" monosyllables to the "hard" dissyllables in the old spelling-books. [Old and colloq., U. S.]

If an old man will marry a young wife,
Why then—why then—why then—he must *spell Baker*.
Longfellow, Giles Corey, ii. 1.

II. *intrans.* 1. To form words with the proper letters, in either reading or writing; repeat or set down the letters of words.

O, she knew well
Thy love did read by rote and could not *spell*.
Shak., R. and J., ii. 3. 88.

2. To make a study; engage in careful contemplation of something. [Poetical and rare.]

Where I may sit and rightly *spell*
Of every star that heaven doth shew,
And every herb that sips the dew.
Milton, Il Penseroso, l. 170.

spell[3] (spel), *v. t.* [ME. *spelen*, *spelien*, < AS. *spelion*, act in one's stead, take one's place, also rarely *spilian*, play, jest, = OS. *spilōn*, play, dance, = D. *spelen* = MLG. LG. *spelen*, play, game, act, move, sparkle, allude, = OHG. *spilōn*, MHG. *spiln*, G. *spielen* = Icel. *spila*, play, spend, play at cards, = Sw. *spela* = Dan. *spille*, act a part, move, sparkle, play, gamble; from a noun not recorded in AS., but appearing as OS. *spil*, play (of weapons), = MD. D. *spel* = MLG. *spil*, LG. *spile*, play, music, performance, cards, = OHG. MHG. *spil*, G. *spiel*, play, game; root unknown.] To take the place of (another person) temporarily in doing something; take turns with; relieve for a time; give a rest to.

Sometimes there are two ostensible boilers [slaves in charge of sugar-boiling] to *spell* and relieve one another.

When one is obliged to be *spelled* for the purpose of natural rest, he should leave his injunctions to a judicious negro. *T. Roughley*, Jamaica Planters' Guide (1823), p. 340.

Mrs. Savor kept her seat beside Annie. She said, "Don't you want I should *spell* you a little while, Miss Kilburn?" *Howells*, Annie Kilburn, xvi.

spell[3] (spel), *n.* [< *spell*[3], *v.*] **1.** A turn of work or duty in place of another; an interval of relief by another person; an exchange of work and rest: as, to take one's regular *spell;* to work the pumps by *spells.*

Their toyl is so extreame as they can not endure it above foure houres in a day, but are succeeded by *spels.* *Carew*, Survey of Cornwall, fol. 11.

A poor old negro, whose woolly head was turned to gray, though scarcely able to move, begged to be taken in, and offered to give me a *spell* when I became tired. *B. Hall*, Travels in N. A., I. 188.

Hence — **2.** A continuous course of employment in work or duty; a turn of occupation between periods of rest; a bout.

We read that a working day [in Holland] of thirteen or fourteen hours is usual; a *spell* of eighteen or more hours is not uncommon. *The Academy*, July 27, 1889, p. 54.

3. An interval of rest or relaxation; a turn or period of relief from work; a resting-time.

A halt was made for the purpose of giving the horses a *spell* and having a pot of tea. *A. C. Grant*, Bush Life in Queensland, I. 42.

In the warm noon *spell*
'Twas good to hear him tell
Of the great September blow.
R. W. Gilder, Building of the Chimney.

4. Any interval of time within definite limits; an unbroken term or period.

Nothing new has happened in this quarter since my last, except the setting in of a severe *spell* of cold weather and a considerable fall of snow. *Washington*, To J. Reed, Dec. 25, 1775.

After a grievous *spell* of eighteen months on board the French galleys. *R. W. Dixon*, Hist. Church of Eng., xix.

5. A short period, indefinitely; an odd or occasional interval; an uncertain term; a while. [Colloq.]

No, I hain't got a girl now. I had one a *spell*, but I'd rather do my own work. *C. D. Warner*, Their Pilgrimage, p. 145.

Why don't ye come and rest a *spell* with me, and to-morrer ye kin go on ef ye like? *Harper's Mag.*, LXXX. 349.

6. A bad turn; an uncomfortable time; a period of personal ailment or ill feeling. [Colloq., U. S.]

Wal, arter all, we sot out, and Hepsy, she got clear beat out; and when Hepsy does get beat out she has *spells*, and she goes on awful, and they last day arter day. *H. B. Stowe*, Oldtown, p. 171.

spell[4] (spel), *n.* [Also *spill, speal*, formerly *speall;* partly a var. of *speld* (see *speld*), partly < D. *spil*, the pin of a bobbin, spindle, axis (see *spindle*). Cf. *spall*[1], *spale*[1].] **1.** A chip, splinter, or splint. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

Cf. E. *spell* or spill, originally a chip of wood for lighting a candle. *William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), Gloss., p. 305.

2. In the game of nur-and-spell, the steel spring by which the nur is thrown into the air. — **3.** One of the transverse pieces at the bottom of a chair which strengthen and keep together the legs. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

spellable (spel'a-bl), *a.* [< *spell*[2] + *-able.*] Capable of being spelled, or represented in letters: as, some birds utter *spellable* notes. *Carlyle*, Misc., IV. 69. (*Davies.*) [Rare.]

spellbind (spel'bīnd), *v. t.* [A back-formation, after *spellbound;* < *spell*[1] + *bind.*] To bind by or as if by a spell; hold under mental control or restraint; fascinate. [Recent.]

Now the poor French word . . . "Qu' en dira-t-on?" *spellbinds* us all. *Carlyle*, Essays (J. P. F. Richter again).

The other, in his speech about the banner,
Spell-bound his audience until they swore
That such a speech was never heard till then.
Halleck, Fanny.

spell-bone (spel'bōn), *n.* [< *spell*[4] + *bone*[1].] The small bone of the leg; the fibula. See phrases under *peroneal. Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

spellbound (spel'bound), *a.* Bound by or as if by a spell; entranced; rapt; fascinated.

My dear mother stood gazing at him, *spellbound* by his eloquence. *R. D. Blackmore*, Lorna Doone, li.

speller[1]† (spel'ėr), *n.* [< ME. *spellere;* < *spell*[1] + *-er*[1].] A speaker or talker; a teller; a narrator.

Speke we of tho *spelleres* bolde,
Sith we have of this lady tolde.
Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab., f. 127. (*Halliwell.*)

speller[2] (spel'ėr), *n.* [< late ME. *spellare* (= MD. D. *speller*), a speller; < *spell*[2] + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who spells, as in school; a person skilled in spelling.

Spellare, sillabicator. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 468.

2. A book containing exercises or instructions in spelling; a spelling-book.

speller[3] (spel'ėr), *n.* [< *spell*[4] + *-er*[1].] A branch shooting out from the crown of a deer's antler. See cut under *Dama. Cotgrave.*

spellful (spel'fūl), *a.* [< *spell*[1] + *-ful.*] Full of spells or charms; fascinating; absorbing. *Hoole*, tr. of Orlando Furioso, xv. [Rare.]

spelling[1]† (spel'ing), *n.* [< ME. *spellinge, spellunge, spelling, spellyng*, recital, < AS. *spellung*, narration, verbal n. of *spellian*, tell, declare: see *spell*[1].] A story; a relation; a tale.

As we telle yn owre *spellyng*,
Falsenes come never to gode endyng.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 125. (*Halliwell.*)

spelling[2] (spel'ing), *n.* [< late ME. *spellynge* (= MD. *spellinghe*, D. *spelling*); verbal n. of *spell*[2], *v.* Cf. D. *spelkunst* (*kunst*, art), spelling; *buchstabiren*, spell, as a noun, spelling (< *buchstabe*, a letter: see under *book*); Sw. *stafning* = Dan. *stavning*, spelling (see *staff, stave*); and cf. *orthography.*] **1.** The act of one who spells; the manner of forming words with letters; or thography.

Spellynge, sillabicacio. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 468.

Our common *spelling* is often an untrustworthy guide to etymology. *J. Hadley*, Essays, p. 356.

To prepare the way for such a change [a reform in spelling] the first step is to break down, by the combined influence of enlightened scholars and of practical educators, the immense and stubborn prejudice which regards the established modes of *spelling* almost as constituting the language, as having a sacred character, as in themselves preferable to others. All agitation and all definite proposals of reform are to be welcomed so far as they work in this direction. *Proc. Amer. Philol. Assoc.*, VII. 35.

It may be observed that it is mainly among the class of half-taught dabblers in philology that etymological *spelling* has found its supporters. All true philologists and philological bodies have uniformly denounced it as a monstrous absurdity, both from a practical and a scientific point of view. *H. Sweet*, Handbook of Phonetics, p. 201.

2. A collocation of letters representing a word; a written word as spelled in a particular way.

Our present spelling is in many particulars a far from trustworthy guide in etymology, and often, indeed, entirely falsifies history. Such *spellings* as island, author, delight, sovereign, require only to be mentioned, and there are hundreds of others involving equally gross blunders, many of which have actually corrupted the spoken language. *H. Sweet*, Handbook of Phonetics, p. 200.

Phonetic spelling. See *phonetic.* — **Spelling reform,** the improvement by regulation and simplification of the conventional orthography of a language, specifically of the English language; the proposed simplification of English orthography. The spelling of all languages having a recorded history tends to lag behind the changes of pronunciation, and in time a reform becomes necessary. In English, since the gradual fixation of the spelling after the invention of printing, the separation of spelling and pronunciation has become very wide, and numerous proposals for spelling reform have been made. The present organized effort for spelling reform has arisen out of the spread of phonography, which is based on phonetic spelling, and from the more recent spread of the study of comparative philology, which is also based on phonetics. Proposals for a gradual reform in spelling have been put forth jointly by the American Philological Association and the Philological Society of England, and are advocated by the Spelling Reform Association. Amended spellings have been accepted to some extent by various periodicals, and are admitted, less freely, into recent books. Movements for spelling reform exist also in France, Germany, Denmark, and other countries. A spelling reform has been accomplished in Dutch, Spanish, and other tongues, and to some extent, by government action, in Germany.

spelling-bee (spel'ing-bē), *n.* Same as *spelling-match.*

spelling-book (spel'ing-bůk), *n.* A book from which children are taught to spell.

spelling-match (spel'ing-mach), *n.* A contest for superiority in spelling between two or more persons or parties. A formal spelling-match is usually between sides or sets of persons chosen by two leaders. Any person who misspells one of the words given out retires, and the victory belongs to the side that has the larger number left at the close. Also called *spelling-bee.* [U. S.]

spellken† (spel'ken), *n.* [Also *speelken;* < D. *spel*, play (see *spell*[3]), + E. *ken*[5], a resort.] A playhouse; a theater. [Low slang.]

Who in a row like Tom could lead the van,
Booze in the ken, or at the *spellken* hustle?
Byron, Don Juan, xi. 19.

spell-stopped (spel'stopt), *a.* Stopped by a spell or spells; spellbound. *Shak.*, Tempest, v. 1. 61.

spell-work (spel'wėrk), *n.* That which is worked by spells or charms; power of magic; enchantment. *Moore*, Lalla Rookh.

spelonk†, *n.* Same as *spelunc.*

spelt[1] (spelt), *n.* [< ME. **spelt* (not found), < AS. *spelt* = D. *spelt* = MLG. LG. *spelte* = OHG. *spelta, spelza, spelzo*, MHG. *spelte, spelze*, G. *spelt, spelz*, spelt; cf. G. *spelze*, chaff, shell, beard of an ear of corn; = It. *spelda, spelta* = Sp. Pg. *espelta* = Pr. *espeuta* = OF. *espiautre*, F. *épeautre*, spelt; < LL. *spelta*, spelt.] A kind of wheat commonly known as *Triticum Spelta*, but believed to be a race of the common wheat, *Triticum sativum* (*T. vulgare*). Spelt is marked by the fragile rachis of the spike, which easily breaks up at the joints, and by the grains being adherent to the chaff. It was cultivated by the Swiss lake-dwellers, by the ancient Egyptians, and throughout the Roman empire, and is still grown in the colder mountainous regions of Europe and elsewhere. It makes a very fine flour, used especially for pastry-making, but the grain requires special machinery for grinding.

spelt[2]† (spelt), *n.* [< ME. *spelt;* a var. of *speld.*] A splinter, splint, or strip; a spell or spill.

The spekes was splentide alle with *speltis* of silver,
The space of a spere leughe springande fulle faire.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 3265.

spelt[2]† (spelt), *v. t.* [A var. of *speld, spald*[1], perhaps confused with ME. *spelken*, spilt: see *spald*[1], *speld, spelk.* Cf. *spelt*[2], *n.*] To split; break.

Feed geese with oats, *spelted* beans. *Mortimer*, Husbandry.

spelt[3] (spelt). A preterit and past participle of *spell*[2].

spelter (spel'tėr), *n.* [Not found in ME., and prob. of LG. origin: LG. *spialter*, pewter, = MD. *speauter*, D. *spiauter* = G. Sw. Dan. *spiauter*, zinc, bell-metal; cf. OF. *piautre, peutre, peautre, espeautre* = Sp. Pg. *peltre* = It. *peltro* (ML. *peutrum, pestrum*), pewter: see *pewter.* The Rom. forms are from Teut., but have apar. in turn influenced the Teut. forms.] Zinc: now used only in commerce.

Not only those metalline corpuscles that were just over or near the determinate place where I put the *spelter*, but also all the rest, into how remote parts soever of the liquor they were diffused, did settle upon the *spelter.* *Boyle*, History of Fluidity, xxiii.

Spelter solder, hard solder. See *solder.*

spelter (spel'tėr), *v. t.* [< *spelter, n.*] To solder with spelter solder, or hard solder. *Brass-Founders' Manual*, p. 59.

spelunc†, **spelunk**† (spē-lungk'), *n.* [< ME. *spelunk, spelonke, spelune* = D. *spelonk*, < OF. *spelonque*, F. *spelonque* = Pr. *spelunca* = Sp. Pg. *espelunca* = It. *spelonca*, < L. *spelunca*, < Gr. σπήλυγξ (σπηλυγγ-), a cave, cavern, < σπέος, a cave.] A cave; a cavern; a vault.

Men bi hem-selue,
In spekes and in *spelonkes* selden speken togideres.
Piers Plowman (B), xv. 270.

And parte of the same stone lieth ther yett now in the same vttermost *Spelunk.* *Torkington*, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 40.

speluncous (spē-lung'kus), *a.* [< *spelune* + *-ous.*] Same as *spelæan*, 2.

spent†, *v. t.* [ME. *spennen* (= MHG. *spennen* = Icel. *spenna*), a secondary form of AS. *spannan*, span: see *span*[1]. Cf. *spend*[2].] To stretch; grasp; span.

Bifore that spot my honde I *spenn[e]d.* *Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), i. 49.

spence†, **spencer**[1]†. See *spense, spenser.*

spencer[2]* (spen'sėr), *n.* [Named after Earl *Spencer* (1782–1845). The surname is derived from *spencer*[1], *spenser.*] **1.** A man's outer garment or overcoat so short that the skirts of the body-coat worn under it were seen: a fashion introduced about 1800. — **2.** A woman's garment introduced a year or two later, and made in direct imitation of the above. It also was short, and formed a kind of over-jacket, reaching a little below the waist.

spencer[3] (spen'sėr), *n.* *Naut.*, a trapezoidal fore-and-aft sail set abaft the foremast and mainmast; a trysail.

spencer-gaff (spen'sėr-gaf), *n.* The gaff to which the spencer is bent.

Spencer gun. See *gun*[1].

Spencerian (spen-sē'ri-an), *a.* [< *Spencer* (see def.) + *-ian.*] Pertaining or relating to the English philosopher Herbert Spencer (born 1820), or characteristic of his philosophical system. See *Spencerianism.*

Spencerianism (spen-sē'ri-an-izm), *n.* The philosophy of Herbert Spencer, called by him the *synthetic philosophy.* Like almost all the ancient and a considerable part of the modern philosophical systems, it is a philosophy of evolution; but it differs from most of these in reducing evolution to the rank of a mere secondary principle, and in making the immutable law of mechanics the sole fundamental one. Spencer has formally stated his philosophy in sixteen propositions, which concern the relations of evolution and dissolution. These are of a special and detailed character, so that he does not countenance the claim made for him of the principle of evolution itself. His sixteenth proposition states that under the sensible appearances which the universe presents to us, and "transcending human knowledge, is an unknown and unknowable power."

spencer-mast (spen'sėr-mast), *n.* See *mast*[1].

spency (spen'si), *n.*; pl. *spencies* (-siz). The stormy petrel, *Procellaria pelagica*. *C. Swainson.* [Shetland Isles.]

spend[1] (spend), *v.*; pret. and pp. *spent* (formerly sometimes *spended*), ppr. *spending*. [< ME. *spenden* (pret. *spende*, pp. *ispended, ispend*), < AS. *spendan*, spend (also in comp. *ā-spendan, for-spendan*) = OHG. *spentōn*, MHG. *spenten, spenden*, G. *spenden* = Sw. *spendera* = Dan. *spendere* = It. *dispendere, spendere* = Sp. Pg. *despender* = OF. *despendre*, F. *dépendre*, < ML. *spendere*, L. *dispendere*, pay out, dispend: see *dispend*. Cf. *expend*, and see *sponse, spenser*, etc.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To pay or give out for the satisfaction of need, or the gratification of desire; part with for some use or purpose; expend; lay out: used of money, or anything of exchangeable value.

The moore thou *spendist*, the lesse thou hast.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 61.

Wherefore do ye *spend* money for that which is not bread? Isa. lv. 2.

The oils which we do *spend* in England for our cloth are brought out of Spain.
J. Campion (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 56).

2. To impart; confer; bestow for any reason; dispense.

As help me Crist as I in fewe yeeres
Have *spended* [var. *spent*] *upon* diverse maner freres
Ful many a pound, yet fare I never the bet.
Chaucer, Summoner's Tale, l. 242.

I will but *spend* a word here in the house,
And go with you. *Shak.*, Othello, i. 2. 48.

3. To consume; use up; make away with; dispose of in using.

They were without prouision of victuals, but onely a little bread, which they *spent* by Thursday at night.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 276.

My last breath cannot
Be better *spent* than to say I forgive you.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, iii. 2.

4. To pass; employ; while away: used of time, or of matters implying time.

They *spend* their days in wealth, and in a moment go down to the grave. Job xxi. 13.

I would not *spend* another such a night,
Though 'twere to buy a world of happy days.
Shak., Rich. III., i. 4. 5.

5. To waste or wear out by use or action; incur the loss of. See phrase *to spend a mast*, below.

What 's the matter,
That you unlace your reputation thus,
And *spend* your rich opinion for the name
Of a night-brawler? *Shak.*, Othello, ii. 3. 195.

6. To exhaust of means, force, strength, contents, or the like; impoverish; enfeeble: only in the passive. See *spent*.

Their bodies *spent* with long labour and thirst.
Knolles, Hist. Turks. (*Latham.*)

They could have no design to themselves in this work, thus to expose themselves to scorn and abuse, to spend and be *spent*. *Penn*, Rise and Progress of Quakers, iii.

Faintly thence, as pines far sighing,
Or as thunder *spent* and dying,
Come the challenge and replying.
Whittier, The Ranger.

7†. To cause the expenditure of; cost.

It *spent* me so little time after your going that, although you speak in your letter of good dispatch in your going, yet I might have overtaken you. *Donne*, Letters, cxv.

The main business, which *spent* the most time, and caused the adjourning of the court, was about the removal of Newtown. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 167.

To spend a mast, to break, lose, or carry away a mast in sailing; incur the loss of a mast.

He *spent* his *mast* in fair weather, and having gotten a new at Cape Anne, and towing it towards the bay, he lost it by the way. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, II. 74.

To spend ground, to excavate in mining; mine. [Cornwall, Eng.]—**To spend the mouth†**, to bark violently; give tongue; bay.

Then do they [hounds] *spend* their *mouths;* Echo replies,
As if another chase were in the skies.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 695.

To spend up†, to use up; consume improvidently; waste.

There is treasure to be desired and oil in the dwelling of the wise; but a foolish man *spendeth* it *up*.
Prov. xxi. 20.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To pay or lay out; make expenditure of money, means, strength, or anything of value.

He *spendeth*, jousteth, maketh festeynynges.
Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 1718.

Get ere thou *spend*, then shalt thou bid
Thy friendly friend good morrowe.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 98.

To *spend* in all things else,
But of old friends to be most miserly.
Lowell, Under the Willows.

2. To be lost or wasted; be dissipated or consumed; go to waste: as, the candles *spend* fast. The sound *spendeth* and is dissipated in the open air.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 129.

3. Specifically, to emit semen, milt, or spawn. See *spent*, 2.

spend[2] (spend), *v. t.* [A var. of *span.*] To span; grasp with the hand or fingers. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

He sawe the Duglas to the deth was dyght,
He *spendyd* a spear, a trusti tre.
Hunting of the Cheviot (Child's Ballads, VII. 37).

spendable (spen'da-bl), *a.* [< *spend*[1] + *-able.*] That may be spent; proper to be used for current needs: as, *spendable* income. [Rare.]

spend-all (spend'âl), *n.* [< *spend*[1], *v.*, + obj. *all.*] A spendthrift; a prodigal.

Nay, thy wife shall be enamored of some *spend-all*, which shall wast all as licentiously as thou hast heaped together laboriously. *Man in the Moone* (1609). (*Nares.*)

spender (spen'dėr), *n.* [< ME. *spendere, spendare;* < *spend*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who or that which spends or wastes; used absolutely, a spendthrift.

You've been a *spender*, a vain *spender;* wasted
Your stock of credit and of wares unthriftily.
Ford, Fancies, ii. 1.

Very rich men in England are much freer *spenders* than they are here. *The American*, VI. 217.

spending (spen'ding), *n.* [< ME. *spendyng, spendynge;* verbal n. of *spend, v.*] **1.** The act of paying out money.—**2†.** Ready money; cash; means.

Yf thou fayle ony *spendynge*,
Com to Robyn Hode.
Lytell Geste of Robyn Hode (Child's Ballads, V. 92).

3. Seminal emission.

spending-money (spen'ding-mun″i), *n.* Money provided or used for small personal expenses; pocket-money for incidental outlay.

spending-silver† (spen'ding-sil″vėr), *n.* [< ME. *spending-silver;* < *spending* + *silver.*] Money for expenses; spending-money; cash.

And *spending silver* hadde he ryght ynow.
Chaucer, Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 7.

For of thy *spendynge sylver*, monk,
Thereof wyll I ryght none.
Lytell Geste of Robyn Hode (Child's Ballads, V. 87).

spendthrift (spend'thrift), *n.* and *a.* [< *spend*[1], *v.*, + obj. *thrift.*] **I.** *n.* One who spends lavishly, improvidently, or foolishly; an unthrifty spender; a prodigal.

What pleasure can the miser's fondled hoard,
Or *spendthrift's* prodigal excess, afford?
Cowper, In Memory of John Thornton.

II. *a.* Wastefully spending or spent; lavish; improvident; wasteful; prodigal: as, a *spendthrift* heir; *spendthrift* ways.

And then this "should" is like a *spendthrift* sigh,
That hurts by easing. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iv. 7. 123.

Spendthrift alike of money and of wit.
Cowper, Table-Talk, l. 684.

spendthrifty (spend'thrif″ti), *a.* [< *spendthrift* + *-y*[1].] Lavish; wasteful; prodigal. [Rare.]

Spendthrifty, unclean, and ruffian-like courses.
Rogers, Nasman the Syrian, p. 611.

spense (spens), *n.* [Also *spence;* < ME. *spense, spence*, < OF. *spense, spence, espense, expense*, expense (see *expense*); in ME. partly by aphæresis from *dispense*, < OF. *despense*, expense, also a larder, buttery, etc., < *despendre*, spend: see *expense, dispense*, and cf. *spend*[1], *spenser.*] **1†.** Expense; expenditure of money.

So he sped hym by spies, & *spense* of his gode,
That the lady fro hir lord lynely he stale.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 13692.

For better is cost upon somewhat worth than *spense* upon nothing worth.
Ascham, Toxophilus (ed. 1864), p. 115.

2. A buttery; a larder; a cellar or other place where provisions are kept. [Obsolete and prov. Eng.]

Al vinolent as bottle in the *spence*.
Chaucer, Summoner's Tale, l. 223.

Yn the *spence*, a tabell planke, and ij. sylwes [shelves].
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 327.

Bluff Harry broke into the *spence*,
And turn'd the cowls adrift.
Tennyson, Talking Oak.

3. The apartment of a house where the family sit and eat. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

spenser† (spen'sėr), *n.* [Also *speneer;* Sc. *spensar;* < ME. *spenser, speneere, spensere*, also *despenser*, < OF. *despenciер, despensier* (ML. *dispensarius*), dispenser, spenser, < *despense*, expense: see *dispenser, spense.* Hence the surnames *Speneer, Spenser.*] A steward or butler; a dispenser.

Cesar heet his *spenser* ȝeve the Greke his money.
Trevisa, tr. of Higden's Polychronicon, IV. 309.

The *spencer* came with keyes in his hand,
Opened the doore and them at dinner fand.
Henryson, Moral Fables, p. 12.

Spenserian (spen-sē'ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Spenser* (see def. and *spenser*) + *-i-an.*] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the English poet Edmund Spenser (died 1599); specifically, noting the style of versification adopted by Spenser in his "Faerie Queene." It consists of a strophe of eight decasyllabic lines and an Alexandrine, with three rimes, the first and third line forming one, the second, fourth, fifth, and seventh another, and the sixth, eighth, and ninth the third. It is the stateliest of English measures, and is used by Thomson in his "Castle of Indolence," by Byron in his "Childe Harold," etc.

II. *n.* The poetical measure of Spenser's "Faerie Queene"; a Spenserian verse or stanza. *O. W. Holmes*, Poetry.

spent (spent), *p. a.* [Pp. of *spend*[1], *v.*] **1.** Nearly or quite exhausted or worn out; having lost force or vitality; inefficient; impotent: generally in a comparative sense. A *spent deer* or other animal is one that has been chased or wounded nearly to death. A *spent ball* is a flying ball (from a gun) that has so nearly lost its impulse as to be unable to penetrate an object struck by it, though it may occasionally inflict a dangerous contused wound. A *spent bill of lading* or other commercial document is one that has fulfilled its purpose and should be canceled.

The forme of his style there, compared with Tullies writyng, is but euen the talke of a *spent* old man.
Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 152.

Mine eyes, like *spent* lamps glowing out, grow heavy.
Fletcher, Sea Voyage, iii. 1.

2. Exhausted by spending or spawning; of fish, having spawned.

speos (spē'os), *n.* [< Gr. *σπέος*, a cave.] In *Egypt. archæol.*, a temple or part of a temple, or a tomb of some architectural importance, as distinguished from a mere tunnel or syringe, excavated in the solid rock; a grotto-temple or tomb, as at Beni-Hassan (see cut under *hypogeum*) and Abou Simbel (Ipsamboul). The larger speos of Abou Simbel is about 169 feet deep, and has all the parts of a complete open-air Egyptian temple.

Speotyto (spē-ot'i-tō), *n.* [NL. (Gloger, 1842), < Gr. *σπέος*, a cave, + *τυτώ*, the night-owl.] An American genus of *Strigidæ*, containing several species of small long-legged earless owls which live in treeless regions and burrow in the ground, as *S. cunicularia* of the pampas of South America and *S. hypogæa* of the prairies of western North America; the burrowing owls. A variety of the latter also inhabits Florida, and the genus is likewise represented in the West Indies. *S. hypogæa* is the species which is found in association with prairie-dogs and spermophiles, giving rise to many exaggerated accounts of the relation between the bird and the mammal. These owls were formerly placed in the genus *Athene*, and were also called *Pholeoptynx*. See cuts under *owl.*

sperr†, *v. t.* A variant of *spar*[1].

sperable[1]**†** (spē'ra-bl), *a.* [< L. *sperabilis*, that may be hoped for, < *sperare*, hope, < *spes*, hope.] Capable of being hoped for; affording grounds of hope.

Wherin, surely perceaving his own cause not *sperable*, he doth honorably and wisely.
Sir W. Cecil (June 3, 1565), in Ellis's Hist. Letters, 2d ser., [clxxii.

sperable[2]**†**, *n.* An obsolete form of *sparable.*

sperage†, *n.* Same as *sparage.*

sperate† (spē'rāt), *a.* [< L. *speratus*, pp. of *sperare*, hope.] Hoped for; not hopeless: opposed to *desperate.* In old law, in determining whether debts to a testator, the right to collect which devolved upon the executor, were assets to be accounted for by him, though not collected, regard had to be had to their character, whether they were sperate or desperate.

sperclet, *v.* A Middle English form of *sparkle.*

spere†. An old spelling of *spear*[1], *speer*[1], *sphere.*

Spergula (spėr'gū-lä), *n.* [NL. (Dillenius, 1719), named from its scattering its seeds; < L. *spargere*, scatter: see *sparge.*] A genus of polypetalous plants, of the order *Caryophyllaceæ* and tribe *Alsineæ.* It is characterized by the presence of small scarious stipules, by flowers with five styles alternate with the five sepals, and by a one-celled capsule with its five valves opposite the sepals. There are 2 or 3 species, widely scattered through temperate regions of either hemisphere, and especially abundant in fields and cultivated places of the Old World. They are annual herbs with dichotomous or clustered branches, the swollen and succulent axils bearing apparent whorls of awl-shaped leaves. The small white or pink flowers form raceme-like cymes with conspicuous pedicels. The species are known by the general name of *spurry*, sometimes *sandweed.*

Spergularia (spėr-gū-lā'ri-ä), *n.* [NL. (Persoon, 1805), < *Spergula* + *-aria.*] A genus of polypetalous plants, of the order *Caryophyllaceæ* and tribe *Alsineæ.* It is distinguished from the allied genus *Spergula* by its three styles and three-valved capsule, and differs from *Arenaria*, to which it was formerly referred, in the possession of stipules. There are 3 or 4 species, scattered through temperate regions, especially along salt-marshes and shores. They are commonly diffuse herbs, small and often succulent, with thread-like or linear leaves, often, as

in *Spergula*, with secondary clusters of leaves forming apparent whorls at the axils. The small flowers open in bright sunshine, and are white or rose-colored or commonly purplish. The species are known as *sand-spurry*. At least 3 species are found on the Atlantic coast of the United States. See *Tissa*.

sperhawk, *n.* Same as *sparhawk* for *sparrow-hawk*.

sperket (spėr'ket), *n.* [Also *spirket;* origin obscure.] A large hooked wooden peg, not much curved, to hang saddles, harness, etc., on. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

> High on the *spirket* there it hung.
> *Bloomfield*, The Horkey. (*Davies.*)

sperling (spėr'ling), *n.* Same as *sparling*[1].

sperm[1] (spėrm), *n.* [< ME. *sperme*, < OF. *sperme*, *sparme*, F. *sperme* = Sp. Pg. *esperma* = It. *sperma*, < L. *sperma*, < Gr. σπέρμα (σπερματ-), seed, < σπείρειν, sow. Cf. *spore*[2].] The male seed of any kind, as the semen or seminal fluid of the higher vertebrates, the male spawn or milt of the lower vertebrates, or the seminal elements of any animal, containing the male germs, or spermatozoa.

sperm[2] (spėrm), *n.* [Abbr. of *spermaceti*.] **1.** Same as *spermaceti*.—**2.** A sperm-whale.—**3.** Sperm-oil.

sperma (spėr'mą), *n.* Same as *semen* (which see).

spermaceti (spėr-mą-set'i or -sē'tī), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly or dial. also, in corrupt forms, *parmaceti*, *parmacety*, *parmaectty*, *parmacity*, *parmacitty*, etc.; < F. *spermaceti* = Sp. *esperma-ceti* = Pg. *espermacete* = It. *spermaceti*, < NL. *spermaceti*, lit. 'whale's seed,' the substance having been regarded as the spawn of the whale; < L. *sperma*, seed, + *ceti*, gen. of *cetus*, < Gr. κῆτος, whale: see *Cete*[3].] **I.** *n.* A peculiar fatty substance contained in the characteristic adipose tissue of the cavity of the head of the sperm-whale or cachalot, *Physeter* or *Catodon macrocephalus*, and related cetaceans. During the life of the animal the spermaceti is in a fluid state, and when the head is opened has the appearance of an oily white liquid. On exposure to the air the spermaceti concretes and precipitates from the oil, from which it may then be separated. After being purified by an elaborate process the spermaceti concretes into a white, crystallized, brittle, semi-transparent unctuous substance, nearly inodorous and insipid. It dissolves in boiling alcohol, and as the solution cools it is deposited in perfectly pure lamellated crystals. In this state it is called *cetin*. Spermaceti is a mixture of various fatty acids and derivatives of the acids. It is bland and demulcent, but in medicine it is chiefly employed externally as an ingredient in ointments, cerates, and cosmetics. It has also been largely used in the manufacture of candles.

> By this [fallacy of Æquivocation] are they deluded who conceive *spermaceti* [*sperma Cœti*, Pseud. Ep., 1646], which is found about the head, to be the spawn of the whale.
> *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., ii. 1.

II. *a.* **1.** Pertaining to, derived from, or composed of spermaceti or sperm.—**2.** Producing or yielding spermaceti, as the sperm-whales.—**Spermaceti ointment.** See *ointment*.

spermaceti-oil (spėr-mą-set'i-oil), *n.* Sperm-oil.

spermaceti-whale (spėr-mą-set'i-hwāl), *n.* A sperm-whale.

Spermacoce (spėr-mą-kō'sē), *n.* [NL. (Dillenius, 1732), so called in allusion to the carpels pointed with one or more calyx-teeth; < Gr. σπέρμα, seed, germ, + ἀκωκή, a point, < ἀκή, a point, anything sharp.] A genus of rubiaceous plants, type of the tribe *Spermacoceæ*. It is characterized by flowers with from two to four calyx-lobes sometimes with smaller teeth between, a small two-cleft or capitate stigma, and a dry fruit of two carpels which separate when ripe and are each or only one of them open, one often retaining the membranous axis. There are about 175 species, scattered through tropical and subtropical regions, and particularly common in America. They are annual or perennial herbs or low undershrubs, with smooth, rough, or hairy stems, commonly with four-angled branchlets. They bear opposite leaves, which are either sessile or petioled, membranous or coriaceous, nerved or feather-veined. The stipules are united with the petioles into a bristle-bearing membrane or sheath. The small sessile flowers are solitary in the axils or variously clustered, often in dense axillary and terminal heads, and are white, pink, or blue. In allusion to the heads, the species are called *button-weed*. Five species occur in the United States all southern and summer-flowering and with a short white corolla; *S. glabra*, the most common, extends into Ohio. Several species are in repute for medicinal properties, especially as substitutes for ipecacuanha, for which *S. ferruginea* and *S. Poaya* are used in Brazil, and *S. verticillata* in the West Indies. The root of *S. hispida* is used as a sudorific in India.

Spermacoceæ (spėr-mą-kō'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Chamisso and Schlechtendal, 1828), < *Spermacoce* + *-eæ* (shortened for *Spermacoceeæ*).] A tribe of rubiaceous plants, of which *Spermacoce* is the type, embracing 18 other genera, chiefly natives of tropical or subtropical America.

spermaduct (spėr'mą-dukt), *n.* [< NL. *spermaductus*, irreg. < Gr. σπέρμα, seed, + L. *ductus*, a duct: see *duct*.] A spermatic duct, or sperm-duct; a male gonaduct or seminal passage; a hollow tubular or vesicular organ in the male, serving to convey or detain sperm or semen. It is connected in some way with the spermary, from which it carries off the sperm, and in many animals is specifically called the *vas deferens*. But it is a more comprehensive term, including the whole of the male generative passages, of whatever kind. Also *spermaductus*, *spermiduct*.

spermagone (spėr'mą-gōn), *n.* Same as *spermogone*.

spermagonium (spėr-mą-gō'ni-um), *n.* Same as *spermogonium*.

spermalist (spėr'mą-list), *n.* [< *sperm*[1] + *-al* + *-ist*.] A spermist.

spermangium (spėr-man'ji-um), *n.*; pl. *spermangia* (-ą). [NL., < Gr. σπέρμα, seed, sperm, + ἀγγεῖον, vessel.] In *Algæ*, a receptacle containing the spores: same as *conceptacle*, 2 (*b*).

spermaphyte (spėr'mą-fīt), *n.* See *spermophyte*.

spermarium (spėr-mā'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *spermaria* (-ą). [NL., < L. *sperma*, seed, + *-arium*.] A spermary: used in distinction from *ovarium*.

spermary (spėr'mą-ri), *n.*; pl. *spermaries* (-riz). [< NL. *spermarium*.] The male germ-gland or essential sexual organ, of whatever character; the sperm-gland, or spermatic organ, or seminal gonad, in which spermatozoa are generated, in its specialized condition in the higher animals known as the *testis* or *testicle*. The term is used in distinction from *ovary*, both spermaries and ovaries being gonads. Also *spermarium*.

spermatemphraxis (spėr″mą-tem-frak'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. σπέρμα(τ-), seed, + ἐμφράσσειν, obstruct: see *emphractic*.] Obstruction to the discharge of semen.

spermatheca (spėr-mą-thē'ką), *n.*; pl. *spermathecæ* (-sē). [NL., irreg. < Gr. σπέρμα, seed, + θήκη, a case. Cf. *spermotheca*.] A spermatic case, capsule, or sheath; a receptacle for semen; specifically, the seminal receptacle in the female, as of various insects and other invertebrates, which receives and conveys or detains the sperm of the male. More correctly *spermatotheca*. See cuts under *Dendrocœla*, *ovariole*, and *Rhabdocœla*.

spermathecal (spėr-mą-thē'kąl), *a.* [< *spermatheca* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to a spermatheca: as, a *spermathecal* duct or vesicle.

> On reaching the point where the *spermathecal* duct debouches, they [ova] are impregnated by the spermatozoa which escape now from the spermatheca and meet the ova. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 658.

spermatia, *n.* Plural of *spermatium*.

spermatic (spėr-mat'ik), *a.* [< OF. (and F.) *spermatique* = Sp. *espermático* = Pg. *espermatico* = It. *spermatico*, < L. *spermaticus*, < Gr. σπερματικός, < σπέρμα, seed: see *sperm*[1].] **1.** Of or pertaining to sperm, or male seed, in general; containing spermatozoa, or consisting of sperm or semen; seminal: as, *spermatic* fluid.—**2.** Secreting spermatozoa; generating or producing semen; seminal, as a spermary.—**3.** Connected with or related to the spermary, or essential male organ; subservient to the male function; testicular: as, *spermatic* vessels; the *spermatic* cord.—**4.** In *bot.*, resembling or of the nature of spermatia: as, *spermatic* filaments; *spermatic* gelatin.—**5.** Figuratively, seminal; germinal; fructifying. [Rare.]

> I find certain books vital and *spermatic*, not leaving the reader what he was; he shuts the book a richer man.
> *Emerson*, Books.

External spermatic fascia. Same as *intercolumnar fascia* (which see, under *fascia*).—**External spermatic nerve**, the genital branch of the genitocrural nerve. It supplies the cremaster muscle.—**Internal spermatic fascia.** Same as *infundibuliform fascia* (which see, under *fascia*).—**Spermatic artery**, any artery supplying a testis or other spermary, corresponding to an ovarian artery of the female. In man the spermatic arteries are two long slender arteries arising from the abdominal aorta a little below the renal arteries, and passing along each spermatic cord, to be distributed to the testes.—**Spermatic calculus**, a concretion sometimes found in the seminal vesicles.—**Spermatic canal.** (*a*) The inguinal canal. (*b*) Any spermatic duct, as the vas deferens.—**Spermatic cartridge.** Same as *spermatophore*.—**Spermatic cord.** See *cord*[1].—**Spermatic cyst**, in *pathol.*, a cyst arising in the testicle near the epididymis, and filled with fluid in which are often found spermatozoa, crystals, etc. See *spermatocele*.—**Spermatic duct.** Same as *spermaduct*.—**Spermatic filament**, a spermatozoön.—**Spermatic gelatin**, in *bot.*, a gelatinous substance in spermogonia which when wet aids in the expulsion of the spermatia.—**Spermatic logos.** See *logos*.—**Spermatic plexus of nerves.** See *plexus*.—**Spermatic plexus of veins**, a thick plexus of convoluted vessels formed in the spermatic cord by the venæ comites of the spermatic arteries. These veins coalesce after leaving the inguinal canal, and empty into the vena cava inferior of the right side and the renal vein of the left side. This venous plexus corresponds to the ovarian venous plexus of the female, and is specifically known as the *pampiniform plexus*. When varicose, it constitutes a *varicocele* or *cirsocele*, an extremely common affection, most frequent on the left side.—**Spermatic rete.** Same as *rete vasculosum testis* (which see, under *rete*).—**Spermatic sac**, a sac containing a number of spermatozoa packed or bundled together, to be discharged on rupture of the sac.

spermatical (spėr-mat'i-kąl), *a.* [< *spermatic* + *-al*.] Same as *spermatic*. *Bacon.*

spermatigenous (spėr-mā-shi-oj'e-nus), *a.* [< NL. *spermatium* + Gr. *-γενής*, producing: see *-genous*.] In *bot.*, producing or bearing spermatia: as, a *spermatiogenous* surface.

> On the contrary, they are disk-shaped or cushion-shaped bodies with the *spermatiogenous* surface folded into deep sinuous depressions. *De Bary*, Fungi (trans.), p. 241.

spermatiophore (spėr-mā'shi-ō-fōr), *n.* [< NL. *spermatium* + Gr. *-φόρος*, < φέρειν = E. *bear*[1].] In *bot.*, a structure bearing a spermatium.

spermatism (spėr'mą-tizm), *n.* [< *spermat(ize)* + *-ism*.] **1.** Emission of semen; a seminal discharge.—**2.** Same as *spermism*.

spermatist (spėr'mą-tist), *n.* [< Gr. σπέρμα(τ-), seed, + *-ist*.] Same as *spermist*.

spermatium (spėr-mā'shi-um), *n.*; pl. *spermatia* (-ą). [NL., < Gr. σπέρμα, seed.] In *bot.*, an exceedingly minute cylindrical or rod-shaped body in fungi, produced like spores in cup-like organs called spermogonia. The spermatia are conjectured to be the male fertilizing organs, although the male sexual function of all spermatia in fungi has not been demonstrated. In more technical language a spermatium is a "male non-motile gamete conjugating with the trichogyne of a procarp" (*Goebel*).

spermatize (spėr'mą-tīz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *spermatized*, ppr. *spermatizing*. [< Gr. σπερματίζειν, sow, yield seed, < σπέρμα, seed: see *sperm*[1].] To yield male sperm or seed; have a seminal emission; discharge semen.

spermatoaa, *n.* Plural of *spermatoön*. *Owen.*

spermatoal (spėr-mą-tō'ąl), *a.* [< *spermato(ön)* + *-al*.] Pertaining to a spermatoön. *Owen.*

spermatoblast (spėr'mą-tō-blast), *n.* [< Gr. σπέρμα(τ-), seed, + βλαστός, bud, sprout, shoot.] The bud or germ of a spermatozoön; a germinal blastema whence spermatozoa are produced. Spermatoblasts form a layer of nucleated and nucleolated cells in the seminal tubules, which proliferates or projects into the lumen of the tubule with often a lobed or digitate end; and from every lobe a spermatozoön develops and is discharged, leaving a branching stump of the spermatoblast. Also *spermoblast*, *nematoblast*.

spermatoblastic (spėr'mą-tō-blas″tik), *a.* [< *spermatoblast* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to spermatoblasts or the formation of spermatozoa; germinal or budding, as a structure which develops spermatozoa. Also *spermoblastic*.

spermatocele (spėr'mą-tō-sēl), *n.* [< Gr. σπέρμα(τ-), seed, + κήλη, a tumor.] A retention-cyst of the epididymis or testicle containing spermatozoa.

spermatocyst (spėr'mą-tō-sist), *n.* [< NL. *spermatocystis*, < Gr. σπέρμα(τ-), seed, + κίστις, bladder: see *cyst*.] **1.** In *anat.*, a seminal vesicle.—**2.** In *pathol.*, a spermatic cyst or sac. See *spermatic*.

spermatocystic (spėr″mą-tō-sis'tik), *a.* [< *spermatocyst* + *-ic*.] Containing spermatozoa, as a cyst; of the nature of a spermatocyst.

spermatocystidium (spėr″mą-tō-sis-tid'i-um), *n.*; pl. *spermatocystidia* (-ą). [NL., < Gr. σπέρμα(τ-), seed, + κίστις, bladder, + dim. *-ίδιον*.] In *bot.*, same as *antheridium*. *Hedwig.*

spermatocystis (spėr″mą-tō-sis'tis), *n.* [NL.: see *spermatocyst*.] Same as *spermatocyst*.

spermatocystitis (spėr″mą-tō-sis-tī'tis), *n.* [NL., < *spermatocystis* + *-itis*.] Inflammation of the seminal vesicles.

spermatocytal (spėr″mą-tō-sī'tąl), *a.* [< *spermatocyte* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to spermatocytes; of the nature of a spermatocyte.

spermatocyte (spėr'mą-tō-sīt), *n.* [< NL. *spermatium* + Gr. κίτος, a hollow: see *cyte*.] **1.** In *bot.*, the mother-cell of a spermatozooid.

> The protoplasm in each of the two cells of the antheridium [in *Salvinia*] contracts and by repeated bipartition divides into four roundish primordial cells (*spermatocytes*), each of which produces a spermatozoid.
> *Goebel*, Special Morphology of Plants (trans.), p. 230.

2. The cell whose nuclear chromatin and cell-protoplasm become respectively the head and tail of the spermatozoön: synonymous with *spermatoblast*. *Flemming.*

> These *spermatocytes* may either all develop into spermatozoa (Mammals), or a single *spermatocyte* may become modified as a basilar cell (Plagiostome Fishes), or a number may form an envelope or cyst around the others (Amphibians and Fishes). *Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 412.

spermatogemma (spėr″mą-tō-jem'ą), *n.*; pl. *spermatogemmæ* (-ē). [NL., < Gr. σπέρμα(τ-), seed, + *gemma*, a bud.] A mass of spermatoeytes; a multinuclear spermatic cyst; a kind of

spermatoblast. See also *spermosphere*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 412.

spermatogenesis (spėr″mą-tō-jen′e-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. σπέρμα(τ-), seed, + γένεσις, origin.] In *biol.*, the formation or development of spermatozoa. *Huxley and Martin*, Elementary Biology, p. 301.

spermatogenetic (spėr″mą-tō-jē-net′ik), *a.* [< *spermatogenesis*, after *genetic*.] Of or pertaining to spermatogenesis; exhibiting or characterized by spermatogenesis: as, a *spermatogenetic* process or result; a *spermatogenetic* theory. *Encye. Brit.*, XX. 412.

spermatogenous (spėr-mą-toj′e-nus), *a.* [< Gr. σπέρμα(τ-), seed, + *-γενής*, producing: see *-genous*.] Producing spermatozoa.

spermatogeny (spėr-mą-toj′e-ni), *n.* [< Gr. σπέρμα(τ-), seed, + *-γένεια*, < *-γενής*, producing: see *-geny*.] The generation or production of spermatozoa; spermatogenesis.

spermatogonium (spėr″mą-tō-gō′ni-um), *n.*; pl. *spermatogonia* (-ą). [NL., < Gr. σπέρμα(τ-), seed, + γονή, generation.] 1†. In *bot.*, same as *pycnidium*, 1.—2. A primitive or formative seminal cell, forming a kind of sperm-morula, or spermosphere composed of spermatoblasts or spermatocytes, which in turn give rise to spermatozooids. *La Valette St. George.*

spermatoid (spėr′mą-toid), *a.* [< Gr. σπέρμα(τ-), seed, + εἶδος, form.] Resembling sperm, or male seed; sperm-like; of the nature of sperm; spermatic or seminal.

spermatological (spėr″mą-tō-loj′i-kal), *a.* [< *spermatology* + *-ic-al*.] Of or pertaining to spermatology. Also *spermological*.

spermatologist (spėr-mą-tol′ō-jist), *n.* [< *spermatology* + *-ist*.] One who is versed in spermatology. Also *spermologist*.

spermatology (spėr-mą-tol′ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. σπέρμα(τ-), seed, + *-λογία*, < λέγειν, speak: see *-ology*.] The doctrine or body of facts and opinions regarding sperm, semen, or the male elements of procreation, as those of spermatogenesis or spermatogeny. Also *spermology*.

spermatomere (spėr′mą-tō-mēr), *n.* [< Gr. σπέρμα(τ-), seed, + μέρος, part.] One of the parts into which the male or female pronucleus of an ovum may divide after fertilization.

Two of these "residual globules" are, according to them, expelled by the *spermatocaeres* during their nuclear metamorphosis preceding division.

Micros. Science, XXVI. 597.

spermatoön† (spėr-mą-tō′on), *n.*; pl. *spermatoa* (-ą). [< Gr. σπέρμα(τ-), seed, + ᾠόν, an egg.] The nucleus of a sperm-cell or spermatozoön; a cell which stands in the relation of such a nucleus, as that out of or from which a spermatozoön may be developed; a spermatoblast.

Spermatophilus (spėr-mą-tof′i-lus), *n.* [NL. (Wagler, 1830), emended from *Spermophilus*.] Same as *Spermophilus*.

spermatophoral (spėr-mą-tof′ō-ral), *a.* [< *spermatophore* + *-al*.] Of the character of or pertaining to a spermatophore. *Huxley and Martin*, Elementary Biology, p. 291.

spermatophore (spėr′mą-tō-fōr), *n.* [< Gr. σπέρμα(τ-), seed, + φέρειν = E. *bear*[1].] A special case, capsule, or sheath containing spermatozoa; specifically, one of the peculiar spermatic cysts of cephalopods (also called *spermatic* or *seminal cartridge*, *seminal rope*, or *filament of Needham*), usually forming a long cylindrical structure in which several envelops may be distinguished. The contents of such a spermatophore are not exclusively seminal, for in the hinder part of each there is a special substance, the exploding mass, which serves to discharge the packet of spermatozoa. These are invested in a special tubular tunic, and packed in the front part of the spermatophore, like a charge of shot in a cartridge in front of the powder. Behind this packet of sperm the exploding mass forms a spiral coil, which extends through the greater part of the spermatophore and is continuous behind with the coat of the latter. When the spermatophore is wetted it swells up and bursts, through the force of the spring coiled inside, and the spermatozoa are discharged with considerable force. A spermatophore thus offers a striking analogy to the nematophore or thread-cell of a cœlenterate, though the object attained is not urtication or nettling, but a seminal emission and consequent impregnation of the female. A spermatophore of some sort, less complex than that of cephalopods, is very commonly found in several classes of invertebrates.

spermatophorous (spėr-mą-tof′ō-rus), *a.* [As *spermatophore* + *-ous*.] Bearing or conveying seed, sperm, or spermatozoa; spermatogenous; seminiferous; specifically, bearing sperm as a spermatophore; of or pertaining to a spermatophore; spermatophoral.

spermatorrhea, spermatorrhœa (spėr″mą-tō-rē′ą), *n.* [NL. *spermatorrhœa*; < Gr. σπέρμα(τ-), seed, + ῥεῖν, flow, run.] Involuntary seminal loss.

spermatospore (spėr′mą-tō-spōr), *n.* [< Gr. σπέρμα(τ-), seed, + σπόρος, a sowing.] A kind of cell which gives rise to spermatozoa. Also *spermospore*.

spermatotheca (spėr″mą-tō-thē′ką), *n.* Same as *spermatheca*.

spermatovum (spėr-mą-tō′vum), *n.*; pl. *spermatova* (-vą) [NL., < Gr. σπέρμα(τ-), seed, + L. *ovum*, egg.] A fecundated egg; an ovum after impregnation by spermatozoa, whence its substance consists of material from both parents. Also *spermovum*.

Spermatozoa (spėr″mą-tō-zō′ą), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *spermatozoön*, q. v.] 1†. A supposed class or other group of animalcules; sperm-animals: so called before their nature was known, when they were regarded as independent parasitic organisms.—2. [*l. c.*] Plural of *spermatozoön*.

spermatozoal (spėr″mą-tō-zō′al), *a.* [< *spermatozoön* + *-al*.] Same as *spermatozoan*.

spermatozoan (spėr″mą-tō-zō′an), *a.* and *n.* [< *spermatozoön* + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Of the nature of a spermatozoön; of or pertaining to spermatozoa.

II. *n.* A spermatozoön or spermatozooid.

spermatozoic (spėr″mą-tō-zō′ik), *a.* [< *spermatozoön* + *-ic*.] Same as *spermatozoan*.

spermatozoid (spėr″mą-tō-zō′id), *a.* and *n.* [< *spermatozoön* + *-id*[2].] See *spermatozooid*.

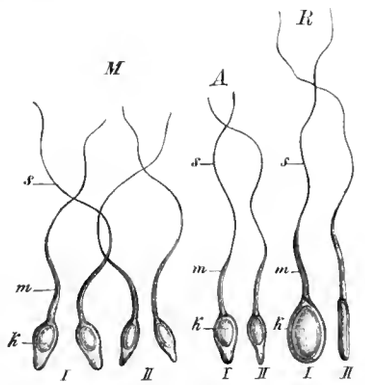
spermatozoidal (spėr″mą-tō-zō′i-dal), *a.* [< *spermatozoön* + *-oid* + *-al*.] Same as *spermatozooid*. *W. B. Carpenter*, Micros., § 443.

spermatozooid (spėr″mą-tō-zō′oid), *a.* and *n.* [< *spermatozoön* + *-oid*.] **I.** *a.* Resembling a spermatozoön; of spermatozoan nature or appearance.

Spermatozooids of *Adiantum Capillus-Veneris*.

II. *n.* 1. A spermatozoön. *Von Siebold.* Also, less commonly, *spermatozoid*. See *zooid*.—2. In *bot.*, a male ciliated motile gamete produced in an antheridium: same as *antherozoid*. In this sense more commonly *spermatozoid*. See also cut under *antheridium*.

spermatozoön (spėr″mą-tō-zō′on), *n.*; pl. *spermatozoa* (-ą). [NL., < Gr. σπέρμα(τ-), seed, + ζῷον, an animal.] 1. One of the numberless microscopic bodies contained in semen, to which the seminal fluid owes its vitality, and which are the immediate and active means of impregnating or fertilizing the ovum of the female; a spermatic cell or filament; a spermatozoan or spermatozooid. Spermatozoa are the vital and essential product of a spermary, male gonad, or testis, as ova are of the ovary or female gonad; their production, or the ability to produce them, is the characteristic distinction of the male from the female organism, whatever their size or shape or other physical character, and however various may be the organ in which they are produced. Spermatozoa, like ova, have the morphological value of the cell; and a spermatozoön is usually a cell in which a cell-wall, cell-contents, and cell-nucleus, with or without a nucleolus, may be distinguished. The form may be spherical, like the ovum, and indistinguishable therefrom by any physical character; more frequently, and especially in the higher animals, these little bodies are shaped like a tadpole, with a small spherical or discoidal head, a succeeding rod-like or bacillar part, and a long slender tail or caudal filament, capable of spontaneous vibratile movements, by means of which the spermatozoa swim actively in the seminal fluid, like a shoal of microscopic fishes, every one seeking, in the passages of the female into which the fluid has been injected, to discover the ovum in which to bury itself, in order to undergo dissolution in the substance of the ovum. They are smaller than the corresponding ovum, and several or many of them may be embedded in one ovum. The actual union of spermatozoa with an ovum, and fusion of their respective protoplasms, is required for impregnation, and is the consummation of sexual intercourse, to which all other acts and processes are simply ancillary or subservient. Spermatozoa may be killed by cold, or chemical or mechanical injury, like any other cells. These bodies, very similar to various animalcules, were discovered and named *spermatozoa* by Leeuwenhoek in 1677; they were at first and long afterward regarded as independent organisms, variously classed as parasitic helminths or infusorians—such a view being held, for instance, by Von Baer so late as 1827 or 1835. Von Siebold, who found them in various vertebrates, called them *spermatozooids*. Their true nature appears to have been first recognized by Kölliker. Spermatozoa or their equivalents are diagnostic of the male sex under whatever conditions they exist, whether in male individuals separate from the female, or in those many hermaphrodite animals which unite the two sexes in one individual; and the organ which produces them is invariably a testis or its equivalent spermary, of whatever character. The male elements of the lowest animals, however, as *Protozoa*, do not ordinarily receive the name *spermatozoa*, this being specially applied to the more elaborate male cells of the character above described. The origination of spermatozoa has of late years been the subject of much research and discussion; the details of the process, as observed in different animals, or under different conditions of investigation, together with conflicting doctrinal conclusions, have occasioned a large special vocabulary. See many words preceding and following this one.



Spermatozoa.

M, four spermatozoa of man; *A*, two of ape; *R*, two of rabbit. In each case, I, broadest view, II, profile, of *k*, kernel or nucleus of the head, and *m*, filamentous body, ending in *s*, the long slender tail.

2†. [*cap.*] A genus of animalcules. *Von Baer*, 1827.

sperm-ball (spėrm′bâl), *n.* A spherical cluster of spermatozoa, such as occurs in some sponges. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 424.

sperm-blastoderm (spėrm′blas″tō-dėrm), *n.* A blastodermic layer of formative spermatozoa composing the surface of a sperm-blastula.

sperm-blastula (spėrm′blas″tū-lą), *n.* A spermatic blastula, or hollow sphere whose surface is a layer of formative spermatozoa.

sperm-cell (spėrm′sel), *n.* 1. A spermatozoön: so called from its morphological valence as a cell.—2. A cell giving rise to spermatozoa; a spermatoblast or spermatocyte.

spermet†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *sperm*[1].

Spermestes (spėr-mes′tēz), *n.* [NL. (Swainson, 1837), said to be (irreg.) < Gr. σπέρμα, seed, + ἐσθίειν, eat.] The typical genus of *Spermestinæ*, containing six or eight species confined to Africa and Madagascar. Such are *S. cucullata*, *S. poensis*, and *S. bicolor*, of the continent, and the Madagascar *S. nana*. These little birds are closely related to *Amadina*, of which *Spermactes* is often rated as a subgenus.

Spermestinæ (spėr-mes-tī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Spermestes* + *-inæ*.] An extensive subfamily of *Ploceidæ*, named from the genus *Spermestes*. The very numerous species, about 150, are chiefly African and Asiatic, but some of them extend to Australia and various Polynesian islands. Among them are the amadavats and estrilds. Leading genera are *Lagonosticta*, *Spermospiza*, *Pyrenestes*, *Estrelda*, and *Amadina*. See cut under *senegal*.

spermestine (spėr-mes′tin), *a.* Of, or having characters of, the *Spermestinæ*.

spermic (spėr′mik), *a.* [< *sperm*[1] + *-ic*.] Same as *spermatic*.

spermidium† (spėr-mid′i-um), *n.*; pl. *spermidia* (-ą). [NL., < L. *sperma*, seed, germ, + *-idium*.] In *bot.*, same as *achenium*, 1.

spermiduct (spėr′mi-dukt), *n.* [< L. *sperma*, sperm, + *ductus*, a duct: see *duct*. Cf. *spermaduct*.] A passage for the conveyance of sperm in the female of *Echinorhynchus*. See the quotation. [Rare.]

From the lower end of the ovarium [of the female of *Echinorhynchus*] two short oviducts, or rather *spermiducts*, arise, and almost immediately unite into a sort of uterus, which is continued into the vagina.

Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 555.

spermin (spėr′min), *n.* [< *sperm*[1] + *-in*[2].] A non-poisonous alkaloid (C_2H_5N) obtained from sputum, human semen, organs of leucemic patients, and alcoholic anatomical preparations.

spermism (spėr′mizm), *n.* [< *sperm*[1] + *-ism*.] The theory or doctrine that the male sperm contains the whole germ of the future animal, which develops entirely from a spermatozoön, the ovum serving merely as a mold or matrix; animalculism. Also *spermatism*.

spermist (spėr′mist), *n.* [< *sperm*[1] + *-ist*.] One who holds the theory of spermism or spermatism; an animalculist; the opposite of *ovulist*. See *theory of inclosement*, under *inclosement*. Also *spermatist*.

sperm-kernel (spėrm′kėr″nel), *n.* Same as *spermoecoccus*.

sperm-morula (spėrm'mor″ō-lä), *n.* A spermatic morula; a mulberry-mass of formative spermatozoa.

sperm-nucleus (spėrm'nū″klē-us), *n.* 1. The nucleus of a spermatozoön; a spermococcus or sperm-kernel.—2. In *bot.*, the nucleus of a male gamete, which coalesces with the nucleus of an oösphere to form a germ-nucleus. *Goebel.*

spermoblast (spėr'mō-blast), *n.* Same as *spermatoblast.*

spermoblastic (spėr-mō-blas'tik), *a.* Same as *spermatoblastic.*

spermocarp (spėr'mō-kärp), *n.* [< Gr. *σπέρμα*, seed, + *καρπός*, fruit.] In *bot.*, the so-called "fruit" in the *Characeæ* and certain confervoid algæ. It is the fertilized and matured female organ with its variously formed covering or pericarp and accessory cells. The "fruit" of the *Characeæ* has also been called the *antheridium, sporangium, enveloped oögonium*, and *sporophydium*, by different authors. *Sporophydium* seems the preferable term. See these various words. Compare *sporocarp.* See cuts under *antheridium* and *conceptacle.*

spermococcus (spėr-mō-kok'us), *n.*; pl. *spermococci* (-sī). [NL., < Gr. *σπέρμα*, seed, + *κόκκος*, grain, berry.] The nucleus of a spermatozoön: it consists of the head of the sperm-animalcule, excepting its thin outer layer. Also *sperm-kernel.*

spermoderm (spėr'mō-dėrm), *n.* [< Gr. *σπέρμα*, seed, + *δέρμα*, skin.] In *bot.*, the integument of a seed in the aggregate; properly, same as *testa.*

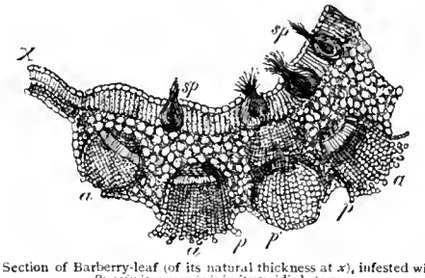
spermogastrula (spėr-mō-gas'trō-lä), *n.*; pl. *spermogastrulæ* (-lē). [NL., < L. *sperma* (see *sperm*[1]) + NL. *gastrula*, q. v.] A sperm-blastula which has undergone a kind of gastrulation.

spermogone (spėr'mō-gōn), *n.* [< NL. *spermogonium.*] In *bot.*, same as *spermogonium*; also employed by some writers to denote the spermatium or spore-like body which is produced in a spermogonium. See *spermogonium, spermatium.* Also spelled *spermagone.*

spermogonia, *n.* Plural of *spermogonium.*

spermogoniferous (spėr″mō-gō-nif'e-rus), *a.* [< NL. *spermogonium*, q. v., + L. *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] In *bot.*, bearing or producing spermogonia.

spermogonium (spėr-mō-gō'ni-um), *n.*; pl. *spermogonia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. *σπερμογόνος*, producing seed, < *σπέρμα*, seed, + *-γονος*, producing: see *-gony.*] In *bot.*, a cup-shaped cavity or



Section of Barberry-leaf (of its natural thickness at *x*), infested with *Puccinia graminis* in its æcidial stage.

sp, spermogonia; *a*, fruit, inclosed within the peridium *p*, or open and discharging spores. (Somewhat magnified.)

receptacle in which spermatia are produced. See *spermatium, peridium, Puccinia* (with cut). Also *spermagonium.*

spermogonous (spėr-mog'ō-nus), *a.* [< *spermogone* + *-ous.*] In *bot.*, resembling or having the character of spermogonia or spermogones.

sperm-oil (spėrm'oil), *n.* Spermaceti-oil; the oil of the spermaceti-whale. See *train-oil.*

spermolith (spėr'mō-lith), *n.* [< Gr. *σπέρμα*, seed, + *λίθος*, stone.] A concretion which occasionally forms in the seminal ducts.

spermological (spėr-mō-loj'i-kal), *a.* Same as *spermatological.*

spermologist (spėr-mol'ō-jist), *n.* [< *spermolog-y* + *-ist.*] 1. Same as *spermatologist.*—2. In *bot.*, one who treats of or collects seeds; a student of or an authority in spermology.

spermology (spėr-mol'ō-ji), *n.* 1. Same as *spermatology.*—2. In *bot.*, that branch of science which investigates the seeds of plants.

spermonucleus (spėr-mō-nū'klē-us), *n.*; pl. *spermonuclei* (-ī). [NL., < L. *sperma* (see *sperm*[1]) + *nucleus*, q. v.] A male pronucleus. See *masculonucleus, feminonucleus. Hyatt.*

Spermophila (spėr-mof'i-lä), *n.* [NL. (Swainson, 1827), < Gr. *σπέρμα*, seed, + *φιλεῖν*, love.] 1. In *ornith.*, the little seed-eaters or pygmy finches, an extensive genus of small American fringilline birds, with very short stout bills like a bullfinch's, giving name to the subfamily *Spermophilinæ.* The limits of the genus vary with different authors, but it usually includes about 50 species, of tropical and subtropical America. The only one of these which occurs in the United States is *S. moreleti*, which is found in Texas, and known as *Morelet's pygmy finch.* It is only about 4 inches long, with extremely turgid bill convex in all its outlines, short rounded wings, and still shorter tail. The male is entirely black and white, the latter color tinged with buff on the under parts; the female is ollvaceous-brown above and brownish-yellow or buff below, with whitish wing-bars. A like dissimilarity of coloration characterizes the sexes throughout the genus. By those who hold that *Spermophila* is the same name as *Spermophilus*, this genus is called *Sporophila*; and some or all of the species are often placed in a more extensive genus *Gyrinorhynchus*, of which *Spermophila* or *Sporophila* then constitutes one section. See cut under *grassquit.* Also called *Spermospiza.*

2. In *mammal.*, same as *Spermophilus*, 1. *J. Richardson*, 1825.—3†. In *entom.*, a genus of arachnidans. *Hentz*, 1842.

spermophile (spėr'mō-fil), *n.* [< NL. *Spermophilus.*] 1. A rodent quadruped of the genus *Spermophilus*, as a ground-squirrel or suslik, of which there are numerous species in Europe, Asia, and North America. See cuts under *suslik* and *Spermophilus.*—2. A fringilline bird of the genus *Spermophila*; a little seed-eater, of which there are numerous Central and South American species. See cut under *grassquit.*

Spermophilinæ (spėr″mō-fi-lī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Spermophilus* (in sense 2 < *Spermophila*) + *-inæ.*] 1. In *mammal.*, the ground-squirrels or spermophiles, prairie-dogs, and marmots, one of two subfamilies into which the *Sciuridæ* are sometimes divided, represented by the genera *Spermophilus, Tamias*, and *Arctomys.* It is not separated from *Sciurinæ* or the true arboreal squirrels by any trenchant characters, and the two divisions intergrade through the genera *Xerus* and *Tamias.* But the spermophilines are of terrestrial habits, with usually stouter form, larger size, and less bushy tail than the *Sciurinæ.* They inhabit Europe, Asia, and especially North America, where the greater number of species are found, and most of them are called *gophers.* The group is also called *Arctomyinæ.* See cuts under *Arctomys, chipmunk, prairie-dog, Spermophilus*, and *suslik.*

2. In *ornith.*, an American subfamily of *Fringillidæ*, named from the genus *Spermophila. P. L. Sclater*, 1862.

spermophiline (spėr-mof'i-lin), *a.* and *n.* [< *Spermophilinæ.*] I. *a.* Pertaining to the *Spermophilinæ*, or having their characters.

II. *n.* A member of the *Spermophilinæ.*

Spermophilus (spėr-mof'i-lus), *n.* [NL. (F. Cuvier, 1822), < Gr. *σπέρμα*, seed, + *φιλεῖν*, love.] 1. A genus of ground-squirrels, giving name to the *Spermophilinæ.* The type is *S. citillus* of Europe, the suslik, but the genus is especially well represented in North America, where more than a dozen distinct species occur, some of which run into several varieties. They are divided into 3 subgenera. (1) *Otospermophilus*, in which the ears are high and pointed, the tail is full and broad, with the hairs from two thirds to three quarters of the length of the head and body, and the whole aspect is strongly squirrel-like. To this section belongs *S. grammurus*, with its varieties *beecheyi* and *douglassi*; these are the common ground-squirrels of California, Oregon, and Washington, and east to the Rocky Mountains. *S. annulatus* of Mexico probably also belongs here. (2) *Colobotis*, in which the ears are short and marginiform, the tail is short, from one third to one half the length of the body, and the form is stout. The Old World species belong here, and several of those of North America, as Parry's spermophile, *S. empetra* (or *parryi*), which inhabits British America and Alaska, and runs into several varieties, as *kodiacensis* and *erythroglutæus.* In the United States the best-known species of this section is Richardson's spermophile, *S. richardsoni*, very generally distributed, in one or another of its varieties, from the plains of the Saskatchewan to those of the Laramie. It is a tawny animal, resembling a prairie-dog in appearance and habits. Here also belong *S. mollis, S. spilosoma*, and *S. obsoletus*, inhabiting western parts of the United States. (3) *Ictidomys*, which includes several slender-bodied species, almost like weasels in this respect (whence the name), with the ears generally small or rudimentary, as in *Colobotis*, the skull long and narrow, the tail variable, and the first upper premolar generally small. The most squirrel-like of these is Franklin's spermophile, *S. franklini*, inhabiting Illinois and Missouri and northward to 64°. It not distantly resembles a gray squirrel, the tail being bushy, two thirds as long as the head and body. The commonest species is *S. tridecemlineatus*, the thirteen-

Thirteen-lined Spermophile, or Federation Squirrel (*Spermophilus tridecemlineatus*).

lined spermophile, or federation squirrel, so called by Dr. S. L. Mitchill (in 1821) from the original thirteen States of the United States, it having a number (six or eight) of longitudinal stripes, with five or seven rows of spots between them, likened by that patriot to the "stars and stripes." It inhabits the prairies of the United States at large, and extends northward into British America. Other species of this section are *S. mexicanus* of Texas and Mexico, and *S. tereticaudus* of Arizona and California. Three of the above animals, *S. grammurus, S. franklini*, and *S. tridecemlineatus*, are numerous enough in cultivated districts to be troublesome, and all of them are called *gophers*, a name shared by the different animals of the family *Geomyidæ.* They are all terrestrial (*S. franklini* somewhat arboreal), and live in burrows underground, much like prairie-dogs, though none of them dig so extensively. In many parts of the Dakotas and Montana the ground is honeycombed with the burrows of *S. richardsoni.* They feed on herbage and seeds, and are also to some extent carnivorous. They are prolific, like most rodents, and bring forth their young in burrows. Those of northern regions hibernate like marmots. Their flesh is eatable. The name of the genus is also written *Spermophila* and *Spermatophilus*, but both of these forms are rare. See also cut under *suslik.*

2. In *entom.*, a genus of coleopterous insects. *Gebler.*

spermophore (spėr'mō-fōr), *n.* [< NL. *spermophorum.*] Same as *spermophorum.*

spermophorum (spėr-mof'ō-rum), *n.*; pl. *spermophora* (-rä). [NL., < Gr. *σπέρμα*, seed, + *φέρειν* = E. *bear*[1].] 1. A seminal vesicle.—2. In *bot.*, a synonym of *placenta* and also of *funiculus.*

Spermophyta (spėr-mof'i-tä), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *spermophytum*: see *spermophyte.*] The highest of the four principal groups or divisions into which the vegetable kingdom is separated by the later systematists. It embraces the higher or flowering plants, those producing true seeds. It is the same as *Phanerogamia.* The correlative terms in descending systematic order are *Pteridophyta, Bryophyta*, and *Thallophyta.* See *Phanerogamia*, and compare *Cryptogamia.*

spermophyte (spėr'mō-fīt), *n.* [< NL. *spermophytum*, < Gr. *σπέρμα*, seed, + *φυτόν*, plant.] In *bot.*, a member of the *Spermophyta*; a plant producing true seeds; a phænogam, or flowering plant. Sometimes written *spermaphyte.*

spermophytic (spėr-mō-fit'ik), *a.* [< *spermophyte* + *-ic.*] In *bot.*, capable of producing true seeds; phænogamic.

spermoplasm (spėr'mō-plazm), *n.* [< Gr. *σπέρμα*, seed, + *πλάσμα*, anything formed or molded: see *plasm.*] The protoplasm of a spermatozoön; the plasmic contents of a spermule, distinguished from the *spermococcus* or *sperm-kernel.* Also *spermoplasma.*

spermopodium (spėr-mō-pō'di-um), *n.*; pl. *spermopodia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. *σπέρμα*, seed, + *ποίς* (*ποδ-*) = E. *foot.*] In *bot.*, an unused name for the gynophore in *Umbelliferæ.*

spermosphere (spėr'mō-sfēr), *n.* [< Gr. *σπέρμα*, seed, + *σφαῖρα*, sphere.] A mass of spermatoblasts; a spermatogemma.

Spermospiza (spėr-mō-spī'zä), *n.* [NL. (G. R. Gray, 1840), < Gr. *σπέρμα*, seed, + *σπίζα*, a finch.] 1. A leading genus of *Spermestinæ*, the type of which is the African *S. hæmatina.* Originally called *Spermophaga*, a name too near *Spermophagus.*—2. A genus of American finches, synonymous with *Spermophila. Bonaparte.*

spermospore (spėr'mō-spōr), *n.* Same as *spermatospore.*

spermotheca (spėr-mō-thē'kä), *n.*; pl. *spermothecæ* (-sē). [NL., < Gr. *σπέρμα*, seed, + *θήκη*, a case. Cf. *spermatheca.*] In *bot.*, a pericarp. [Rare.]

spermous (spėr'mus), *a.* [< *sperm*[1] + *-ous.*] Same as *spermatic.*

spermovarian (spėr-mō-vā'ri-an), *a.* [< *spermovari(um)* + *-an.*] Of or pertaining to a spermovarium.

spermovarium (spėr-mō-vā'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *spermovaria* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. *σπέρμα*, seed, + NL. *ovarium*, q. v.] A hermaphroditic genital gland; a bisexual gonad; an ovispermary or ovotestis, which gives rise, simultaneously or successively, to male and female products. See cut under *ovotestis.*

spermovary (spėr-mō'va-ri), *n.*; pl. *spermovaries* (-riz). [< NL. *spermovarium.*] Same as *spermovarium.*

spermovum (spėr-mō'vum), *n.*; pl. *spermova* (-vä). [< Gr. *σπέρμα*, seed, + L. *ovum*, egg.] Same as *spermatovum.*

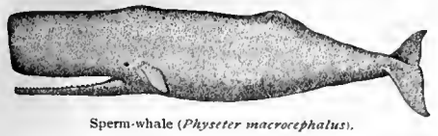
sperm-rope (spėrm'rōp), *n.* A string of spermatozoa packed in a long case; a package of sperm, as one of the spermatic cartridges of a cephalopod. For description, see *spermatophore. Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 682.

spermule (spėr'mūl), *n.* [< NL. *spermulum*, dim. of LL. *sperma*, seed: see *sperm*[1].] A seed-animalcule, sperm-cell, spermatozoön, or zoöspermium; the fertilizing male element, of the morphological valence of a cell. *Spermule* is Haeckel's

term, corresponding to *ovule* for the female egg-cell. The protoplasm of the spermule is called *spermoplasm*, and the nucleus *spermococcus*.

spermulum (spėr'mū-lum), *n.*; pl. *spermula* (-lä). [NL.: see *spermule*.] A spermule, sperm-cell, or spermatozoön.

sperm-whale (spėrm'hwāl), *n.* [< *sperm*[2] + *whale*[1].] The spermaceti-whale or cachalot, *Physeter* (or *Catodon*) *macrocephalus*, belonging



Sperm-whale (*Physeter macrocephalus*).

to the family *Physeteridæ* (which see for technical characters; see also cut of skull under *Physeter*). It is one of the largest of animals, exceeded in length only by the great rorqual or finner, *Balænoptera sibbaldi*; it has teeth in the lower jaw, but none and no baleen in the upper; and the enormous square head contains the valuable product spermaceti. This whale is also the source of the best whale-oil, and its chase is a very important industry in the warmer waters of all seas. See *cachalot*.—**Porpoise sperm-whale**, a pygmy sperm-whale, or snub-nosed cachalot, of the family *Physeteridæ* and genus *Kogia*, as *K. brevirostris* (*K. floweri* of Gill), of the Pacific and chiefly tropical seas, but sometimes occurring off the coast of the United States.—**Sperm-whale porpoise**, a bottle-nosed whale of the genus *Hyperoödon*. It belongs to the same family (*Physeteridæ*) as the sperm-whale, but to a different subfamily. (See *Ziphiinæ*.) The species are several, not well determined, and with confused synonymy. They are larger than any porpoises properly so called, though far inferior in size to the true sperm-whale.

speron†, *n.* [< It. *sperone* = OF. *esperon*, F. *éperon*, a spur, the beak of a ship: see *spur*.] The beak of a ship.

Which barks are made after the maner of Fusts or Galliots, with a *Speron* and a couered poope.
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 215.

sperr†, *v. t.* Same as *spar*[1].

sperrable†, *n.* An obsolete form of *sparable*.

sperrylite (sper'i-līt), *n.* [Named after F. L. *Sperry*, the discoverer.] A native arsenide of platinum, occurring in minute isometric crystals with pyrite and chalcopyrite at the Vermilion mine, near Sudbury in Ontario. It has a tin-white color, brilliant metallic luster, and a specific gravity of 10.6. It is the only compound of platinum known to occur in nature.

serse†, (spėrs), *v. t.* and *i.* [An aphetic form of *disperse*, or var. of *sparse*.] To disperse. *Spenser*, Visions of Bellay, l. 195.

sperthe†, *n.* A Middle English form of *sparth*.

spertle†, *v.* and *n.* An obsolete form of *spurtle*.

sperver†, **spervyour**†, *n.* Same as *sparver*.

spessartite, spessartine (spes'är-tīt, -tin), *n.* [< *Spessart*, a mountainous region in Germany, north of the river Main.] A manganesian variety of garnet.

spet, *v.* and *n.* An obsolete or dialectal variant of *spit*[2].

spetch (speech), *n.* [Assibilated form of *speck*[1].] A piece of skin or hide used in making glue: as, size made from buffalo-*spetches*.

spetous†, *a.* See *spitous*.

spew (spū), *v.* [Formerly also *spue*: < ME. *spewen*, *spuen*, *spiwen*, < AS. *spīwan* (pret. *spāw*, pp. *spiwen*) = OS. *spīwan* = OFries. *spīa* = MD. *spijen*, *spouwen*, *spuuwen*, D. *spuwen* = OHG. *spīwan*, *spīan*, MHG. *spien*, G. *speien* = Icel. *spýja* = Sw. Dan. *spy* = Goth. *speiwan*, spew, = L. *spuere* = Gr. *πτύειν*, Doric *ψύττειν* (for **σπύειν*), spit, = OBulg. *plĭvati*, *pljuti* = Bohem. *plíti* = Pol. *pluc* = Russ. *plevatĭ* = Lith. *spiauti* = Lett. *splaut* (Slav. √ *pljŭ* < *spljŭ* < *spŭ*), spit. Hence ult. *spit*[2].] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To discharge the contents of the stomach; vomit; puke.

Then he gan to *spewe*, and up he threwe
The balsame all againe.
Robin Hood and the Peddlers (Child's Ballads, V. 248).

2. In *gun.*, to run at the mouth: said of a gun which bends at the chase, or whose muzzle droops, from too quick firing.

II. *trans.* 1. To vomit; puke up or out; eject from or as if from the stomach.

So then because thou art lukewarm . . . I will *spue* thee out of my mouth. Rev. iii. 16.

2. To eject as if by retching or heaving; send or cast forth from within; drive by internal force or effort: often used figuratively.

That the land *spue* not you out also, when ye defile it, as it *spued* out the nations that were before you.
Lev. xviii. 28.

To live, for me, Jane, is to stand on a crater-crust which may crack and *spew* fire any day.
Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, xx.

To spew oakum, said of the seams of a ship when the oakum starts out from between the planks.

spewer (spū'ėr), *n.* [< *spew* + *-er*[1].] One who or that which spews.

spewiness†, (spū'i-nes), *n.* The state of being spewy, moist, or damp.

The coldness and *spewiness* of the soil.
Bp. Gauden, Hieraspistes (1653), p. 551. (*Latham.*)

spewing†, (spū'ing), *a.* Same as *spewy*.

The soil [in New England] for the general is a warm kind of Earth, there being little cold *spewing* Land.
S. Clarke, Four Plantations in America (1670), p. 29.

[See also the quotation under *emuscation*.]

spewy†, (spū'i), *a.* [< *spew* + *-y*[1].] Wet; boggy; moist; damp.

The lower valleys in wet winters are so *spewy* that they know not how to feed them. *Mortimer*, Husbandry.

Speyside pine. See *pine*[1].

sp. gr. An abbreviation of *specific gravity*.

sphacel (sfas'el), *n.* [< NL. *sphacelus*, q. v.] Same as *sphacelus*.

sphacela (sfas'e-lä), *n.*; pl. *sphacelæ* (-lē). [< Gr. *σφάκελος*, gangrene.] In *bot.*, in certain algæ, a hollow chamber of considerable size which is developed from the apical cell of each branch. When young it is filled with dark mucilaginous contents, which at a later stage become watery. The term is sometimes used as nearly or quite the equivalent of *propagulum*. Also *sphacele*.

Sphacelaria (sfas-e-lā'ri-ä), *n.* [NL., so called in allusion to the tips of the branches, which are black and shriveled when dried; < Gr. *σφάκελος*, gangrene.] A genus of algæ, typical of the family *Sphacelariaceæ*. They have olive-brown, branching, filamentous fronds, with cortieating cells wanting or confined to the base of the frond. The axis and branches are terminated by a large apical cell, from which, by transverae, longitudinal, and obliqne divisions, a solid frond is formed whose external surface is composed of rectangular cells arranged in regular transverse bands. The unilocular and plurilocular sporangia are spherical or ellipsoidal, borne on short pedicels; reproduction is non-sexual, by means of propagnla. The species are variable, and difficult of determination. There are two species along the New England coast.

Sphacelariaceæ (sfas-e-lā-ri-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sphacelaria* + *-aceæ*.] A family of algæ, typified by the genus *Sphacelaria*. They are olive-brown seaweeds with branching polysiphonous fronds, the branches of which terminate in a peculiar large apical cell. Also *Sphacelarieæ*.

sphacelate (sfas'e-lāt), *a.* [< *sphacelus* + *-ate*[1].] 1. In *pathol.*, dead; necrosed.—2. In *bot.*, decayed, withered, or dead.

sphacelate (sfas'e-lāt), *v.*: pret. and pp. *sphacelated*, ppr. *sphacelating*. [< *sphacelus* + *-ate*[2].]

I. *intrans.* To become necrosed.

II. *trans.* To affect with sphacelus or necrosis.

The floor of the existing wound was of course formed by *sphacelated* hepatic tissue. *Lancet*, 1890, II. 425.

sphacelated (sfas'e-lā-ted), *a.* [< *sphacelate* + *-ed*[2].] Same as *sphacelate*.

sphacelation (sfas-e-lā'shon), *n.* [< *sphacelate* + *-ion*.] Necrosis; the process of becoming or making gangrenous; mortification.

sphacele (sfas'ēl), *n.* [< NL. *sphacela*.] In *bot.*, same as *sphacela*.

Sphacelia (sfā-sē'li-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σφάκελος*, gangrene.] A former genus of fungi, now known to be the conidial stage or form of *Claviceps*, the ergot. It constitutes the first stage of the ergot, and consists of a growth of mycelium destroying and replacing the ovary of the host, taking approximately the form of the latter. It produces conidial spores upon the tips of basidia which radiate from the surface of the hyphal mass. See *ergot*[1], 2. Also *Sphacelium*.

sphacelism (sfas'e-lizm), *n.* [< *sphacel(us)* + *-ism*.] Same as *sphacelismus*.

sphacelismus (sfas-e-lis'mus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σφακελισμός*, gangrene, < *σφακελίζειν*, be gangrened or blighted, < *σφάκελος*, gangrene: see *sphacelus*.] Necrosis.

Sphacelium (sfā-sē'li-um), *n.* [NL.: see *Sphacelia*.] Same as *Sphacelia*.

Sphaceloma (sfas-e-lō'mä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σφάκελος*, gangrene: see *sphacelus*.] A genus of pyrenomycetous fungi, containing the very destructive species (*S. Ampelinum*) known as *anthracnose*. It first appears on the shoots, leaves, and berries of grape-vines as minute brown spots which are a little depressed in the middle and have a slightly raised darker-colored rim. These spots soon increase in size and elongate longitudinally. On the fruit the spots retain a more or less regularly rounded outline, and have a well-defined band of bright vermilion between the dark border and the central portion. Finally, under the action of the disease, the berries dry up, leaving nothing, apparently, but the skin and seeds. Washing the vines with a strong solution of sulphate of iron before the appearance of the leaves has been found effective in destroying or checking the disease. See *anthracnose*.

sphacelus (sfas'e-lus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σφάκελος*, gangrene, mortification, caries, also a spasm, convulsion.] 1. Necrosis.—2. A necrosed mass of tissue.

Sphæralcea (sfē-ral'sē-ä), *n.* [NL. (St. Hilaire, 1824), so called from the fruit, a round head of carpels; < Gr. *σφαῖρα*, a ball, sphere, + *ἀλκέα*, a plant, *Malva Alcea*, related to the plant here defined.] A genus of polypetalous plants, of the order *Malvaceæ*, tribe *Malveæ*, and subtribe *Abutileæ*. It is characterized by flowers each with three bractlets, and fruit of numerous two-valved carpels naked within, each containing two or three reniform seeds. There are about 25 species, natives of warmer parts of America, with 4 at the Cape of Good Hope. They are herbs or shrubs, in habit resembling the genus *Malva*. They usually bear angled or lobed leaves, and short-pedicelled violet or reddish flowers single or clustered in the axils or forming a raceme or spike. They are known as *globe mallow*, and several species are in cultivation for ornament under glass. They possess marked demulcent properties, especially *S. cisplatina*, a decoction of which is used as a remedy in Brazil, and as a substitute for marshmallows.

Sphæranthus (sfē-ran'thus), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1753), so called from the clustered heads of flowers; < Gr. *σφαῖρα*, a ball, + *ἄνθος*, flower.] A genus of gamopetalous plants, of the order *Compositæ*, tribe *Inuloideæ*, and subtribe *Plucheineæ*. It is characterized by flowers without pappus, the central ones bisexual, fertile or sterile, tubular and four- to five-cleft, the outer female and fertile, filiform and minutely two- to three-toothed, and by the aggregation of the small flower-heads into a dense solitary terminal spherical or ovoid glomernle. There are about 10 species, natives of the tropics of Asia, Africa, and Australia. They are erect villous or glutinous herbs, with divaricate branches terminated by the pink flower-clusters. The leaves are alternate, toothed, and decurrent on the stem. *S. hirtus* is known as the *East Indian globe-thistle*; *S. mollis* is a common Indian weed of dry cultivated land, clothed everywhere with soft glandular hairs which give off a powerful honey-like odor.

sphæraphides (sfē-raf'i-dēz), *n. pl.* [< Gr. *σφαῖρα*, a ball, + *ῥαφίς*, a needle.] In *bot.*, the more or less spherical masses of crystals or raphides occurring in the cells of many plants. Also called *sphere-crystals*.

sphæret, *n.* An obsolete form of *sphere*.

sphærenchyma (sfē-reng'ki-mä), *n.* [NL., irreg. < Gr. *σφαῖρα*, a ball, + *ἔγχυμα*, an infusion: see *parenchyma*.] Spherical or spheroidal cellular tissue, such as is found in the pulp of fruits: a modification of parenchyma. *Treas. of Bot.*

Sphæria (sfē'ri-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σφαῖρα*, a ball: see *sphere*.] A genus of pyrenomycetous fungi, giving name to the family *Sphæriaceæ*. The perithecia are black, carbonaceous or membranaceous, pierced at the apex, usually superficial or erumpent. The species are very numerous, among them being *S. morbosa*, the destructive black-knot of plum- and cherry-trees. See *black-knot*, 2.

Sphæriaceæ (sfē-ri-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Fries, 1825), < *Sphæria* + *-aceæ*.] A family of pyrenomycetous fungi, typified by the genus *Sphæria*.

Sphæriacei (sfē-ri-ā'sē-ī), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sphæria* + *-aceī*.] Same as *Sphæriaceæ*.

sphæriaceous (sfē-ri-ā'shius), *a.* [< *Sphæria* + *-aceous*.] In *bot.*, resembling or belonging to the genus *Sphæria* or the *Sphæriaceæ*.

sphæridia, *n.* Plural of *sphæridium*, 1.

sphæridial (sfē-rid'i-al), *a.* [< *sphæridium* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the sphæridia of a sea-urchin.

Sphæridiidæ (sfē-ri-di'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sphæridium* + *-idæ*.] The *Sphæridiinæ* as a family of palpicorn coleopterous insects. Also *Sphæridiadæ*, *Sphæridida*, *Sphæridides*, *Sphæridiites*, *Sphæridiota*, *Spheridiites*.

Sphæridiinæ (sfē-rid-i-ī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Le Conte, 1883, as *Sphæridinii*), < *Sphæridium* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of the water-beetle family *Hydrophilidæ*, remarkable from the fact that its forms are all terrestrial. They are small, oval, convex, or hemispherical beetles which live in the excrement of herbivorous mammals. They are usually black in color, with the elytra frequently spotted or margined with yellow. They are divided into six genera, of which five are represented in the United States. See *Sphæridium*, 2.

sphæridium (sfē-rid'i-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σφαιρίδιον*, dim. of *σφαῖρα*, a ball, sphere: see *sphere*.] 1. Pl. *sphæridia* (-ä). In echinoderms, one of the numerous minute spheroidal bodies, rarely more than one hundredth of an inch long, which are found in nearly all sea-urchins upon the ambulacral plates, especially those nearest the mouth. Each contains a dense glassy calcareous skeleton, and is articulated by a short pedicel, like a spine, to one of the tubercles. The sphæridia are supposed to be olfactory or auditory sense-organs.

In some genera, these *sphæridia*, to which Lovén ascribes a sensory function (probably auditory), are sunk in fosse of the plate to which they are attached.
Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 490.

2. [*cap.*] [NL. (Fabricius, 1795).] The typical genus of the *Sphæridiinæ*, comprising mainly African species distinguished by the elongate

scutellum and the visible pygidium. *S. scarabæoides* is an example.

Sphæriidæ (sfē-rī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sphærium* + *-idæ*.] A family of fresh-water bivalve mollusks, typified by the genus *Sphærium*, formerly called *Cycladidæ*, and now generally united with the typical *Cyrenidæ* under the latter name.

sphæristerium (sfē-ris-tē'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *sphæristeria* (-ä). [< L. *sphæristerium*, < Gr. *σφαιριστήριον*, a place for playing ball, < *σφαιρίζειν*, play at ball, < *σφαῖρα*, a ball: see *sphere*.] In *class. antiq.*, any place or structure for the exercise of ball-playing; a tennis-court.

sphærite (sfē'rīt), *n.* [< Gr. *σφαῖρα*, a ball, sphere, + *-ite*².] A hydrous phosphate of aluminium, allied to wavellite in structure and composition.

Sphærium (sfē'ri-um), *n.* [NL. (Scopoli, 1777), < Gr. *σφαίριον*, dim. of *σφαῖρα*, a ball.] The typical genus of the *Sphæriidæ*, or a genus of the family *Cyrenidæ*, for a long time generally known as *Cyclas*. It contains many small clam-like fresh-water shells.

Sphærobacteria (sfē″rō-bak-tē'ri-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *σφαῖρα*, a sphere, + NL. *bacterium*, q. v.] In Cohn's system of classification, a tribe of schizomycetes or bacteria, with spherical cells, as in the genus *Micrococcus*. See *Micrococcus*.

Sphærococcaceæ (sfō″rō-ko-kā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sphærococcus* + *-aceæ*.] The same or nearly the same as the *Sphærococcoideæ*.

Sphærococcoideæ (sfē″rō-ko-koi'dē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sphærococcus* + *-oideæ*.] An order or suborder of florideous algæ, named from the genus *Sphærococcus*. The fronds are cylindrical or membranaceous, often of very delicate substance. The antheridia form superficial patches, or are occasionally contained in sunken cavities.

Sphærococcus (sfē-rō-kok'us), *n.* [NL. (Stackhouse), < Gr. *σφαῖρα*, a ball, + *κόκκος*, a berry.] A genus of florideous algæ, giving name to the order *Sphærococcoideæ*. There are no American species.

Sphærodactylus (sfē-rō-dak'ti-lus), *n.* [NL. (Wagler, 1830), < Gr. *σφαῖρα*, a ball, + *δάκτυλος*, finger.] A genus of American gecko lizards, having toes ending in small circular sucking-disks, by means of which they adhere to perpendicular surfaces. There are large carinate scales on the back, and small smooth hexagonal ones on the belly. *S. notatus* is one of the smallest of lizards, about 2 inches long, found in Florida and Cuba; it is notable as the only gecko of the United States. Also *Sphæriodactylus*.

Sphærogaster (sfē-rō-gas'tėr), *n.* [NL. (Zetterstedt, 1842), < Gr. *σφαῖρα*, a ball, + *γαστήρ*, belly.] A genus of dipterous insects, of the family *Acroceridæ*, containing one species, *S. arcticus*, a minute shining-black fly, which occurs from the northernmost point of Lapland to northern Sweden.

Sphærogastra (sfē-rō-gas'trä). *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *σφαῖρα*, a ball, + *γαστήρ*, belly.] A division of arachnidans, containing those whose abdomen is more or less spheroidal or globose, as the spiders: contrasted with *Arthrogastra*. See cut under *spider*.

sphæroid, *n.* See *spheroid*.

Sphæroma (sfē-rō'mä), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1802), < Gr. *σφαίρωμα*, anything made round or globular, < *σφαιροῦν*, make round or globular, < *σφαῖρα*, a ball, sphere: see *sphere*.] The typical genus of *Sphæromidæ*, so called from their habit of rolling themselves up in a ball when disturbed, like some of the *Oniscidæ*. They are known as *globe-slaters*. Also *Spheroma*. *Leach*.

sphæromere, *n.* See *spheromere*.

sphæromian, *a.* and *n.* See *spheromian*.

Sphæromidæ (sfē-rom'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sphæroma* + *-idæ*.] A family of isopod crustaceans, typified by the genus *Sphæroma*; the globe-slaters. Also *Sphæromatidæ*.

sphærosiderite, *n.* See *spherosiderite*.

sphærospore, *n.* Same as *spherospore*.

sphærostilbite (sfē-rō-stil'bīt), *n.* [< Gr. *σφαῖρα*, a ball, + E. *stilbite*.] A variety of stilbite.

Sphærotheca (sfē-rō-thē'kä), *n.* [NL. (Léveillé, 1851), < Gr. *σφαῖρα*, a ball, + *θήκη*, a case.] A genus of pyrenomycetous fungi, belonging to the family *Erysipheæ*, characterized by a perithecium which contains only a single ascus. The appendages are simple threads not unlike the mycelium with which they are frequently interwoven. The ascus is usually suborbicular in shape, and generally contains eight spores. *S. humuli*, called the hop-mildew, is destructive to the hop-vine; *S. pannosa* is injurious to rose-bushes; and *S. mors-uvæ* is the common gooseberry-mildew. See *hop-mildew*.

sphærotherian (sfē-rō-thē'ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Sphærotherium* + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the genus *Sphærotherium*.

II. *n.* A milleped of the genus *Sphærotherium* or family *Sphærotheriidæ*.

Sphærotheriidæ (sfē″rō-thē-rī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sphærotherium* + *-idæ*.] A family of chilognath myriapods, typified by the genus *Sphærotherium*, having aggregated eyes and lateral antennæ. Also called *Zephroniidæ*.

Sphærotherium (sfē-rō-thē'ri-um), *n.* [NL., (Brandt, 1841), < Gr. *σφαῖρα*, a ball, + *θηρίον*, a wild beast.] A genus of chilognath myriapods, of the family *Glomeridæ*, and giving name to the *Sphærotheriidæ*. *S. elongatum* is an example. Also called *Zephronia*.

sphærozoa, *n.* Plural of *sphærozoön*.

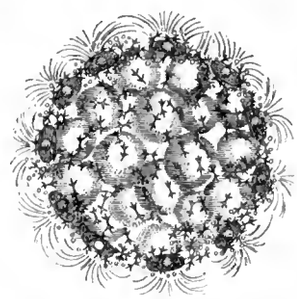
sphærozoid (sfē-rō-zō'id), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Sphærozoidæ*.

II. *n.* A sphærozoön, or member of the *Sphærozoidæ*.

Sphærozoidæ (sfē-rō-zō'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sphærozoum* + *-idæ*.] A family of spumellarians, or compound radiolarians, typified by the genus *Sphærozoum*, with a skeleton composed of numerous detached spicules scattered round the social central capsules, or embedded in their common gelatinous body.

sphærozoön (sfē-rō-zō'on), *n.*; pl. *sphærozoa* (-ä). [NL.: see *Sphærozoum*.] An individual or species of the genus *Sphærozoum* or family *Sphærozoidæ*.

Sphærozoum (sfē-rō-zō'um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σφαῖρα*, a ball. + *ζῷον*, an animal.] A genus of compound radiolarians, typical of the family *Sphærozoidæ*, the protoplasm of which contains colored cellæform bodies, and gives rise to a network of spicules forming a loose detached skeleton. *S. orodimare* is an example. A second species is *S. punctatum*. See also cut under *spicule*.



Sphærozoum orodimare, magnified.

sphærule, sphærulite, etc. See *spherule*, etc.

Sphagnaceæ (sfag-nā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bridel, 1826), < *Sphagnum* + *-aceæ*.] A monotypic order of mosses; the peat-mosses. They are soft and flaccid caulescent plants, generally of large size, growing in more or less compact tufts or patches on the surface of bogs, or floating in stagnant water, more rarely on the borders of mountain rivulets. They are whitish, yellowish, or sometimes red or olive-colored, and are perennial by the annual prolongation of the stems or by simple innovations at the apex. The branches are generally spreading, in lateral fascicles of from two to seven, rarely more, those at the summit of the stem capitate. The leaves are nerveless, translucent, formed of a single layer of two kinds of cells. The inflorescence is monœcious or dicœcious; the male organs (antheridia) are borne upon clavate catkin-like branches, solitary at the side of each leaf, globose or ovoid, pedicellate; the female organs (archegonia) are generally three or four terminating a short branch, only one perfecting fruit and forming a capsule. The capsule is globose, operculate with a convex or nearly flat lid, the orifice naked; the spores are of two kinds. See cut under *Sphagnum*.

Sphagnei (sfag'nē-ī), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *sphagnos*, < Gr. *σφάγνος*, a kind of moss.] Same as *Sphagnaceæ*.

sphagnicolous (sfag-nik'ō-lus), *a.* [< NL. *Sphagnum* + L. *colere*, inhabit.] In *bot.* and *zoöl.*, growing or living upon or among mosses of the genus *Sphagnum*.

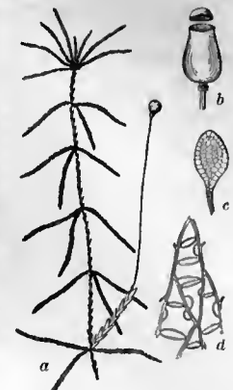
sphagnologist (sfag-nol'ō-jist), *n.* [< *sphagnology* + *-ist*.] In *bot.*, a student of the *Sphagnaceæ*; one who is an authority on, or interested in the study of, the *Sphagnaceæ*. *Jour. Roy. Micros. Soc.*, 2d ser., VI. 108.

sphagnology (sfag-nol'ō-ji), *n.* [< NL. *Sphagnum* + Gr. *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] The special study of the *Sphagnaceæ*.

sphagnous (sfag'nus), *a.* [< NL. *Sphagn(um)* + *-ous*.] In *bot.*, pertaining to bog-mosses or peat-mosses; abounding in bog- or peat-mosses. See *Sphagnum*.

Sphagnum (sfag'num), *n.* [NL. (Dillenius, 1741), < Gr. *σφάγνος*, also *σφάκος*, and *φάσκος*, *φάσκον*, a kind of moss.] 1. A genus of mosses, the peat- or bog-mosses, the only representative of the order *Sphagnaceæ*. For characters, see *Sphagnaceæ*. The plants of this genus are widely diffused over the temperate parts of the globe, and enter largely into the composition of peat. There are about 25 North American species and many varieties or forms, about the validity of which the best authorities differ widely. The most divergent forms may be distinguished by well-marked characters, but these seem to merge into one another by a complete series of connecting links. See *peat*¹, *peat-moss*, *Bryaceæ*.

2. [*l. c.*] A mass or quantity of moss of this genus: often used attributively: as, *sphagnum* moss; a *sphagnum* bog.



a, Fertile plant of *Sphagnum cuspidatum*, var. *plumosum*; *b*, the capsule of *Sphagnum subsecundum*; *c*, the antheridium of *Sphagnum subsecundum*; *d*, cells of the leaf of *Sphagnum cymbifolium*.

Sphagolobus (sfā-gol'ō-bus), *n.* [NL. (Cabanis, 1860), < Gr. *σφαγή*, the throat, + *λοβός*, lobe.] A genus of hornbills, of the family *Bucerotidæ*, characterized by the peculiar form of the casque and by the curly crest. The

Sphagolobus atratus.

only species is *S. atratus* of western Africa, of a blackish color with the tail dark-green and broadly tipped with white.

sphalerite (sfal'ē-rīt), *n.* [< Gr. *σφαλερός*, slippery, uncertain (< *σφάλλειν*, cause to fall, throw down, trip: see *fall*, *fail*¹), + *-ite*²: so named because often confounded with more useful ores.] The native zinc sulphid more familiarly known as *zinc-blende*. See *blende*.

sphalerocarpium (sfal″e-rō-kär'pi-um), *n.*; pl. *sphalerocarpia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. *σφαλερός*, slippery, uncertain (see *sphalerite*), + *καρπός*, fruit.] In *bot.*, a name proposed for an accessory fruit, as that of *Shepherdia*, in which the achene is invested by a persistent succulent calyx, which assumes the appearance of a berry.

Sphargididæ (sfär-jid'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bonaparte, 1839), < *Sphargis* (*Sphargid-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of chelonians, typified by the genus *Sphargis*, having a soft, thick, coriaceous carapace not consolidated by the bones, and clawless feet forming mere paddles; the soft-shelled turtles. Only one species is known, the luth, or leather-back turtle, which reaches a gigantic size. Preferably to be called *Dermochelydidæ*. Also *Sphargidæ*, *Spargidina*, *Sphargidoidæ*. See cut under *leatherback*.

Sphargis (sfär'jis), *n.* [NL. (Merrem, 1820).] The typical genus of *Sphargididæ*. The species is *S. coriacea*, the soft-shelled or leather-backed turtle, or trunk-turtle. An earlier and unexceptionable name, and therefore the onym of this genus, is *Dermochelys*. See cut under *leatherback*.

Sphecia (sfē'shi-ä), *n.* [NL. (Hübner, 1816), < Gr. *σφήξ* (*σφηκ-*), a wasp.] A genus of lepidopterous insects, of the family *Ægeriidæ*, having the abdomen moderate and no anal tuft; the hornet-moths. Two European species are the hornet-moth (*S. apiformis*) and the lunar hornet-moth (*S. bembeciformis*). See *Sesia*.

Sphecidæ (sfes'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., also erroneously *Sphegidæ*, < *Sphex* (*Sphec-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of fossorial hymenopterous insects, typified by the genus *Sphex*: same as *Sphegidæ*.

Sphecius (sfē'shi-us), *n.* [NL. (Dahlbom, 1843), < Gr. *σφήξ* (*σφηκ-*), a wasp.] A notable genus of digger-wasps, of the family *Bembecidæ*, having the middle tibiæ armed with two spurs at the apex, and the marginal cell of the fore wings lanceolate. The species are of large size and bright colors. *S. speciosus* is one of the largest of the

Sphecius speciosus, natural size.

North American solitary wasps, and digs large cylindrical burrows which it stores with stung cicadas, particularly with the dog-day harvest-fly (*Cicada tibicen*).

Sphecotheres (sfē-kō-thē′rēz), *n.* [NL. (Vieillot, 1816, also *Sphœotera* and *Sphœothera*), < Gr. *σφήξ* (*σφηκ-*), a wasp, + *θηρᾶν*, hunt, chase.] One of two leading genera of passerine birds, of the family *Oriolidæ*, having the lores and circumocular region naked. There are 4 species, ranging in Australia, New Guinea, Timor, and the Kei Islands. The Australian is *S. maxillaris;* the Papuan is *S. salvadorii; S. flaviventris* inhabits the Kei Islands and parts of Australia; while *S. viridis* is found in Timor and Semao. Also called *Picnorhamphus.*

Sphegidæ (sfej′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Westwood, 1840), irreg. < *Sphex* (*Sphec-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of fossorial hymenopters, or digger-wasps. The prothorax is narrowed anteriorly, and forms a sort of neck; the basal segment of the abdomen is narrowed into a long, smooth, round petiole; and the head and thorax are usually clothed with a long, thin pubescence. These wasps usually burrow into sand-banks, and provision their cells with caterpillars and spiders. Eighteen genera and about three hundred species are known. Also *Specidæ*. See *sand-wasp*, and cuts under *digger-wasp, Ammophila, sand-dauber*, and *Pelopæus.*

Blue Digger-wasp (*Chalybion cæruleum*), one of the *Sphegidæ*, natural size.

Sphenæacus, *n.* See *Sphenœacus.*

sphendone (sfen′dō-nē), *n.* [< Gr. *σφενδόνη*, a sling, a head-band, a hoop, etc.] In *Gr. archæol.*: (*a*) A form of head-band or fillet worn by women to confine the hair around and on the top of the head. It is characteristically broad in front and narrow behind, being thus opposite in its arrangement to the opisthosphendone. (*b*) An elliptical or semi-elliptical area, or any place of kindred form, as the auditorium of a theater; that end of a stadium which was curved or rounded.

The Messenian stadium, which is surrounded by colonnades, has 16 rows of seats in the *sphendone.*
C. O. Müller, Manual of Archæol. (trans.), § 290.

sphene (sfēn), *n.* [< F. *sphène*, in allusion to the wedge shape of the crystals, < Gr. *σφήν*, a wedge.] The mineral titanite. The transparent green, greenish-yellow, or yellow varieties frequently exhibit a play of colors as brilliant as that of the yellow or green diamond, showing a strong refractive and dispersive power on light. It is quite soft, the hardness being only 5.5. See *titanite.*

sphenethmoid (sfē-neth′moid), *a.* and *n.* [< *sphen(oid)* + *ethmoid*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to the sphenoid and the ethmoid bone; sphenethmoidal; ethmosphenoid: as, the *sphenethmoid* suture or articulation.—2. Representing or combining characters of both sphenoid and ethmoid: as, the *sphenethmoid* bone.

II. *n.* The sphenethmoid bone, as of the frog's skull: one of the cranial bones, situated in front of the parasphenoid. See *girdle-bone*, and cuts under *Anura*[2] and *Rana.*

Also *spheno-ethmoid.*

sphenethmoidal (sfē-neth-moi′dal), *a.* [< *sphenethmoid* + *-al*.] Same as *sphenethmoid.*—**Sphenethmoidal nerve**, a branch of the nasal nerve described by Luschka as passing through the posterior internal orbital canal to the mucous membrane of the posterior ethmoidal cells and the sphenoidal sinus. Called by Krause the *posterior ethmoidal nerve.*

sphenic (sfē′nik), *a.* [< Gr. *σφήν*, a wedge, + *-ic*.] Wedge-like.—**Sphenic number**, a number having three unequal factors.

sphenion (sfē′ni-on), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σφήν*, a wedge.] The apex of the sphenoidal angle of the parietal bone, on the surface of the skull: so called by Von Török. See *craniometry.*

spheniscan (sfē-nis′kan), *n.* [< *Spheniscus* + *-an*.] A penguin or spheniscomorph; especially, a jackass-penguin of the restricted genus *Spheniscus.* See cut under *Spheniscus.*

Spheniscidæ (sfē-nis′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Spheniscus* + *-idæ*.] The penguins as a family of squamipennate or brevipennate palmiped natatorial birds, of the order *Pygopodes;* the only family of *Spheniscomorphæ, Squamipennes, Impennes*, or *Ptilopteri*, so strongly marked that it is regarded as representing a superfamily, order, or even superorder, though formerly included in the *Alcidæ*, or auk family. The wings are reduced to flippers, like a seal's or turtle's. They hang by the side, and cannot be closed like those of other birds; in swimming under water they are flapped alternately with a peculiar motion suggesting that of the blades of a screw propeller. They are covered with small scaly feathers in which no remiges can be distinguished, and their bones are peculiarly flat, and not hollow. The feet are four-toed and webbed, with very short broad tarsi, the bones of which are more separate than the metatarsals of any other birds. In walking or standing the whole tarsus rests on the ground, so that the birds are plantigrade; and in swimming under water the feet act mainly as rudders. The beak varies in form in different genera. The plumage is uniformly implanted in the skin, without any apteria; and there is a highly developed system of subcutaneous muscles, contributing to the sinuous movements of the birds under water, suggestive of those of the duck-mole. The feathers of the upper parts and wings are scaly, with thick, flattened shafts and slight webbing. The *Spheniscidæ* are confined to the southern hemisphere, and abound in cold temperate and antarctic waters, especially about the southern end of Africa and South America, where they live in communities, often of great extent. There are about 14 species, one of which reaches Brazil and another Peru. The generic forms are *Aptenodytes*, the king-penguins, of great size, with slender bill; *Pygoscelis*, a similar but long-tailed type; *Dasyrhamphus*, with extensively feathered bill; *Eudyptula*, of very small size; *Eudyptes* (or *Catarractes*), the rock-hoppers, which are crested, and hop instead of waddling; and *Spheniscus*, the jackass-penguins. There is a fossil penguin, *Palæeudyptes antarcticus*, from the Tertiary of the west coast of Nelson Island, which was a giant, 6 or 7 feet tall. *Aptenodytidæ* is a synonym. See the generic names, *Spheniscomorphæ*, and cuts under *Eudyptes, metatarsus, penguin*[1], *Pygoscelis, Spheniscus*, and *Squamipennes.*

Spheniscinæ (sfē-ni-sī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Spheniscus* + *-inæ*.] The penguins: (*a*†) as a subfamily of *Alcidæ;* (*b*) as the only subfamily of *Spheniscidæ.*

spheniscine (sfē-nis′in), *a.* [< *Spheniscus* + *-ine*[1].] Of or pertaining to the *Spheniscidæ;* spheniscomorphic.

spheniscoid (sfē-nis′koid), *a.* [< *Spheniscus* + *-oid*.] Same as *spheniscomorphic.*

spheniscomorph (sfē-nis′kō-môrf), *n.* A penguin as a member of the *Spheniscomorphæ.*

Spheniscomorphæ (sfē-nis-kō-môr′fē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Huxley, 1867), < *Spheniscus* + Gr. *μορφή*, form.] The penguins as a group of schizognathous carinate birds, represented by the single family *Spheniscidæ.* See *Spheniscidæ.*

spheniscomorphic (sfē-nis-kō-môr′fik), *a.* [< *Spheniscomorphæ* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the *Spheniscomorphæ.* Also *spheniscoid.*

Spheniscus (sfē-nis′kus), *n.* [NL. (Brisson, 1760), < Gr. *σφηνίσκος*, dim. of *σφήν*, a wedge.] 1. In *ornith.*, a genus of penguins, of the family *Spheniscidæ*, having a stout, compressed beak hooked at the end, and no crest; the jackass-penguins. There are several species, of medium size. *S. demersus* is found off the Cape of Good Hope. It

Cape Jackass-penguin (*Spheniscus demersus*).

is bluish-gray or slate-colored above, white below, with a dark mask and single collar cut off by a white band from the other colored parts, the collar extending as a stripe along the sides of the body. The Magellanic penguin, *S. magellanicus*, of South America, is similar, but has a double collar. *S. humboldti* is another, inhabiting the coast of Peru. *S. minor* is a very small species, only about 12 inches long, now placed in another genus, *Eudyptula.*

2. In *entom.*, a genus of heteromerous coleopterous insects, of the family *Tenebrionidæ. Kirby*, 1817.—3. [*l. c.*] In *math.*, a sphenic number.

sphenobasilar (sfē-nō-bas′i-lär), *a.* [< *spheno(id)* + *basilar*.] Of or pertaining to the basisphenoid and the basioccipital or basilar process of the occipital bone; basilar, as the suture between these bones. See cuts under *craniofacial, skull*, and *sphenoid.*

sphenoccipital (sfē-nok-sip′i-tal), *a.* [< *spheno(id)* + *occipital*.] Of or pertaining to the sphenoid and the occipital bone; occipitosphenoid; sphenobasilar.

Sphenocercus (sfē-nō-sėr′kus), *n.* [NL. (G. R. Gray, 1840), < Gr. *σφήν*, a wedge, + *κέρκος*, a tail.] A genus of fruit-pigeons or *Treroninæ*, having the tail cuneate. Several species inhabit parts of Asia, Japan, and the East Indies, as *S. sphenurus*

Wedge-tailed Pigeon (*Sphenocercus sphenurus*).

of the Himalayan region, *S. sieboldi* of Japan, *S. korthalsi* of Sumatra, *S. apicauda* of Nepal, *S. oxyurus* of Java and Borneo, *S. formosæ* of Formosa. The genus is also called *Sphenurus, Sphenœnas*, and *Sphenotreron.*

Sphenodon (sfē′nō-don), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σφήν*, a wedge, + *ὀδοίς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth*.] 1. In *mammal.*, a genus of extinct megatherioid edentates, or fossil sloths, remains of which occur in the bone-caves of South America. *Lund*, 1839.—2. In *herpet.*: (*a*†) A genus of extant rhynchocephalous lizards of New Zealand. *S. punctatus* is known as the *tuatera.* The name is synonymous with *Hatteria.* (*b*) [*l. c.*] A lizard of this genus. They resemble ordinary lizards externally, but have internal characters representative of an order (*Rhynchocephalia*). They are now restricted to certain localities in New Zealand, and live chiefly in holes in the sand or about stones on certain rocky islets, though they were formerly abundant in other places. They have been thinned out, it is said, chiefly by hogs. Three species are described. See cut under *Hatteria.*

sphenodont (sfē′nō-dont), *a.* and *n.* [< *Sphenodon(t-).*] **I.** *a.* Having the character of a sphenodon; of or pertaining to the *Sphenodontidæ* or *Hatteriidæ.*

II. *n.* A sphenodont lizard.

Sphenodontidæ (sfē-nō-don′ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sphenodon(t-)* + *-idæ*.] A family of rhynchocephalous reptiles, named from the genus *Sphenodon:* same as *Hatteriidæ.*

sphenodontoid (sfē-nō-don′toid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Sphenodon(t-)* + *-oid*.] Same as *sphenodont.*

Sphenœacus (sfē-nē-ā′kus), *n.* [NL. (Strickland, 1841), < Gr. *σφήν*, a wedge, + *οἴαξ* (*οιακ-*), a rudder.] A genus of aberrant reed-warblers, of uncertain systematic position. It is remarkable in having only ten tail-feathers, which are stiffened with spiny shafts, and whose webs are lax and decomposed. There are no rictal bristles (as in the related cinn-wren: see cut under *Stipiturus*). There are 6 species, of South Africa, New Zealand, and the Chatham Islands, as *S. africanus, S. punctatus* of New Zealand, and *S. rufescens* of the Chathams. Also *Sphenæacus* and *Spheaura.*

Sphenœnas (sfē-nē′nas), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σφήν*, a wedge, + *οἰνάς*, a wild pigeon of the color of ripening grapes, < *οἰνάς, οἰνή*, the vine: see *wine*.] Same as *Sphenocercus.*

spheno-ethmoid (sfē-nō-eth′moid), *a.* and *n.* Same as *sphenethmoid.*

spheno-ethmoidal (sfē″nō-eth-moi′dal), *a.* Same as *sphenethmoidal.*

sphenofrontal (sfē-nō-fron′tal), *a.* [< *spheno(id)* + *frontal*.] Of or pertaining to the sphenoid and the frontal bone; frontosphenoid.—**Sphenofrontal suture** or **articulation**, in man, a long horizontal suture between the orbital plates of the frontal bone and the orbitosphenoids, and between the external angular processes of the frontal and the alisphenoids.

sphenogram (sfē′nō-gram), *n.* [< Gr. *σφήν*, a wedge, + *γράμμα*, a writing, < *γράφειν*, write.] A cuneiform or arrow-headed character.

sphenographer (sfē-nog′ra-fėr), *n.* [< *sphenograph-y* + *-er*[1].] One versed in sphenography. [Little used.]

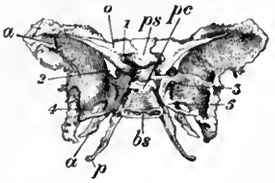
sphenographic (sfē-nō-graf′ik), *a.* [< *sphenograph-y* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to sphenography.

sphenographist (sfē-nog′ra-fist), *n.* [< *sphenograph-y* + *-ist.*] Same as *sphenographer.*

sphenography (sfē-nog′ra-fi), *n.* [< Gr. *σφήν*, a wedge, + *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write.] The study and description of cuneiform writings. [Rare.]

sphenoid (sfē′noid), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *σφηνοειδής*, wedge-shaped, < *σφήν*, a wedge, + *εἶδος*, form.] **I.** *a.* Wedge-shaped; wedge-like; specifically, in *anat.*, noting certain cranial bones. See II., 2.—**Minimum sphenoid diameter**, the least transverse diameter of the skull, measured between the temporal fossæ.

II. *n.* **1.** In *crystal.*, a wedge-shaped crystalline form contained under four equal isosceles triangles. It is the hemihedral form of the square pyramid of the tetragonal system.—**2.** In *anat.*, a large and important compound bone of the skull: so called from its shape and connections in man. The cranial articulations are with the occipital, temporal, parietal, frontal, and ethmoid; the facial, with the vomer, malar, palate, and sometimes the superior maxillary. It has a solid median and inferior body, and bears on each side two pairs of wings, greater and lesser, separated by the sphenoidal fissure from each other. It is a collection of bones, not a single bone, its composition including, in man and the mammals generally, (*a*) a basisphenoid, the principal posterior part of the body of the bone, bearing (*b*) the alisphenoids, the pair of greater wings, these elements forming with the parietal bones the second or parietal segment of the cranium; (*c*) the presphenoid, the lesser anterior moiety of the body of the bone, bearing (*d*) the orbitosphenoids, the pair of lesser wings, or processes of Ingrassias, these forming with the frontal bones the third or frontal cranial segment; (*e*) a pair of pterygoid bones, the so-called internal pterygoid processes; (*f*) a pair of spongy bones, the sphenoturbinals. The development of the human sphenoid is from 14 centers of ossification, 8 in the postsphenoid division, and 6 in the presphenoid division. Below mammals, in *Sauropsida* (birds and reptiles), the sphenoid is simplified by subtraction of the pterygoids, which then form permanently distinct bones, and complicated by the addition of other elements, especially an underlying membrane-bone called the *parasphenoid*. In *Ichthyopsida* (amphibians and fishes) further and very great modifications occur. To the sphenoid of man are attached twelve pairs of muscles.



Human Sphenoid Bone, from above.

a,*a*, alisphenoid, or greater wing, the lower letter *a* pointing to its continuation as the external pterygoid process; *bs*, basisphenoid, or main body of the bone, *bs* pointing to the spheoccipital articulation; *pc*, postclinoid processes, bounding the pituitary fossa or sella Turcica behind; *ps*, presphenoid, or fore part of the body of the bone; *o*, orbitosphenoid, or lesser wing; *p*, internal pterygoid process; 1, optic foramen; 2, sphenoidal fissure, or foramen lacerum anterius; 3, foramen rotundum; 4, foramen ovale; 5, groove for internal carotid artery, or cavernous groove.

sphenoidal (sfē-noi′dal), *a.* [< *sphenoid* + *-al.*] Same as *sphenoid.*—**Sphenoidal angle.** See *craniometry.*—**Sphenoidal crest**, the median thin ridge projecting from the anterior surface of the sphenoid bone to articulate with the perpendicular plate of the ethmoid. Also called *ethmoidal crest.*—**Sphenoidal fissure.** See *fissure.*—**Sphenoidal fontanelle**, the membranous interspace in the infant skull at the junction of the squamous suture with the coronal suture. It often contains a Wormian bone.—**Sphenoidal hemihedrism.** See *hemihedrism.*—**Sphenoidal process.** See *process.*—**Sphenoidal rostrum.** (*a*) The beak, or a beak-like part, of the sphenoid bone. In man it is a vertical ridge upon which the vomer rides, forming the sphenovomerine suture or schindylesis. (*b*) In birds, a rostrate part of the skull which appears to be chiefly, if not entirely, developed from the parasphenoid.—**Sphenoidal septum.** See *septum sphenoidale*, under *septum.*—**Sphenoidal sinuses.** See *sinus.*—**Sphenoidal spongy bones**, the sphenoturbinals.

sphenoides (sfē-noi′dēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σφηνοειδής*, wedge-shaped: see *sphenoid.*] **1.** In *anat.*, the sphenoid bone: more fully called *os sphenoides.*—**2.** [*cap.*] A genus of cœlenterates.

sphenoideum (sfē-noi′dē-um), *n.*; pl. *sphenoidea* (-ä). [NL.: see *sphenoid.*] The sphenoid bone, or os sphenoideum.

sphenoido-auricular (sfē-noi″dō-â-rik′ū-lär), *a.* In *craniom.*, noting the ratio of the minimum sphenoidal diameter of the skull to the minimum auricular diameter: as, the *sphenoido-auricular* index.

sphenoidofrontal (sfē-noi″dō-fron′tal), *a.* In *craniom.*, noting the ratio of the minimum sphenoidal diameter of the skull to the minimum frontal diameter.

sphenoidoparietal (sfē-noi″dō-pā-rī′e-tal), *a.* In *craniom.*, noting the ratio of the minimum sphenoidal diameter of the skull to the maximum parietal diameter.

sphenomalar (sfē-nō-mā′lär), *a.* [< *spheno(id)* + *malar.*] Of or pertaining to the sphenoid and malar bones: as, the *sphenomalar* articulation, between the alisphenoid and malar bones.—**Sphenomalar suture.** See *suture.*

sphenomaxillary (sfē-nō-mak′si-lā-ri), *a.* [< *spheno(id)* + *maxillary.*] Relating to the sphenoid and superior maxillary bones.—**Sphenomaxillary fissure, fossa, suture**, etc. See the nouns.

Sphenomonadidæ (sfē″nō-mō-nad′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sphenomonas* (*-monad-*) + *-idæ.*] A family of dimastigate eustomatous infusorians, represented by the genus *Sphenomonas.* These animalcules are free-swimming; the cuticular surface is indurated; flagella are two in number, one long and one short, both vibratile and extended anteriorly; the oral aperture is succeeded by a distinct tubular pharynx; the endoplasm is colorless, granular; an endoplast and contractile vesicle are conspicuous.

Sphenomonas (sfē-nom′ō-nas), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σφήν*, a wedge, + *μονάς*, solitary, a unit: see *monad.*] The representative genus of *Sphenomonadidæ.* These animalcules are of persistent polyhedral prismatic figure, with four or more longitudinal carinæ, and two vibratile flagella, a long and a short one. Two fresh-water species are *S. quadrangularis* and *S. octocostatus.*

sphenonchus (sfē-nong′kus), *n.*; pl. *sphenonchi* (-kī). [NL., < Gr. *σφήν*, a wedge, + *ὄγκος*, bulk, mass.] In *ichth.*: (*a*) One of the hooked dermal spines of the cephalic armature of certain fossil fishes, as of the genera *Hybodus* and *Acrodus.* (*b*†) [*cap.*] A lapsed genus of fishes, founded on sphenonchi by Agassiz in 1843.

spheno-orbital, spheno-orbitar (sfē-nō-ôr′bi-tal, -tär), *a.* Same as *sphenorbital.*

sphenopalatine (sfē-nō-pal′a-tin), *a.* [< *spheno(id)* + *palatine*2.] Pertaining to the sphenoid and palatine bones. Also *sphenopalatal, sphenopalatinate.*—**Internal sphenopalatine nerve.** Same as *nasopalatine nerve* (which see, under *nasopalatine*).—**Sphenopalatine artery**, a branch arising from the third or sphenomaxillary portion of the internal maxillary artery. It passes through the sphenopalatine foramen into the cavity of the nose, and is distributed to the nasal mucous membrane and the membranes of the antrum, ethmoid, and sphenoid cells. Also called *nasal artery.*—**Sphenopalatine foramen, ganglion, notch.** See the nouns.—**Sphenopalatine nerves**, two small branches of the superior maxillary nerve to the sphenopalatine or Meckel's ganglion.—**Sphenopalatine vein**, a small vein entering the pterygoid plexus.

sphenoparietal (sfē″nō-pā-rī′e-tal), *a.* [< *spheno(id)* + *parietal.*] Pertaining to the sphenoid and parietal bones: as, the *sphenoparietal* suture.—**Sphenoparietal sinus**, a small vessel which communicates with the cavernous sinus and middle meningeal veins, and rests in a groove on the under side of the lesser wing of the sphenoid. *Breschet.*—**Sphenoparietal suture.** See *suture.*

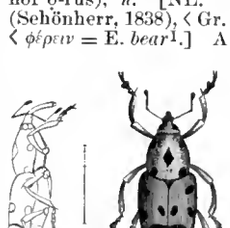
sphenopetrosal (sfē″nō-pet-rō′sal), *a.* [< *spheno(id)* + *petrosal.*] Of or pertaining to the sphenoid and petrosal bones; petrosphenoidal.—**Sphenopetrosal suture.** See *suture.*

sphenopharyngeus (sfē″nō-far-in-jē′us), *n.* [< *spheno(id)* + *pharyngeus.*] An occasional elevator muscle of the pharynx which arises from the spine of the sphenoid.

Sphenophorus sculptilis.

a, adult beetle, dorsal view; *b*, adult beetle, side view in outline (hair-line shows natural size); *c*, pattern of elytral sculpture, still more enlarged.

Sphenophorus (sfē-nof′ō-rus), *n.* [NL. (Schönherr, 1838), < Gr. *σφήν*, a wedge, + *-φόρος*, < *φέρειν* = E. *bear*1.] A notable genus of rhynchophorous beetles, of many species and very wide distribution, having the anterior coxæ narrowly separated, and the body beneath glabrous. Nearly 200 species are known, of which 30 inhabit America north of Mexico. Many of them breed in the roots of plants, and so may become pests. The adult beetles also often feed upon plants. Thus *S. sculptilis* feeds upon corn, and *S. pulchellus* upon the cocklebur (*Xanthium*).



Sphenophorus pulchellus.

a, adult beetle, dorsal view; *b*, adult beetle, side view in outline. (Hair-line shows natural size.)

Sphenophyllum (sfē-nō-fil′um), *n.* [NL. (Brongniart, 1822), < Gr. *σφήν*, a wedge, + *φύλλον*, a leaf.] A genus of fossil plants, occurring throughout the whole thickness of the coal-measures, both in Europe and in the United States, and supposed to have been found also in the Lower Silurian, near Cincinnati in Ohio. It is a herbaceous plant, with whorls of wedge-shaped leaves, springing from enlarged articulations, the fructification in cylindrical spikes, with bracts curved upward in a sharp flexure from near the base, and globular sporanges in the axils of the bracts. *Sphenophyllum*, first thought by Brongniart to belong to the gymnosperms, is now believed to constitute a peculiar type of vegetation, regarded by some authors as related to the rhizocarps, by others as connected with the *Calamariæ* through *Asterophyllites.*

sphenopterid (sfē-nop′te-rid), *n.* A fern of the genus *Sphenopteris.*

Sphenopteris (sfē-nop′te-ris), *n.* [NL. (Brongniart, 1822), < Gr. *σφήν*, a wedge, + *πτέρις* (*πτεριδ-*), a fern: see *Pteris.*] A genus of fossil ferns, very widely distributed and very abundant, especially in the (Carboniferous) coal-measures, but ranging from the Devonian to the Middle Cretaceous. "These are elegant ferns, very numerous in species, and most difficult to discriminate" (*Dawson*). Almost nothing is known of the fructification of *Sphenopteris*, and the numerous specific distinctions which have been made are generally derived from the subdivisions of the fronds, and the shape and venation of the pinnules. Lesquereux divides the sphenopterids into three subdivisions: (*a*) the pecopterid sphenopterids, species of which group were referred to *Pecopteris* by Brongniart, of which the fronds have their ultimate pinnæ pinnately deeply lobed, the lobes connate to the middle or higher, and the veins pinnately divided, as in *Pecopteris*; (*b*) *Sphenopteris* proper, of which the pinnæ are more deeply divided in lobes, or pinnately narrowed and decurrent at the base, and generally dentate or crenate at the apex; (*c*) the hymenophyllite sphenopterids, which he thinks should constitute a distinct genus. See cut under *fern.*

sphenopterygoid (sfē-nop-ter′i-goid), *a.* [< *spheno(id)* + *pterygoid.*] Common to the sphenoid and pterygoid bones. Also *plerygosphenoid.*

sphenorbital (sfē-nôr′bi-tal), *a.* [< *sphen(oid)* + *orbital.*] Pertaining to the sphenoid bone and the orbits of the eyes; orbitosphenoid. The sphenorbital parts of the sphenoid are the lesser wings, or orbitosphenoids; the sphenorbital fissure is the sphenoidal fissure, or anterior lacerate foramen. See *orbitosphenoid.* Also *spheno-orbital* and *spheno-orbitar.*

Sphenorhynchus (sfē-nō-ring′kus), *n.* [NL., prop. *Sphenorrhynchus* (Hemprich and Ehrenberg, 1829), < Gr. *σφήν*, a wedge, + *ῥύγχος*, a snout.] **1.** A genus of *Ciconiidæ*, the wedge-billed storks, having a sharp straight bill with a membrane saddled on the base of the upper maudible, and no ambiens muscle. The only species is the white-bellied stork or simbil, *S. abdimi*, also called *Abdimia sphenorhyncha*, of greenish and brownish-purple color and white below, the bill tipped with orange-red. It inhabits Africa, nests in trees, and is regarded with veneration by the natives. See cut under *simbil.*

2†. A genus of South American dendrocolaptine birds, now called *Glyphorhynchus. Maximilian*, 1831.—**3**†. A genus of reptiles. *Tschudi*, 1838.

sphenosquamosal (sfē″nō-skwā-mō′sal), *a.* [< *spheno(id)* + *squamosal.*] Of or pertaining to the sphenoid and the squamous part of the temporal bone; squamosphenoidal.

sphenotemporal (sfē-nō-tem′pō-ral), *a.* [< *spheno(id)* + *temporal*2.] In *anat.*, of or belonging to the temporal and sphenoid bones. Also *temporosphenoid.*—**Sphenotemporal suture.** See *suture.*

sphenotic (sfē-nō′tik), *a.* and *n.* [< *sphen(oid)* + *otic.*] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the sphenoid bone and the otic capsule, or hard parts of the auditory organ: as, a *sphenotic* ossification in various fishes. See cut under *teleost.*

II. *n.* In *ornith.*, a postfrontal process of bone, or a separate ossification, developed in relation with sphenoidal and otic elements, entering into the posterior boundary of the orbital cavity.

sphenotresia (sfē-nō-trē′si-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σφήν*, a wedge, + *τρῆσις*, perforation, < *τετραίνειν* (√ *τρα*), perforate.] The breaking up of the basal portion of the fetal skull in craniotomy.

sphenotribe (sfē′nō-trīb), *n.* [< Gr. *σφήν*, a wedge, + *τρίβειν*, rub, bruise.] The instrument used in performing sphenotresia.

sphenoturbinal (sfē-nō-tėr′bi-nal), *a.* and *n.* [< *spheno(id)* + *turbinal.*] **I.** *a.* Sphenoidal and turbinated or whorled or scroll-like; sphenoturbinate: specifically applied, conformably with *ethmoturbinal* and *maxilloturbinal*, to the sphenoidal spongy bones. See II.

II. *n.* One of the sphenoidal spongy bones; one of a pair of small bones situated in front of the body of the sphenoid, in man at birth solid, nodular, distinct from each other and from the sphenoid, afterward fused with the body of the sphenoid as delicate spongy or scroll-like bones which take part in forming the sphenoidal sinuses. Their homologues in other animals are questionable.

sphenoturbinate (sfē-nō-tėr′bi-nāt), *a.* [< *spheno(id)* + *turbinate.*] Same as *sphenoturbinal.*

sphenovomerine (sfē-nō-vom′e-rin), *a.* [< *spheno(id)* + *vomerine.*] Of or pertaining to the sphenoid bone and the vomer: as, the *sphenovomerine* suture or schindylesis.

Sphenozamites (sfē″nō-za-mī′tēz), *n.* [NL. (Brongniart, 1849), < Gr. *σφήν*, a wedge, + NL. *Zamites*, q. v.] A genus of fossil plants belonging to the cycads, ranging from the Permian to the Jurassic inclusive. They are said by Schimper to bear some resemblance to the problematical *Noeggerathia*, and, among living forms, to be

most nearly analogous to *Zamia* and *Encephalartos*. See *Zamites*.

Sphenura (sfē-nū′rä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σφήν*, a wedge, + *οὐρά*, a tail.] **1.** In *ornith.*, a generic name variously applied. (*a*) An Australian genus of aberrant reed-warblers, with only ten tail-feathers and three pairs of strong recurved rictal bristles. It is quite

Sphenura brachyptera.

near *Sphenœacus* (which see), and in part synonymous therewith. There are 3 species, *S. brachyptera*, *S. longirostris*, and *S. broadbenti*. *Lichtenstein*, 1823. (*b*†) A genus of South American synallaxine birds now called *Eusphenura* and *Thripophaga*. *Spix*, 1824; *Sundevall*, 1835. (*c*†) A genus of Indian and African birds related to neither of the foregoing, now called *Argya* (or *Argia*) and *Malcolmia*. *Bonaparte*, 1854.

2. In *entom.*, a genus of coleopterous insects. *Dejean*, 1834.

spheral (sfē′ral), *a.* [< L. *sphæralis*, of or pertaining to a sphere, globular, < *sphæra*, < Gr. *σφαῖρα*, a ball, sphere: see *sphere*.] **1.** Rounded or formed like a sphere; sphere-shaped; hence, symmetrical; perfect in form. —**2.** Of or pertaining to the spheres or heavenly bodies; moving or revolving like the spheres; hence, harmonious.

Well I know that all things move
To the *spheral* rhythm of love.
Whittier, Andrew Rykman's Prayer.

The *spheral* souls that move
Through the ancient heaven of song-illumined air.
Swinburne.

Carlyle had no faith in . . . the astronomic principle by which the systems are kept in poise in the *spheral* harmony. *The Century*, XXVI. 538.

sphērality (sfē-ral′i-ti), *n.* [< *spheral* + *-ity*.] The state of being spheral, or having the form of a sphere. [Rare.]

spheraster (sfē′ras-tėr), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σφαῖρα*, a ball, sphere, + *ἀστήρ*, a star.] In sponges, a regular polyact or stellate spicule whose rays coalesce into a spherical figure, as in the genus *Geodia*; an aster with a thick spherical body. *W. J. Sollas.*

spheration (sfē-rā′shọn), *n.* [< *sphere* + *-ation*.] Formation into a sphere; specifically, the process by which cosmic matter is formed into a globular or planetary body. [Recent.]

The physical relations accompanying the *spheration* of a ring are not such as to determine uniformly either direct or retrograde motion. *Winchell*, World-Life, p. 123.

sphere (sfēr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *sphear*, *spheare*, also *sphære* (with vowel as in L.); earlier (and still dial.) *spere*, < ME. *spere*, < OF. *espere*, later *sphere*, F. *sphère* = Pr. *espera* = Sp. *esfera* = Pg. *esphera* = It. *sfera* = D. *sfeer* = G. *sphäre* = Dan. *sfære* = Sw. *sfer*, < L. *sphæra*, ML. also *sphera*, *spera*, < Gr. *σφαῖρα*, a ball, globe, sphere, applied to a playing-ball, a sphere as a geometrical figure, the terrestrial globe, the earth, also an artificial globe (so in Strabo, the notion that the earth is a sphere appearing first prob. in Plato), also a star or planet (Plutarch), also a hollow sphere, one of the concentric spheres supposed to revolve around the earth, also a ball (of the eye), a pill, etc.; perhaps lit. 'that which is tossed about' (applied first to a playing-ball), for **σφάρυα* for *σπάρυα*, < *σπείρειν*, scatter, throw about (see *sperm*, *spore*[1]); or perhaps connected with *σπεῖρα*, a coil, ball, spire (see *spire*[2]).] **1.** In *geom.*, a solid figure generated by the revolution of a semicircle about its diameter. This is substantially Euclid's definition. The modern definition is a quadric surface having contact with the absolute throughout a conic, and therefore everywhere equidistant from a center. The surface of a sphere is $4\pi R^2$, where R is the radius; its volume is $\frac{4}{3}\pi R^3$.

Hence —**2.** A rounded body, approximately spherical; a ball; a globe.

The Lieutenant's evidence was as round, complete, and lucid as a Japanese *sphere* of rock-crystal.
O. W. Holmes, Old Vol. of Life, p. 55.

3. An orbienlar body representing the earth or the apparent heavens, or illustratiug their astronomical relations. Hence —**4.** The visible supernal region; the upper air; the heavens; the sky. [Poetical.]

Then shall the righteous shine like glorious starres
Within the *sphear* of heaven.
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 6.

Sweet Echo, . . .
Sweet queen of parley, daughter of the *sphere*.
Milton, Comus, l. 241.

I,
An eagle, clang an eagle to the *sphere*.
Tennyson, Princess, iii.

5. One of the supposed concentric and eccentric revolving rigid and transparent shells called crystalline, in which, according to the old astronomers (following Eudoxus), the stars, sun, moon, and planets were severally set, and by which they were carried in such a manner as to produce their apparent motions. The term is now generally restricted to the sphere of the fixed stars, and is recognized as a convenient fiction. It is also loosely applied to the planets themselves.

After shewede he hym the ayne *speres*;
And after that the melodye herde he
That cometh of thilke *speres* thryes three,
That welle is of musik and melodye
In this world here and cause of harmonye.
Chaucer, Parliament of Fowls, l. 59.

Stand still, you ever-moving *spheres* of heaven!
Marlowe, Doctor Faustus, v. 4.

Hence —**6**†. An orbieular field or course of movement; an orbit, as that of a heavenly body or of the eye; a circuit.

As Mars in three-score yeares doth run his *spheare*, . . .
The *spheare* of Cupid fourty yeares containes.
Spenser, Sonnets, lx.

Make thy two eyes, like stars, start from their *spheres*.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 5. 17.

7. Place or sceno of action; tho space within which movement is made or operations are carried on; a circumscribed region of action: as, the *sphere* of a mission; the *spheres* (fuller, *spheres of influence*) of the different European powers and trading companies in Africa.

The foure elementes wherof the body of man is compacte . . . be set in their places called *spheris*, higher or lower accordynge to the soueraintie of theyr natures.
Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, i. 1.

All this while the King had mov'd within his own *Sphere*, and had done nothing out of the Realm.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 403.

Our South African *sphere* seems better suited for European settlement than is the Tunisian protectorate of France. *Sir C. W. Dilke*, Probs. of Greater Britain, v.

8. Position or rank in society; position or class with reference to social distinctions.

Pleas'd, or not pleas'd, if we be Englands King,
And mightiest in the *Spheare* in which we moove,
Wee'le shine alone, this Phaeton cast downe.
Heywood, Royal King (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, VI. 29).

I saw her [Marie Antoinette] just above the horizon, decorating and cheering the elevated *sphere* she just began to move in. *Burke*, Rev. in France.

9. Circuit or radius, as of knowledge, influence, or activity; definite or circumscribed range; determinate limit of any mental or physical course: as, the *sphere* of diplomacy.

This being wholly out of my *sphere*, I can give no account of them. *Dampier*, Voyages, II. i. 126.

Nature to each allots his proper *Sphere*.
Congreve, Of Pleasing.

Armillary sphere. See *armillary*. —**Axis of a sphere.** See *axis*[1]. —**Circle of the sphere.** See *circle*. —**Colloid, dialing, direct sphere.** See the qualifying words. —**Copernican sphere**, an armillary sphere with the addition of a second sphere representing the sun, central to a divided circle representing the ecliptic. —**Doctrine of the sphere**, the elements of the geometry of figures drawn upon the surface of a sphere. —**Epidermic spheres.** Same as *epithelial pearls* (which see, under *pearl*). —**Geometry of spheres**, a branch of geometry in which the lines of Plücker's geometry of lines are replaced by spheres, and the intersections of lines by the contact of spheres. —**Harmony or music of the spheres.** See *harmony*. —**Logical sphere**, the subject or ultimate antecedent of a statement, or the objects which a term denotes. —**Magic sphere.** See *magic*. —**Oblique sphere**, the sphere of the heavens, or another sphere representing that, as it appears at a station where the angle between the equator and the horizon is oblique. The *right sphere* is the same sphere for an equatorial station where the angle is a right angle, and the *parallel sphere* is the same where the angle vanishes —that is, for a polar station. —**Osculating sphere of a non-plane curve**, the sphere through four consecutive points of the curve. —**Parallel circles on a sphere.** See *parallel*. —**Parallel sphere.** See *oblique sphere*. —**Power of a sphere in regard to another**, the squared distance of the two centers less the sum of the squares of the radii. *Clifford*. —**Projection of the sphere.** See *map-projection*, under *projection*. —**Radical sphere**, a sphere orthogonally cutting four spheres having their centers at the summits of the tetrahedron of coördinates. —**Right sphere.** See *oblique sphere*. —**Sector of a sphere.** See *sector*. —**Segmentation sphere.** See *segmentation*. —**Segment of a sphere.** See *segment*. —**Sphere at infinity.** See *infinity*, 3. —**Twelve-point sphere.** (*a*) A sphere (discovered by Prouhet in 1863) belonging to a tetrahedron in which the four perpendiculars from the summits upon the opposite faces intersect in one point, this sphere passing through the four feet of these perpendiculars and consequently also through the centers of gravity of the four faces, and through the mid-points of the lines from the vertices to the common intersections of the perpendiculars aforesaid. (*b*) More generally, a sphere (discovered in 1884 by the Italian mathematician Intrigila) belonging to any tetrahedron, and passing through the four feet of the perpendiculars from the summits upon the opposite faces, and consequently also through the mid-points of the lines from the summits to the center of the hyperboloid of which these perpendiculars are generators, and through the orthogonal projections of these points upon the opposite faces. =**Syn. 1-3.** *Orb*, *Ball*, etc. See *globe*.

sphere (sfēr), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sphered*, ppr. *sphering*. [< *sphere*, *n.*] **1.** To make into a sphere; make spherical; round, or round out; fill out completely.

Blow, villain, till thy *sphered* bias cheek
Outswell the colic of puff'd Aquilon.
Shak., T. and C., iv. 5. 8.

2. To place in a sphere or among the spheres; ensphere.

And therefore is the glorious planet Sol
In noble eminence enthroned, and *sphered*
Amidst the other. *Shak.*, T. and C., i. 3. 90.

Light . . . from her native east
To journey through the sery gloom began,
Sphered in a radiant cloud; for yet the sun
Was not. *Milton*, P. L., vii. 247.

Because I would have reach'd yon, had you been
Sphered up with Cassiopeia. *Tennyson*, Princess, iv.

3. To inclose as in a sphere or orbit; encircle; engirdle.

When any towne is *spher'd*
With siege of such a foe as kils men's minds.
Chapman, Iliad, xviii. 185.

4. To pass or send as in a sphere or orbit; circulate. [Rare.]

We'l still sit up,
Sphering about the wassail cup
To all those times
Which gave me honour for my rhimes.
Herrick, His Age.

sphere-crystals (sfēr′kris″talz), *n. pl.* In *bot.*, same as *sphæraphides*.

sphereless (sfēr′les), *a.* [< *sphere* + *-less*.] Having no sphere; wandering; unrestrained.

Let the horsemen's scimitars
Wheel and flash, like *sphereless* stars,
Thirsting to eclipse their burning
In a sea of death and mourning.
Shelley, Masque of Anarchy, st. 79.

sphere-yeast (sfēr′yēst), *n.* In *bot.*, an aggregation of certain sprouting forms of the genus *Mucor*: formerly so called from a resemblance in shape to the saccharomycete of yeast.

spheric (sfer′ik), *a.* [= F. *sphérique* = Sp. *esférico* = Pg. *espherico* = It. *sferico*, < L. *sphæricus*, < Gr. *σφαιρικός*, of or pertaining to a ball, < *σφαῖρα*, a ball, sphere: see *sphere*.] Of or pertaining to a sphere or the spheres; sphere-like; spherical.

Up the *spheric* circles, circle above circle.
Mrs. Browning, Drama of Exile.

Let any sculptor hew us out the most ravishing combination of tender curves and *spheric* softness that ever stood for woman. *S. Lanier*, The English Novel, p. 273.

spherical (sfer′i-kal), *a.* [< *spheric* + *-al*.] **1.** Bounded by or having the form of the surface of a sphere: as, a *spherical* body; a *spherical* surface; a *spherical* shell.

We must know the reason of the *spherical* figures of the drops. *Glanville.*

2. Pertaining or relating to a sphere or spheres, or to sphericity: as, a *spherical* segment or section; *spherical* trigonometry. —**3**†. Relating to the planets; planetary, in the astrological sense.

We make guilty of our disasters the sun, the moon, and the stars: as if we were villains by necessity; fools by heavenly compulsion; knaves, thieves, and treachers by *spherical* predominance. *Shak.*, Lear, i. 2. 134.

Adjunct spherical function. See *function*. —**Center of spherical curvature.** See *center*[1]. —**Concave spherical mirror.** See *mirror*, 2. —**Line of spherical curvature.** See *line*[2]. —**Spherical aberration.** See *aberration*, 4. —**Spherical angle.** See *angle*[3]. —**Spherical bracketing**, in *arch.*, an arrangement of brackets for the support of lath-and-plaster work forming a spherical surface. —**Spherical compasses**, a kind of calipers for measuring globular bodies, variously constructed. —**Spherical complex**, the aggregate of all the spheres in space fulfilling a single geometrical condition. —**Spherical congruence**, the aggregate of all the spheres in space fulfilling two geometrical conditions. —**Spherical conic section.** See *conic*. —**Spherical coördinates.** See *coördinate*. —**Spherical curvature, epicycloid, excess, function, geometry.** See the nouns. —**Spherical cyclic**, a curve which is the intersection of a sphere with a quadric surface. —**Spherical group**, the spherical complex determined by a linear equation between the coördinates and the power of the center of the variable circle. —**Spherical harmonic.** Same as *Laplace's function* (which see, under *function*). —**Spherical indicatrix.** See *indicatrix*. —**Spherical inversion.** See *geometrical inversion*, under

inversion.—**Spherical lune,** the portion of the surface of a sphere included between two great circles.—**Spherical nucleus.** Same as *nucleus globosus* (which see, under *nucleus*).—**Spherical pencil,** a singly infinite continuous series of spheres determined like a spherical group, but by three equations.—**Spherical polygon.** See *polygon.*—**Spherical representation,** a mode of continuous correspondence between the points of a surface and the points of a sphere, each radius of the sphere through the center representing the parallel normal of the surface. Any part of the sphere considered as thus representing a part of the surface is called its *spherical image.*—**Spherical saw,** a saw made in the form of a segment of a sphere, used for sawing out curvilinear work. See cut *d* under *saw*[1].—**Spherical sclere.** See *sclere* and *spheraster.*—**Spherical-shot machine,** a machine for finishing cannon-balls by molding and pressing to a true spherical form. *E. H. Knight.*—**Spherical surface-harmonic.** See *harmonic.*—**Spherical triangle, trigonometry,** etc. See the nouns.

sphericality (sfer-i-kal′i-ti), *n.* [< *spherical* + *-ity.*] Spherical form; sphericity. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXVI. 375. [Rare.]

spherically (sfer′i-kal-i), *adv.* In the form of a sphere, or of part of a sphere; so as to be spherical.

sphericalness (sfer′i-kal-nes), *n.* The state or property of being spherical; sphericity. [Rare.]

sphericity (sfē-ris′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *sphéricité;* as *spheric* + *-ity.*] The character of being in the shape of a sphere.

sphericle (sfer′i-kl), *n.* [Dim. of *sphere.*] A small sphere; a spherule. [Rare.] *Imp. Dict.*

spherics (sfer′iks), *n.* [Pl. of *spheric* (see *-ics*).] Geometry of figures drawn on the surface of a sphere; specifically, spherical trigonometry.

spheriform (sfē′ri-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *sphæra,* sphere, + *forma,* form.] Formed or existing as a sphere; sphere-shaped; spherical. *Cudworth,* Intellectual System, II. 23. [Rare.]

spherocobaltite (sfē-rō-kō′bâl-tīt), *n.* [< Gr. *σφαῖρα,* a ball, sphere, + E. *cobalt* + *-ite*[2].] Carbonate of cobalt, a rare mineral occurring in small spherical masses with concentric radiated structure, and having a peach-blossom red color.

spheroconic (sfē-rō-kon′ik), *n.* [< Gr. *σφαῖρα,* a ball, sphere, + *κῶνος,* a cone: see *conic.*] A non-plane curve, the intersection of a sphere with a quadric cone having its vertex at the center of the sphere.—**Cyclic arcs of the spheroconic,** the intersections of the cyclic planes of the cone with the sphere.—**Reciprocal spheroconic,** the envelop of the great circles of which the points on the first spheroconic are the poles.

spherocrystal (sfē-rō-kris′tal), *n.* [< Gr. *σφαῖρα,* a ball, sphere, + *κρύσταλλος,* crystal.] **1.** In *lithol.*, a mineral occurring in spherical form with fibrous-radiate structure.—**2.** *pl.* In *bot.*, same as *sphæraphides.*

spherodactyl (sfē-rō-dak′til), *a.* Of or pertaining to the genus *Sphærodactylus,* as a geeko.

spherogastric (sfē-rō-gas′trik), *a.* [< Gr. *σφαῖρα,* a ball, sphere, + *γαστήρ,* stomach.] Having a spherical or globular abdomen, as a spider; of or pertaining to the *Sphærogastra.* See cut under *honey-bearer.*

spherograph (sfē′rō-grāf), *n.* [< Gr. *σφαῖρα,* a ball, sphere, + *γράφειν,* write.] A nautical instrument consisting of a stereographic projection of the sphere upon a disk of pasteboard, in which the meridians and parallels of latitude are laid down to single degrees. By the aid of this projection, and a ruler and index, the angular position of a ship at any place, and the distance sailed, may be readily and accurately determined on the principle of great-circle sailing.

spheroid (sfē′roid), *n.* [Also *sphæroid;* = F. *sphéroïde,* < Gr. *σφαιροειδής,* like a ball or sphere, globular, < *σφαῖρα,* a ball, sphere, + *εἶδος,* form.] **1.** A geometrical body approaching to a sphere, but not perfectly spherical.—**2.** In *geom.*, a solid generated by the revolution of an ellipse about one of its axes. When the generating ellipse revolves about its longer or major axis, the spheroid is *prolate* or *oblong;* when about its less or minor axis, the spheroid is *oblate.* The earth is an oblate spheroid—that is, flattened at the poles, so that its polar diameter is shorter than its equatorial diameter. (See *earth*[1], 1.) The same figure is assumed by the other planets; hence the properties of the oblate spheroid are of great importance in geodesy and astronomy.—**Universal spheroid,** a surface generated by the revolution of an ellipse about any diameter.

spheroidal (sfē-roi′dal), *a.* [< *spheroid* + *-al.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to, or having the form of, a spheroid.—**2.** In *crystal.*, globose; bounded by several convex faces.—**3.** In *entom.*, round and prominent, appearing like a ball or sphere partly buried in the surface: as, *spheroidal* eyes; *spheroidal* coxæ.—**Spheroidal bracketing,** in *arch.*, bracketing which has a spheroidal surface.—**Spheroidal epithelium.** See *epithelium.*—**Spheroidal state** or **condition,** the condition of water or other liquid when, on being placed on a highly heated surface, as red-hot metal, it assumes the form of a more or less flattened spheroid, and evaporates without ebullition. The spheroid in this condition does not touch the surface of the metal, but floats on a layer of its own vapor, and evaporates rapidly from its exposed surface. It is heated mainly by radiation from the hot surface, since the layer of intervening vapor conducts heat very feebly. The formation of a layer of non-conducting vapor explains why it is possible to dip the wetted hand into molten iron with impunity. It is sometimes spoken of as the *caloric* or *calorific paradox.*

spheroidally (sfē-roi′dal-i), *adv.* In a spheroidal manner; so as to form a spheroid or spheroids.

> The great mass . . . is largely built up of *spheroidally* jointed rock. *Quart. Jour. Geol. Soc.*, XLIV. 450.

spheroidic (sfē-roi′dik), *a.* [= F. *sphéroïdique;* as *spheroid* + *-ic.*] Same as *spheroidal.* [Rare.]

spheroidical (sfē-roi′di-kal), *a.* [< *spheroidic* + *-al.*] Same as *spheroidal.* [The usual old form.]

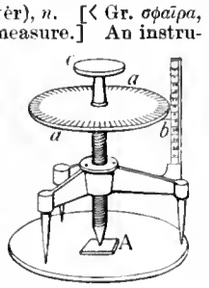
> The same *spheroidical* form. *Jefferson,* Correspondence, II. 67.

spheroidicity (sfē-roi-dis′i-ti), *n.* [< *spheroidic* + *-ity.*] The state or character of being spheroidal.

Spheroma, *n.* See *Sphæroma.*

spheromere (sfē′rō-mēr), *n.* [Also *sphæromere;* < Gr. *σφαῖρα,* a ball, sphere, + *μέρος,* a part.] One of the radially arranged parts or symmetrical segments of any radiate; an actinomere. Perhaps the most remarkable spheromeres are those two which, in the Venus's-girdle, give that ctenophoran a ribbon-like figure by their enormous development. See cut under *Cestum.*

spherometer (sfē-rom′e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *σφαῖρα,* a ball, sphere, + *μέτρον,* measure.] An instrument for measuring the radii of spheres; a sphere-measurer. It is of especial service to opticians in determining the focal lengths, etc., of lenses. The common form (see figure) consists of a vertical screw *c,* with a large graduated head *a a,* turning in a socket supported by three legs whose hard steel points are exactly equidistant. The fixed scale *b* at the side, together with the graduated screw-head, makes it possible to measure with great accuracy the distance between the extremity of the screw and the plane passing through the ends of the three supports, when, for example, all the points are in contact with the surface of the sphere. If, in addition, the distance between the ends of the supports is known, a simple calculation gives the radius of the sphere. The same instrument may also be used to determine with precision the thickness of a plate, as (in the figure) A, placed upon a horizontal surface.



Spherometer.

spheromian (sfē-rō′mi-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Spheroma* + *-ian.*] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to *Sphæroma* or the *Sphæromidæ.*

II. *n.* A globe-slater.

Also spelled *sphæromian.*

spheropolar (sfē-rō-pō′lär), *a.* [< Gr. *σφαῖρα,* sphere, + E. *polar.*] Reciprocal relatively to a sphere. The plane through the points of contact of a cone with a sphere is the *spheropolar* of the vertex.

spherosiderite (sfē-rō-sid′e-rīt), *n.* [Also *sphærosiderite;* < Gr. *σφαῖρα,* a ball, sphere, + *σιδηρίτης,* of iron: see *siderite.*] A variety of the iron carbonate siderite, occurring in globular concretionary forms.

spherospore (sfē′rō-spōr), *n.* [< Gr. *σφαῖρα,* a ball, + E. *spore.*] In *bot.*, same as *tetraspore.*

spherular (sfer′ō-lär), *a.* [< *spherule* + *-ar*[3].] **1.** Having the form of a spherule; resembling a spherule.—**2.** Of or pertaining to a spherulite; spherulitic.

> *Spherular* bodies consisting of radially-aggregated fibres of a single mineral. *Nature,* XXXIX. 315.

spherulate (sfer′ō-lāt), *a.* [< *spherule* + *-ate*[1].] In *entom.*, having one or more rows of minute rounded tubercles; studded with spherules.

spherule (sfer′ōl), *n.* [Also *sphærule;* < L. *sphærula,* dim. of *sphæra,* a ball, sphere: see *sphere.*] A little sphere or spherical body. Quicksilver, when poured upon a plane surface, divides itself into a great number of minute spherules.

spherulite (sfer′ō-līt), *n.* [Also *sphærulite;* < *spherule* + *-ite*[2].] **1.** A vitreous globule, such as those of which perlite is made up, having a more or less perfectly developed concentric and at the same time decidedly radiating fibrous structure. The highly silicious volcanic rocks not unfrequently have a spherulitic structure.—**2.** Same as *radiolite,* 2.—**Spherulite rock,** in *geol.*, a rock of which the predominating part has a spherulitic structure.

spherulitic (sfer-ō-lit′ik), *a.* [< *spherulite* + *-ic.*] Made up of or containing spherulites; having the character of a spherulite. Also *sphærulitic.*

spherulitize (sfer′ō-li-tīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *spherulitized,* ppr. *spherulitizing.* [< *spherulite* + *-ize.*] To convert more or less completely into spherulites, or cause to assume a spherulitic structure, wholly or in part. *Quart. Jour. Geol. Soc.*, XLV. 250.

spherulitoid (sfer′ō-li-toid), *a.* [< *spherulite* + *-oid.*] Having more or less perfectly the form of a spherulite. *Quart. Jour. Geol. Soc.*, XLV. 248.

sphery (sfēr′i), *a.* [< *sphere* + *-y*[1].] **1.** Belonging to the spheres.

> She can teach ye how to climb
> Higher than the *sphery* chime.
> *Milton,* Comus, l. 1021.

2. Resembling a sphere or star in roundness, brightness, or other attribute.

> What wicked and dissembling glass of mine
> Made me compare with Hermia's *sphery* eyne?
> *Shak.,* M. N. D., ii. 2. 99.

spheterize (sfet′e-rīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *spheterized,* ppr. *spheterizing.* [< Gr. *σφετερίζειν,* make one's own, < *σφέτερος,* their own, poss. adj. of the 3d pers. pl., < *σφείς,* they.] To take to one's self; appropriate as one's own. *Burke.* [Rare.] (*Encyc. Dict.*)

Sphex (sfeks), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1758), < Gr. *σφήξ,* a wasp: see *wasp.*] **1.** A notable genus of large handsome digger-wasps, typical of the family *Sphegidæ* (or *Spheeidæ* or *Sphexidæ*). They abound in tropical regions, but some 12 species inhabit the United States. *S. ichneumonea* digs rapidly in hard ground, and provisions its cells with grasshoppers. About 100 species are known. See cut under *digger-wasp.*

2. [*l. c.*] A wasp of this genus.

sphex-fly (sfeks′flī), *n.* One of numerous different dipterous insects, as of the genus *Conops,* which resemble a sphex in some respects.

sphiggure (sfig′ūr), *n.* See *sphingure.*

sphincter (sfingk′tėr), *n.* [NL., < L. *sphincter,* < Gr. *σφιγκτήρ,* anything which binds tight, a lace, a band, < *σφίγγειν,* shut tight, close.] An orbicular, circular, or annular muscle surrounding and capable of closing a natural orifice or passage of the body.—**Oral sphincter.** Same as *orbicularis oris* (which see, under *orbicularis*).—**Sphincter ani,** the sphincter of the anus, under which name two distinct muscles are known. (*a*) The sphincter ani proper, sphincter externus, or external sphincter is a thin, flat plane of voluntary muscular fibers supplied by hemorrhoidal branches of nerves from the sacral plexus, surrounding the anus, subcutaneous and intimately adherent to the integument, of elliptical form 3 or 4 inches in long diameter, and an inch wide across. It arises from the tip of the coccyx, and is inserted into the tendinous raphe of the perineum. Like most sphincters, it consists of symmetrical lateral halves united by a raphe in front of and behind the opening it incloses. (*b*) The sphincter recti, sphincter internus, or internal sphincter surrounds the lower end of the rectum, forming a muscular ring about an inch in extent and a quarter of an inch thick, and consists of an aggregation and thickening of the circular fibers of the gut. This sphincter is involuntary, and in health maintains its tonic contractility, which yields by reflex action to the pressure of the contents of the bowel.—**Sphincter oculi,** or **sphincter palpebrarum,** the orbicular muscle of the eyelids, which surrounds and closes them. Usually called *orbicularis palpebrarum.* See cut under *muscle*[1].—**Sphincter oris,** the oral sphincter. See *orbicularis oris,* under *orbicularis.*—**Sphincter pupillaris,** the circular or concentric fibers of the iris, whose contraction makes the pupil smaller. Also called *sphincter pupillæ* and *sphincter iridis.*—**Sphincter pylori.** See *pylorus.*—**Sphincter recti,** the internal sphincter ani (see above).—**Sphincter vaginæ,** an elliptical muscle surrounding the orifice of the vagina, corresponding to the bulbocavernosus of the male. Also called *constrictor vaginæ.*—**Sphincter vesicæ,** the unstriped involuntary muscular fibers around the neck of the urinary bladder.—**Sphincter vesicæ externus,** the partly plain partly striated muscular fibers which surround the prostatic part of the urethra. Also called *sphincter prostaticus* and *sphincter of Henle.*

sphincteral (sfingk′tėr-al), *a.* [< *sphincter* + *-al.*] Same as *sphincterial.*

sphincterate (sfingk′tėr-āt), *a.* [Also *sphincterate:* < *sphincter* + *-ate*[1].] **1.** In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, provided with a sphincter; closed or closable by means of a sphincter.—**2.** Contracted or constricted as if by a sphincter: thus, an hourglass is *sphincterate* in the middle.

sphincterial (sfingk-tē′ri-al), *a.* [< *sphincter* + *-ial.*] Of or pertaining to a sphincter or its function: as, a *sphincterial* muscle; *sphincterial* fibers; *sphincterial* action.

sphincteric (sfingk-ter′ik), *a.* [< *sphincter* + *-ic.*] Same as *sphincterial.*

sphincterotomy (sfingk-tė-rot′ō-mi), *n.* [< Gr. *σφιγκτήρ,* a sphincter, + *-τομία,* < *τέμνειν, ταμεῖν,* cut.] The operation of cutting a sphincter to prevent its spasmodic action.

sphinctrate (sfingk′trāt), *a.* Same as *sphincterate.*

Sphindidæ (sfin′di-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sphindus* + *-idæ.*] An aberrant family of serricorn beetles, in which the antennæ are so obviously clavate as to resemble those of the clavicorn series. It contains a few small species found in fungi which grow upon the trunks of trees.

Sphindus (sfin'dus), *n.* [NL. (Chevrolat, 1833), a made word.] The typical genus of the *Sphindidæ*. Only 3 species are known, one of which is North American.

Sphingidæ (sfin'ji-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Leach, 1819), < *Sphinx (Sphing-)* + *-idæ*.] An important family of heterocerous lepidopterous insects, with fusiform antennæ, typified by the genus *Sphinx*, including all those commonly known as *sphinxes*, *sphinx-moths*, *hawk-moths*, or *humming-bird moths*. The body is robust; the abdomen is stout, conical, often tufted; the tongue is usually long and strong; the antennæ have a hook at the tip; the wings are comparatively small and narrow, the fore wings acute at the tip. They are diurnal or crepuscular in habit, a few flying in the hottest sunshine, but the majority in the twilight. The larvæ are large, naked, usually green in color, and generally furnished with a prominent caudal horn, which is sometimes replaced after the last molt by a shining lenticular tubercle. When full-grown they either pupate above ground, between leaves, in a slight cocoon, or more generally go deep under ground, and transform in an earthen cell. The long-tongued species have a special free and characteristic tongue-case. The species of temperate regions are divided into four principal subfamilies: *Macroglossinæ*, *Chærocampinæ*, *Sphinginæ*, and *Smerinthinæ*. From America north of Mexico 83 species have been described, about 50 from Europe, and rather more than 600 for the entire world. Also *Sphingides*, *Sphingidi*, *Sphingina*, *Sphingoidea*, and *Sphingoides*. See cuts under *hog-caterpillar*, *Philampelus*, *hawk-moth*, *Lepidoptera*, and *sphinx*.

sphingiform (sfin'ji-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *Sphinx (Sphing-)* + L. *forma*, form.] In *entom.*, resembling a moth of the family *Sphingidæ*.

sphingine (sfin'jin), *a.* Resembling a sphinx or hawk-moth; of or pertaining to the *Sphingidæ*; sphingoid or sphingiform.

sphingoid (sfing'goid), *a.* [< NL. *Sphinx (Sphing-)* + *-oid*.] Like a sphinx or hawk-moth; sphingine or sphingiform.

sphingure (sfing'gūr), *n.* [= F. *sphiggure*: see *Sphingurus*.] A member of the genus *Sphingurus*.

Sphingurinæ (sfing-gū-rī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sphingurus* + *-inæ*.] The American porcupines; a subfamily of *Hystricidæ*, of more or less completely arboreal habits, represented by four genera, *Sphingurus*, *Synetheres*, *Chætomys*, and *Erethizon*: so named by E. R. Alston in 1876. It corresponds to the *Synetherina* of Gervais (1852), the *Synetherinæ* of J. A. Allen (1877), and the *Cercolabinæ* (as a subfamily of *Spalacopodidæ*) of Lilljeborg (1866) and Gill (1872). See cuts under *porcupine* and *prehensile*.

sphingurine (sfing'gū-rin), *a.* Of or belonging to the *Sphingurinæ*; synetherine; cercolabine.

Sphingurus (sfing-gū'rus), *n.* [NL. (F. Cuvier, 1822, in form *Sphiggurus*), < Gr. *σφίγγειν*, throttle, strangle (see *sphinx*), + *οὐρά*, tail.] The typical genus of *Sphingurinæ*, having the tail prehensile, all four feet four-toed, and little development of spines. It is closely related to *Synetheres*; but the latter is more spiny, and has a broad, highly arched frontal region. The two genera are united by Brandt under the name *Cercolabes*. Each has several Neotropical species in Central and South America, east of the Andes, from southeastern Mexico and the West Indies to Paraguay.

sphinx (sfingks), *n.*; pl. *sphinxes*, *sphinges* (sfingk'sez, sfin'jēz). [= F. *sphinx* = Sp. *esfinge* = Pg. *esphinge* = It. *sfinge* = G. *sphinx*, < L. *sphinx*, < Gr. *σφίγξ* (*σφιγγ-*), Æolic *φίξ*, a sphinx (Theban or Egyptian: see defs. 1 and 2); supposed to mean lit. 'strangler,' the story being that the Sphinx strangled those who could not solve her riddles; < *σφίγγειν*, throttle, strangle, orig. bind, compress, fix; prob. = L. *figere*, fix (see *fix*); by some connected with L. *fascis*, a bundle: see *fascis*.]

1. [*cap.* or *l. c.*] In *Gr. myth.*, a female monster, said to have proposed a riddle to the Thebans who passed her as she sat on a rock by the roadside, and to have killed all who were not able to guess it. The riddle, according to tradition, inquired what being has successively four, two, and three feet, and is weakest when it has most feet. (Œdipus answered, Man, who creeps in infancy, afterward goes erect, and finally walks with a staff (a third foot). The Sphinx, in compliance with her own conditions, thereupon threw herself from her rock and died. In art this monster is represented with the body of a lion or a dog, winged, and the head and often the breasts of a woman.

> For valour, is not Love a Hercules? . . .
> Subtle as *Sphinx*. *Shak.*, L. L. L., iv. 3. 342.

> In the third [court] . . . are two *Sphinges* very curiously carved in brasse. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 35.

2. In *Egypt. antiq.*, a figure somewhat similar in composition to the Greek, having the body of a lion (never winged), and a male human head or an animal head. The human-headed figures have been called *androsphinxes;* those with the head of a ram, *criosphinxes;* and those with the head of a hawk, *hieracosphinxes*. Egyptian sphinxes are symbolical figures, having no connection with the Greek fable; and the Greeks probably applied the term *sphinx* to the Egyptian statues merely on account of the accidental external resemblance between them and their own conception. The Egyptian sphinxes were commonly placed in avenues leading to temples or tombs. The most celebrated example is the Great Sphinx near the great pyramids of Ghizeh, hewn out of solid granite, with the recumbent body of a lion, 146 feet long from the shoulders to the rump, and 56 feet high, and a man's head 28½ feet high from chin to crown. A small temple stood between the fore paws of this sphinx. There are also Oriental sphinxes, in general akin to the Egyptian, but more often winged than wingless. See cut under *androsphinx*.

3. In *her.*, a creature with a lion's body and a woman's head, but not necessarily like any ancient original. It is assumed to be winged; when not winged, it should be blazoned "sans wings."—4. An enigmatic or sphinx-like person; one who talks puzzlingly, or is inscrutable in disposition or character; one whom it is hard to understand.—5. In *entom.*: (*a*) A hawk-moth; a member of the genus *Sphinx* or the family *Sphingidæ*. See cuts under *hawk-moth*, *hog-caterpillar*, *Lepidoptera*, and *Philampelus*. (*b*) [*cap.*] [NL. (Linnæus, 1767).] The typical genus of the family *Sphingidæ*. At first it was coextensive with this family; later it formed a group of variable extent; now it is confined to forms having the head small, the eyes lashed, tibiæ spinose, and fore tarsi usually armed with long spines. It is a wide-spread genus; 19 species occur in America north of Mexico. The larvæ of this, as well as of other groups of the family *Sphingidæ*, have the habit of erecting the head and anterior segments, from which Linnæus derived a fanciful resemblance to the Egyptian Sphinx (whence the name).

6. The Guinea baboon, *Cynocephalus papio* or *Papio sphinx*. Also called *sphinx-baboon*.—**Abbot's sphinx**, *Thyreus abboti*, a small North American sphinx whose larva feeds on the vine.—**Achemon sphinx**, *Philampelus achemon*. See cuts of moth and larva under *Philampelus*.—**Blind-eyed sphinx**, *Paonias excæcatus*, a handsome American moth, of a general fawn color, with roseate hind wings ornamented with a blue-centered eye-spot, whose larva lives upon the apple.—**Carolina sphinx**, *Protoparce carolina*, a mottled gray and black moth whose larva is the tobacco-worm. See cut under *tobacco-worm*.—**Catalpa sphinx**, *Ceratomia catalpæ*, an American moth whose larva feeds on the catalpa.—**Clear-winged sphinx**, a moth whose wings are partly hyaline, as *Hemaris diffinis* and other members of the same genus; also, improperly, certain of the *Sesiidæ*. See cut under *raspberry-borer*.—**Death's-head sphinx**, *Acherontia atropos*. See cut under *death's-head*.—**Five-spotted sphinx**, *Protoparce celeus*, a common gray North American moth whose abdomen is marked with five orange spots on each side, and whose larva feeds upon the tomato, potato, and other solanaceous plants. See cut under *tomato-worm*.—**Morning-sphinx**, any species of the genus *Deilephila*, as *D. lineata*, the white-lined morning-sphinx, a common American moth of striking coloration, whose larva feeds on purslane.—**Satellite sphinx**. See *satellite-sphinx* (with cut).—**Walnut-sphinx**, *Cressonia juglandis*, an American moth whose larva feeds on the walnut.—**sphinx-moth** (sfingks'môth), *n.* Same as *sphinx*, 5 (*a*).

White-lined Morning-sphinx (*Deilephila lineata*), natural size, left wings omitted.

sphragide (sfraj'id), *n.* [< F. *sphragide*, < L. *sphragis*, < Gr. *σφραγίς*, a signet, a seal.] Same as *Lemnian earth* (which see, under *Lemnian*).

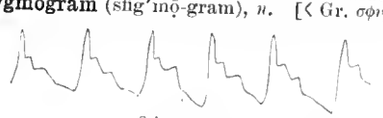
sphragistics (sfrā-jis'tiks), *n.* [< Gr. *σφραγιστικός*, of, for, or pertaining to sealing, < *σφραγίζειν*, seal, < *σφραγίς*, a seal.] The study of seals and the distinctions among them; the archæology of seals. This study is similar in its nature to numismatics, and has been of great use in the history of the middle ages, as well as in the investigation of costume, armor, etc.; it is also of value in connection with the documents to which seals are attached, as aiding in their classification and in the proof of their authenticity.

sphrigosis (sfri-gō'sis), *n.* [NL., for **sphrigesis*; < Gr. *σφριγᾶν*, be full and vigorous, + *-osis*.] Over-rankness in fruit-trees and other plants. It is a disease in which the plant tends to grow to wood or stems and leaves in place of fruit or bulb, etc., or to grow so luxuriantly that the nutritious qualities of the product are injured, as in the turnip and potato. Sphrigosis is sometimes due to over-manuring, sometimes to constitutional defect. Compare *rankness*, 4.

sphygmic (sfig'mik), *a.* [< Gr. *σφυγμικός*, pertaining to the pulse, < *σφυγμός*, the beating of the heart, the pulse: see *sphygmus*.] 1. Of or pertaining to the pulse.—2. In *zoöl.*, pulsating or pulsatile; beating with rhythmic contraction and dilatation, like a pulse; specifically, belonging to the *Sphygmica*.

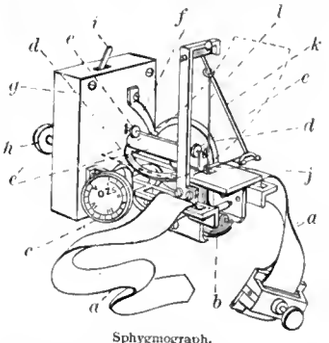
Sphygmica (sfig'mi-kạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *σφυγμικός*, pertaining to the pulse: see *sphygmic*.] A group or series of amœbiform protozoans, in which regularly contractile or sphygmic vacuoles are observed. See *Amœboidea*.

sphygmogram (sfig'mō-gram), *n.* [< Gr. *σφυγμός*, pulse, + *γράμμα*, a writing.] A tracing of the changes of tension at a point in an artery, as obtained with a sphygmograph.



Sphygmogram.

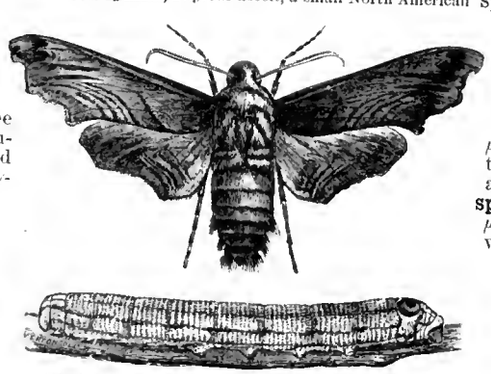
sphygmograph (sfig'mō-gráf), *n.* [< Gr. *σφυγμός*, pulse, + *γράφειν*, write.] An instrument which, when applied over an artery, traces on



Sphygmograph.

a, band by which the instrument is fastened on; *b*, spring which rests upon the artery; *c*, adjusting-screw (with graduated head) which regulates the pressure of the spring *b* according as the pulse is strong or weak; *d*, *d*, supports for paper upon which the tracing is made; *e*, feed-roller, between which and the pressure-wheels *c*, *c* the paper is carried; *f*, spring which bears on the shaft of the wheels *e*, *e* to engage the paper positively; *g*, small spring clockwork (incased) by which motion is imparted to the feed-roller *e*; *h*, milled-headed winding-key; *i*, stop-motion; *j*, tracer attached to the oscillating arm *k*, which is moved by the rod *l* that connects this arm with the spring *b*.

Sphinx.—Greek sculpture in the British Museum.



Abbot's Sphinx (*Thyreus abboti*), moth and larva, natural size.

a piece of paper moved by clockwork a curve which indicates the changes of tension of the blood within. The paper is blackened by holding it over a smoking lamp, and the tracer, moving in accordance with the pulsations of the artery, indicates the rapidity, strength, and uniformity of the beats. The tracings are preserved by a thin varnish of gum damar dissolved in benzolin.

sphygmographic (sfig-mō-graf'ik), *a.* [< *sphygmograph* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to, or registered or traced by, the sphygmograph.

sphygmography (sfig-mog'ra-fi), *n.* [As *sphygmograph* + *-y*[3].] 1. The act or art of taking pulse-tracings or sphygmograms.—2. A description of the pulse.

sphygmoid (sfig'moid), *a.* [< Gr. *σφυγμός*, pulse, + *εἶδος*, form.] Pulse-like.

sphygmology (sfig-mol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *σφυγμός*, pulse, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology.*] The sum of scientific knowledge concerning the pulse.

sphygmomanometer (sfig″mō-mā-nom'e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *σφυγμός*, pulse, + *μανός*, rare, + *μέτρον*, measure (cf. *manometer*).] An instrument for measuring the tension of the blood in an artery.

sphygmometer (sfig-mom'e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *σφυγμός*, pulse, + *μέτρον*, measure.] Same as *sphygmomanometer.*

sphygmophone (sfig'mō-fōn), *n.* [< Gr. *σφυγμός*, pulse, + *φωνή*, sound, voice.] An instrument by the aid of which each pulse-beat makes a sound. It is a combination of a kind of sphygmograph with a microphone.

sphygmoscope (sfig'mō-skōp), *n.* [< Gr. *σφυγμός*, pulse, + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] An instrument for rendering the arterial pulsations visible. One form of it works by the projection of a ray of light from a mirror which is moved by the pulsation; in another form the impact of the pulsation is received in a reservoir of liquid, which is caused by it to mount in a graduated tube. The invention of the instrument is ascribed to Galileo.

sphygmus (sfig'mus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σφυγμός*, the beating of the heart, the pulse, < *σφίζειν*, beat violently, throb.] The pulse.

sphynx, *n.* An occasional misspelling of *sphinx.*

Sphyræna (sfī-rē'nä), *n.* [NL. (Artedi, Bloch, etc.), < L. *sphyræna*, < Gr. *σφύραινα*, a sea-fish so called, a hammer-fish, < *σφῦρα*, hammer, mallet.] 1. The representative genus of *Sphyræniдæ.* It contains about 20 species of voracious pike-like fishes, of most temperate and tropical seas. *S. spet* or *S. vulgaris* is the becuna, of both coasts of the Atlantic and of the Mediterranean, the sphyræna of the ancients, about 2 feet long, of an olive color, silvery below, when young with dusky blotches. *S. argentea* of the Pacific coast, abundant from San Francisco southward, about 3 feet long, is an important food-fish. *S. picuda*, the barracuda of the West Indies, grows to be sometimes 7 or 8 or even, it is claimed, 10 feet long. See cut under *becuna.* 2. [*l. c.*] A fish of this genus.

Sphyrænidæ (sfī-ren'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bonaparte, 1831), < *Sphyræna* + *-idæ.*] A family of percesocine acanthopterygian fishes, typified by the genus *Sphyræna.* About 20 species are known, all of which are closely related, and usually referred to the single genus *Sphyræna.* They are mostly inhabitants of the tropical seas; but a few advance northward and southward into cooler waters, as along the United States coast to New England. They are voracious and savage, and the larger ones are much dreaded. See cut under *becuna.* Also *Sphyrænoidei.*

sphyrænine (sfī-rē'nin), *a.* [< *Sphyræna* + *-ine*[1].] Same as *sphyrænoid.*

sphyrænoid (sfī-rē'noid), *a.* [< *Sphyræna* + *-oid.*] Of or pertaining to the *Sphyrænidæ.*

Sphyrna (sfėr'nä), *n.* [NL. (Rafinesque, 1815), an error for **Sphyra*, < Gr. *σῦρα*, a hammer.] A genus of hammer-headed sharks, giving name to the family *Sphyrnidæ.* It contains those in which the head is most hammer-like, and grooves extend from the nostrils to the front. *S. tiburo*, the bonnet-shark, is now placed in another genus (*Reniceps*). *Zygæna* is an exact synonym of *Sphyrna*, but is preoccupied in entomology. Also called *Cestracion* (after Klein). See cut under *hammerhead.*

Sphyrnidæ (sfėr'ni-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sphyrna* + *-idæ.*] A family of anarthrous selachians; the hammer-headed sharks, having an extraordinary conformation of the head. There are 3 genera and 5 or 6 species, found in most seas. The body usually has the common shark-like form; but the head is expanded laterally into a kidney-like shape, or arched like a hammer-head. The eyes are upon the sides of the expanded head, and the nostrils are on the front edge. The fins are like those of ordinary sharks. See cuts under *hammerhead* and *shark.* Also called *Zygænidæ.*

sphyrnine (sfėr'nin), *a.* [< *Sphyrna* + *-ine*[1].] Of the character or appearance of a hammer-headed shark; belonging to the *Sphyrnidæ;* zygænine.

Sphyropicus (sfī-rō-pī'kus), *n.* [NL. (orig. *Sphyrapicus*, S. F. Baird, 1858), < Gr. *σφῦρα*, a hammer, + L. *picus*, a woodpecker.] A remarkable genus of *Picidæ*, having the tongue obtuse, brushy, and scarcely extensile, owing to the shortness of the hyoid bones, whose horns do not curl up over the hindhead; the sapsuckers, or sapsucking woodpeckers. There are several species, all American, feeding upon soft fruits and sapwood, as well as upon insects. The common yellow-bellied woodpecker of the United States is *S. varius*, of which a variety, *S. nuchalis*, is found in the west, and another, *S. ruber*, has the whole head, neck, and breast carmine-red. A very distinct species is *S. thyroideus* of the western United States, notable for the great difference between the sexes, which long caused them to be regarded as different species, and even placed in different genera. The condition of the hyoid apparatus in this genus is unique, though an approach to it is seen in the genus *Xenopicus.* See cut under *sapsucker.*

spial† (spī'al), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *spyal, spyall;* by aphæresis from *espial:* see *espial*, and cf. *spion, spy.*] 1. Close or secret watch; espial.

> I have those eyes and ears shall still keep guard
> And *spial* on thee. *B. Jonson*, Catiline, iv. 2.

2. A spy; a watcher; a scout.

> Secretaries and *spials* of princes and states bring in bills for intelligence. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii.

spiauterite (spi-â'tėr-īt), *n.* [< G. *spiauter*, spelter (see *spelter*), + *-ite*[2].] Same as *wurtzite.*

spica (spī'kä), *n.* [< L. *spica*, a point, spike, ear of grain: see *spike*[1].] 1. In *bot.*, a spike.—2. In *surg.*, a spiral bandage with reversed turns: so named because it was thought to resemble a spike of barley.—3. In *ornith.*, a spur; a calcar.—4. [*cap.*] In *astron.*, a very white star of magnitude 1.2, the sixteenth in order of brightness in the heavens, *a* Virginis, situated on the left hand of the Virgin.—**Spica celtica**, an old name of *Valeriana Celtica.*—**Spica nardi.** Same as *spikenard.*

spical (spī'kal), *a.* [< NL. **spicalis*, < L. *spica*, a spike: see *spike*[1].] Same as *spicate:* as, the *spical* palpi of a dipterous insect.

Spicatæ (spī-kā'tē), *n. pl.* [NL., fem. pl. of L. *spicatus*, spiked: see *spicate.*] A section of pennatuloid polyps, distinguished by a bilateral arrangement of the polyps on the rachis, which is elongate, cylindrical, and destitute of pinnules.

spicate (spī'kāt), *a.* [< L. *spicatus*, spiked, pp. of *spicare*, furnish with spikes, < *spica*, a spike: see *spike*[1].] 1. In *bot.*, having the form of a spike; arranged or disposed in spikes.—2. In *ornith.*, spurred; calcarate; spiciferous.

spicated (spī'kā-ted), *a.* [< *spicate* + *-ed*[2].] In *bot.*, same as *spicate.*

spicateous (spī-kā'tē-us), *a.* [Irreg. < *spicate* + *-eous.*] In *zoöl.*, spicate; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Spicatæ.*

spicatum (spī-kā'tum), *n.* [L., sc. *opus*, lit. 'spicate work': see *spicate.*] In *anc. masonry*, herring-bone work: so called from the resemblance of the position of the blocks of any two contiguous courses to that of the grains in an ear of wheat.

spiccato (spik-kä'tō), *a.* [It., pp. of *spiccare*, detach, divide.] In *music*, same as *picchetato.*

spice[1] (spīs), *n.* [< ME. *spice, spyce, spyse, spece*, species, kind, spice (Icel. *spiz*, spices, < E.), < OF. *espice, espece*, kind, spice, F. *épice*, spice, *espèce*, kind, species, *espèces*, pl., specie, = Pr. *especia, especi* = Sp. *especia*, spice, *especie*, species, = Pg. *especia*, spice, *especie*, species, specie, = It. *spezie*, species, kind, pl. spices, drugs, < L. *species*, look, appearance, kind, species, etc., LL. also spices, drugs, etc. (ML. *espiciæ*, after Rom.): see *species.* Doublet of *species* and *specie.*] 1†. Kind; sort; variety; species.

> The *spices* of penance ben three. *Chaucer*, Parson's Tale.
>
> Justice, all though it be but one . . . vertue, yet is it described in two kyndes or *spices.*
> *Sir T. Elyot*, The Governour, iii. 1.
>
> The very calling it a Bartholomew pig, and to eat it so, is a *spice* of idolatry. *B. Jonson*, Bartholomew Fair, i. 1.

2†. Kind of thing; anything of the kind or class before indicated; such sort: used demonstratively or indefinitely.

> Chydynge comys of hert hy,
> And grett pride and velany,
> And other *spice* that mekylle derea.
> *R. de Brunne*, MS. Bowes, p. 31. (*Halliwell.*)
>
> At that toucheth dedly synne
> In any *spyce* that we falle ynne.
> *MS. Harl.* 1701, f. 1. (*Halliwell.*
>
> For trewthe telleth that loue is triacle of heuene;
> May no synne be on him aene that vaeth that *spise.*
> *Piers Plowman* (B), i. 147.

3†. An exemplification of the kind of thing mentioned; specimen; sample; instance; piece.

> Whanne he seeth the lepre in the skynne, and the heeris chaungid into whijt colour, and thilk *spice* of lepre lower than the skynne and that other fleah, a plaage of lepre it is. *Wyclif*, Lev. xiii. 3.

He hath *spices* of them all, not all. *Shak.*, Cor., iv. 7. 46.

4. A characteristic touch or taste; a modicum, smack, or flavoring, as of something piquant or exciting to the mind: as, a *spice* of roguery or of adventure. [In this sense now regarded as a figurative use of def. 5; compare *sauce* in a similar figurative use.]

> I think I may pronounce of them, as I heard good Senecio, with a *spice* of the wit of the last age, say, viz., "That a merry fellow is the saddest fellow in the world."
> *Steele*, Tatler, No. 45.
>
> The world loves a *spice* of wickedness.
> *Longfellow*, Hyperion, i. 7.

5. A substance aromatic or pungent to the taste, or to both taste and smell; a drug; a savory or piquant condiment or eatable; a relish. The word in this sense formerly had a much wider range than at present (def. 6); it is still used in northern England as including sweetmeats, gingerbread, cake, and any kind of dried fruit.

> "Hastow auȝte in thi purs, any hote *spices?*"
> "I haue peper and piones [peony-seeds]," quod she, "and a pounde of garlike,
> A ferthyngworth of fenel-seed for fastyngdayes."
> *Piers Plowman* (B), v. 311.

Now, specifically—6. One of a class of aromatic vegetable condiments used for the seasoning of food, commonly in a pulverized state, as pepper, allspice, nutmeg, ginger, cinnamon, and cloves; collectively, such substances as a class: as, the trade in *spices* or *spice.*

> So was her love diffused; but, like to some odorous *spices,*
> Suffered no waste nor loss, though filling the air with aroma. *Longfellow*, Evangeline, ii. 5.

7. A piquant odor or odorous substance, especially of vegetable origin; a spicy smell. [Poetical.]

> The woodbine *spices* are wafted abroad,
> And the musk of the rose is blown.
> *Tennyson*, Maud, xxii.

8. Figuratively, a piquant concomitant; an engaging accompaniment or incident; an attractive or enjoyable variation.

> Is not birth, . . . youth, liberality, and such like, the *spice* and salt that season a man?
> *Shak.*, T. and C., i. 2. 277.
>
> Variety's the very *spice* of life,
> That gives it all its flavour.
> *Cowper*, Task, ii. 606.

Madagascar spice, the clove-nutmeg. See *Ravensara.* —**Spice plaster.** See *plaster.*—**Syn. 4.** Relish, savor, dash.

spice[1] (spīs), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *spiced*, ppr. *spicing.* [< ME. *spice*, < OF. *espicer*, F. *épicer* = Sp. *especiar*, spice; from the noun.] 1. To prepare with a condiment or seasoning, especially of something aromatic or piquant; season or temper with a spice or spices: as, highly *spiced* food; to *spice* wine.

> Shulde no curyous clothe comen on hys rugge,
> Ne no mete in his mouth that maister lohan *spiced.*
> *Piers Plowman* (B), xix. 282.

2. To vary or diversify, as speech, with words or matter of a different kind or tenor; interlard; make spicy, piquant, or entertaining: as, to *spice* one's talk with oaths, quips, or scandal: to *spice* a sermon with anecdotes.

spice[2] (spīs), *n.* [Perhaps a var. of *spike*[1].] A small stick. [Prov. Eng.]

spice-apple (spīs'ap″l), *n.* An aromatic variety of the common apple.

spiceberry (spīs'ber″i), *n.*; pl. *spiceberries* (-iz). The checkerberry or wintergreen, *Gaultheria procumbens.*

spice-box (spīs'boks), *n.* 1. A box to keep spices in; specifically, a cylindrical box inclosing a number of smaller boxes to contain the different kinds of spice used in cooking.—2. In *decorative art*, a cylindrical box, low in proportion to its diameter, and having a lid; especially, such a box of Indian or other Oriental work. Spice-boxes are usually of metal, often of gold or silver, and decorated with damascening or otherwise.

> Small boxes of very graceful form, covered with the most delicate tracery, and known to Europeans as *spice-boxes.* *G. C. M. Birdwood*, Indian Arts, I. 160.

spice-bush (spīs'bůsh), *n.* A North American shrub, *Lindera Benzoin*, the bark and leaves of which have a spicy odor, bearing small yellow flowers very early in the spring and oval scarlet berries in late summer. See *Lindera* and *fever-bush.* Also *spicewood.*

spice-cake (spīs'kāk), *n.* A cake flavored with a spice of some kind, as ginger, nutmeg, or cinnamon.

> She 's gi'en him to eat the good *spice-cake,*
> She 's gi'en him to drink the blood-red wine.
> *Young Beichan and Susie Pye* (Child's Ballads, IV. 5).
>
> A *spice-cake*, which followed by way of dessert, vanished like a vision. *Charlotte Brontë*, Shirley, i.

spiced (spīst), *p. a.* [< ME. *spiced*; < *spice*[1] + *-ed*[2].] 1. Impregnated with an aromatic odor; spicy to the smell; spice-laden.

In the *spiced* Indian air, by night,
Full often hath she gossip'd by my side.
Shak., M. N. D., ii. 1. 124.

Spiced carnations of rose and garnet crowned their bed in July and August.
R. T. Cooke, Somebody's Neighbors, p. 39.

2†. Particular as to detail; over-nice in matters of conscience or the like; scrupulous; squeamish.

Ye sholde been al pacient and meke,
And han a sweete, *spiced* conscience,
Sith ye so preche of Jobes pacience.
Chaucer, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 435.

Take it; 'tis yours;
Be not so *spiced*; 'tis good gold,
And goodness is no gall to the conscience.
Fletcher, Mad Lover, iii. 1.

spiceful (spīs'fůl), *a.* [< *spice*[1] + *-ful.*] Spice-laden; spicy; aromatic.

The scorching sky
Doth singe the sandy wilds of *spiceful* Barbary.
Drayton, Polyolbion, v. 312.

spice-mill (spīs'mil), *n.* A small hand-mill for grinding spice, etc.: sometimes mounted ornamentally for use on tables.

spice-nut (spīs'nut), *n.* A gingerbread-nut.

spice-plate† (spīs'plāt), *n.* A particular kind of plate or small dish formerly used for holding spice to be served with wine.

Item, ij. *spiceplates*, weiyng both liij[xx] xij. unces.
Paston Letters, I. 474.

The spice for this mixture [hypocras] was served often separately, in what they called a *spice-plate*.
T. Warton, Hist. Eng. Poetry (ed. 1871), III. 277, note.

spicer (spī'sėr), *n.* [< ME. *spicer, spycer, spycere, spysere*, < OF. *espicier*, F. *épicier* = Pr. *espessier* = Sp. *especiero* = Pg. *especieiro*, < ML. *speciarius*, a dealer in spices or groceries, < LL. *species*, spice: see *spice*[1], *n.*] 1†. A dealer in spices, in the widest sense; a grocer; an apothecary.

Spiceres spoke with hym to spien here ware,
For he couth of here craft and knewe many gommes.
Piers Plowman (B), ii. 225.

2. One who seasons with spice.

spicery (spī'sėr-i), *n.* [< ME. *spicerye, spicerie* = D. *specerij* = G. *spezerei* = Sw. Dan. *speceri*, < OF. *spicerie, espicerie*, F. *épicerie* = Pr. Pg. *especiaria* = Sp. *especieria* = It. *spezieria*, < ML. *speciaria*, spices, < LL. *species*, spice: see *spice*[1], *n.*] 1. Spices collectively.

Ne how the fyr was couched first with stree [straw], . . .
And thanne with greene woode and *spicerie*.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 2077.

And eke the fayrest Alma mett him there,
With balme, and wine, and costly *spicery*,
To comfort him in his infirmity.
Spenser, F. Q., II. xi. 49.

2†. A spicy substance; something used as a spice.

For (ahlas my goode Lorde), were not the cordial of these two pretious *Spiceries*, the corrosyue of care would quickely confounde me.
Gascoigne, Steele Glas (ed. Arber), Ep. Ded., p. 43.

3. A repository of spices; a grocery or buttery; a store of kitchen supplies in general.

Furst speke with the pantere or officere of the *spicery*,
For frutes a-fore mete to ete them fastyngely.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 162.

He had in the hall-kitchen . . . a clerk of his *spicery*.
G. Cavendish, Cardinal Wolsey, I. 34.

4. A spicy quality or effect; an aromatic effluence; spiciness.

My taste by her sweet lips drawn with delight,
My smelling won with her breath's *spicery*.
Drayton, Idea, xxix., To the Senses.

The affluence of his [Emerson's] illustrations diffuses a flavor of oriental *spicery* over his pages.
G. Ripley, in Frothingham, p. 266.

spice-shop (spīs'shop), *n.* [< ME. *spice schope*; < *spice* + *shop.*] A shop for the sale of aromatic substances; formerly, a grocery or an apothecary's shop.

A Spycere schoppe (a *Spice schope* . . .), apotheca vel ipotheca.
Cath. Ang., p. 355.

spice-tree (spīs'trē), *n.* An evergreen tree, *Umbellularia Californica*, of the Pacific United States, variously known as *mountain-laurel, California laurel, olive*, or *bay-tree*, and *cajeput*. Northward it grows from 70 to 90 feet high, and affords a hard strong wood susceptible of a beautiful polish; this is used for some ship building purposes, and is the finest cabinet-wood of its region. The leaves are exceedingly acrid, exhaling, when bruised, a pungent effluvium which excites sneezing.

spicewood (spīs'wůd), *n.* Same as *spice-bush*.

spiciferous (spī-sif'ę-rus), *a.* [< L. *spicifer*, ear-bearing, < *spica*, a spike, ear, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] 1. In *bot.*, bearing or producing spikes; spicate; eared. — 2. In *ornith.*, spurred; having spurs or calcars, as a fowl.

spiciform (spī'si-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *spica*, a point, spike, ear, + *forma*, form.] Having the form of a spica or spike.

spicily (spī'si-li), *adv.* In a spicy manner; pungently; with a spicy flavor.

spiciness (spī'si-nes), *n.* The quality of being racy, piquant, or spicy, in any sense.

Delighted with the *spiciness* of this beautiful young woman.
The Century, XXVI. 870.

spick[1]†, *n.* [An obs. or dial. form of *spike*[1]; cf. *pick*[1] as related to *pike*[1].] A spike; a tenter.
Florio.

spick[2] (spik), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A titmouse. —**Blue spick**, the blue titmouse, *Parus cæruleus*.

spick[3] (spik), *n.* See *spick-and-span-new*.

spick-and-span (spik'and-span'), *a.* [Shortened from *spick-and-span-new*.] Same as *spick-and-span-new*.

From our poetic store-house we produce
A couple [of similes] *spick and span*, for present use.
Garrick, quoted in W. Cooke's Memoirs of S. Foote, I. 107.

The Dutch Beer will not endure over him . . . a *spick-and-span* Dutch Africander from the Cape Colony.
Trollope, South Africa, II. vi.

Beside my hotel rose a big *spick-and-span* church.
H. James, Jr., Little Tour, p. 178.

spick-and-span-new (spik'and-span'nū'), *a.* [Also *spick-span-new*; lit. 'new as a spike and chip': an emphatic form of *span-new*: see *spike*[1], *spoon*[1], *new*, and cf. *span-new, spick-span-new*. Cf. also the equiv. D. *spik-splinter-nieuw*, 'spick-splinter-new,' Dan. *splinter-ny*, Sw. *splitter-ny*, 'splinter-new,' Sw. dial. *till splint och span ny*, 'splint-and-span-new,' G. *spalt-neu*, 'splinter-new,' etc., E. *brand-new*, etc. A compound of four independent elements, like this, is very rare in E.; the lit. meaning of the nouns *spick* and *span* is not now recognized, but the words *spick and span* are taken together adverbially, qualifying *new*, with which they form a compound. By omission of *new*, the phrase *spick-and-span* is sometimes used with an attributive force.] New and fresh; span-new; brand-new.

'Tis a fashion of the newest edition, *spick and span new*, without example.
Ford, Lover's Melancholy, ii. 1.

Among other Things, Black-Friars will entertain you with a Play *spick and span new*, and the Cockpit with another.
Howell, Letters, I. iv. 2.

spicket† (spik'et), *n.* An obsolete form of *spigot*.

spicknel, spignel (spik'nel, spig'nel), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *spicknell, spignell, speknel, spikenel*; said to be a corruption of *spike-nail*, and to be so called in allusion to the shape of its long capillary leaves.] The baldmoney, *Meum athamanticum*; also, any plant of the related genus *Athamanta*, which has similar graceful finely dissected foliage.

spick-span-new (spik'span-nū'), *a.* Same as *spick-and-span-new*.

Look at the cloäths on 'er back, thebbe ammost *spick-span-new*.
Tennyson, Northern Cobbler.

spicose (spī'kōs), *a.* [< NL. *spicosus*: see *spicous.*] In *bot.*, same as *spicous*.

spicosity (spī-kos'i-ti), *n.* [< *spicose* + *-ity.*] In *bot.*, the state or condition of being spicous or eared.

spicous (spī'kus), *a.* [Also *spicose*; < NL. *spicosus*, < L. *spica*, a spike, ear: see *spike*[1].] In *bot.*, having spikes or ears; spiked or eared like corn.

spicula[1] (spik'ū-lă), *n.*; pl. *spiculæ* (-lē). [NL.: see *spicule.*] 1. In *bot.*, a diminutive or secondary spike; a spikelet. — 2. A small splinter-like body; a spicule. — 3. In *zoöl.*, a spicule or spiculum. [Rare.]

spicula[2], *n.* Plural of *spiculum*.

spicular (spik'ū-lăr), *a.* [< *spicule* + *-ar*[3].] In *zoöl.*: (*a*) Having the form or character of a spicule; resembling a spicule; dart-like; spiculiform; spiculate. (*b*) Containing or composed of spicules; spiculous; spiculiferous or spiculigenous: as, a *spicular* integument; the *spicular* skeleton of a sponge or radiolarian. — **Spicular notation**, a notation for logic, invented by Augustus De Morgan (though the name was given by Sir William Hamilton), in which great use is made of marks of parenthesis. The significations of the principal signs are as follows:

X))Y All Xs are Ys.
X).(Y No Xs are Ys.
X(.)Y Everything is either X or Y.
X((Y Some Xs compose all the Ys.
X(.(Y Some Xs are not Ys.
X()Y Some Xs are Ys.
X)(Y Some things are neither X nor Y.
X).)Y None of the Xs are certain of the Ys.

spiculate (spik'ū-lāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *spiculated*, ppr. *spiculating*. [< L. *spiculatus*, pp. of *spiculare*, sharpen, < *spiculum*, dim. of *spicum*, a point: see *spike*[1].] To sharpen to a point.

Extend a rail of elm, securely arm'd
With *spiculated* paling.
W. Mason, English Garden, ii.

spiculate (spik'ū-lāt), *a.* [< L. *spiculatus*, pp.: see the verb.] 1. In *zoöl.*, sharp-pointed; spicate. — 2. Covered with or divided into fine points. Specifically, in *bot.*: (*a*) Covered with pointed fleshy appendages, as a surface. (*b*) Noting a spike composed of several spikelets crowded together.

spicule (spik'ūl), *n.* [< L. *spiculum*, NL. also *spicula*, f., a little sharp point, dim. of *spicum, spica*, a point, spike: see *spike*[1].] 1. A fine-pointed body resembling a needle: as, ice-*spicules*. — 2. In *bot.*: (*a*) A spikelet. (*b*) One of the small projections or points on the basidia of hymenomycetous fungi which bear the spores. There are usually four to each basidium. See *sterigma*. — 3. In *zoöl.*, a hard, sharp body like a little spike, straight or curved, rod-like, or branched, or diversiform; a spiculum; a sclere: variously applied, without special reference to size or shape. Specifically — (*a*) One of the skeletal elements, scleres, or spicula of the pretozoans, as radiolarians, either

Sphærozoum punctatum.
A, natural size; *B*, two of the sacs with colored vesicles and spicules which lie in the investing protoplasm, magnified.

calcareous or silicious, coherent or detached. See cuts under *Radiolaria* and *Sphærozoum*. (*b*) One of the spines of echinoderms, sometimes of great size, and bristling over the surface of the test, as in sea-urchins or small, and embedded in the integument, as in holothurians; sometimes of singular shape, like wheels, anchors, etc. See cuts under *ancora*[1], *Echinometra, Echinus*, and *Spatangus*. (*c*) In sponges, a spiculum; one of the hard calcareous or silicious bodies, of whatever shape, which enter into the composition of the skeleton; a mineral sclere: a sponge-spicule (which see). Some sponges mostly consist of spicules, as that figured under *Euplectella*. (*d*) In some worms and mollusks, a dart-like organ constituting a kind of penis; a spiculum (which see). (*e*) In *entom.*: (1) A minute spine or spinous process. (2) The piercing ovipositor of any insect; especially, the lancet-like portion of the sting of a parasitic hymenopter. See *Spiculifera*.

spicule-sheath (spik'ūl-shēth), *n.* A thin layer of organic substance forming the sheath or investment of a sponge-spicule.

Spiculifera (spik-ū-lif'ę-rą), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *spiculiferous.*] In Westwood's classification of insects, a division of *Hymenoptera*, in which the abdomen is, in the female, armed with a long plurivalve ovipositor, and the larvæ are footless. It contains the ichneumons (including braconids), the evaniids, the proctetrypids, the chalcids, and the cynipids or gall-flies. It thus corresponds to the *Pupivora* of Latreille, except in excluding the *Chrysididæ* as *Tubulifera*.

spiculiferous (spik-ū-lif'ę-rus), *a.* [< L. *spiculum*, a spicule, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] In *zoöl.*, having a spiculum or spicula; spicular or spiculous; specifically, in *entom.*, having a piercing ovipositor; of or pertaining to the *Spiculifera*. Also *spiculigerous*.

spiculiform (spik'ū-li-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *spiculum*, a spicule, + *forma*, form.] In *bot.* and *zoöl.*, having the form of a spicule; being of the nature of a spicule.

spiculigenous (spik-ū-lij'e-nus), *a.* [< L. *spiculum*, a spicule, + *-genus*, producing: see *-genous.*] Producing spicules; giving origin to spicules; spiculiferous: as, the *spiculigenous* tissue of a sponge.

spiculigerous (spik-ū-lij'ę-rus), *a.* [< L *spiculum*, a spicule, + *gerere*, carry.] Same as *spiculiferous*.

spiculose (spik'ū-lōs), *a.* [< NL. *spiculosus*: see *spiculous.*] Same as *spiculous*.

spiculous (spik'ū-lus), *a.* [Also *spiculose*; < NL. *spiculosus*, < L. *spiculum*, a spicule: see *spicule.*] Having spicules; spinulose; spiculose or spiculiferous.

spiculum (spik'ū-lum), *n.*; pl. *spicula* (-lą). [NL., < L. *spiculum*, a little sharp point: see *spicule.*] In *zoöl.*, a spicula or spicule. Specifically — (*a*) In some worms, a chitinous rod developed in the cloaca as a copulatory organ; a kind of penis. (*b*) In some mollusks, as snails, the love-dart, a kind of penis, more fully called *spiculum amoris*. (*c*) In insects, the piercing non-poisoneus ovipositor of the *Spiculifera*.

spicy (spī'si), *a.* [< *spice*[1] + *-y*[1].] 1. Producing spice; abounding with spices.

As . . . off at sea north-east winds blow
Sabæan odours from the *spicy* shore
Of Araby the blest'd.
Milton, P. L., iv. 162.

2. Having the qualities of spice; flavored with spice; fragrant; aromatic: as, *spicy* plants.

The *spicy* nut-brown ale. *Milton*, L'Allegro, l. 100.

Under southern skies exalt their sails,
Led by new stars, and borne by *spicy* gales!
Pope, Windsor Forest, l. 392.

3. Highly flavored; pungent; keen; pointed; racy: as, a *spicy* letter or debate. [Colloq.]

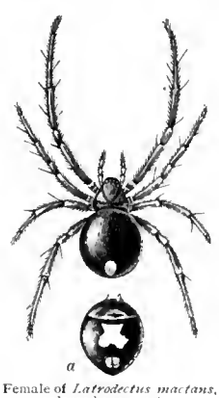
Your hint about letter-writing for the papers is not a bad one. . . . A political surmise, a *spicy* bit of scandal, a sensation trial, wound up with a few moral reflections upon how much better we do the same sort of thing at home. *Lever*, A Rent in a Cloud, p. 58.

4. Stylish; showy; smart in appearance: as, a *spicy* garment; to look *spicy*. [Slang.]

"Bless'd if there isn't Snipe dismounting at the gate!" he exclaimed joyfully; "there's a drummer holding his nag. What a *spicy* chestnut it is!"
Whyte Melville, White Rose, I. xlii.

=**Syn.** 3. *Racy*, *Spicy*. See *racy*.

spider (spī′dėr), *n.* [An altered form of **spither*, < ME. *spither*, dat. *spithre*, < AS. **spīther*, orig. **spinther*, with formative *-ther* of the agent, < *spinnan*, spin: see *spin*. Cf. *spinner*[1], a spider; D. *spin* = OHG. *spinnā*, MHG. G. *spinne*, a spider, lit. 'spinner.' For other E. names, see *attercop*, *cop*[2], *tob*[1], *lop*[3].] 1. An arthropod of the order *Araneæ*, *Araneina*, or *Araneida* (the old Linnean genus *Aranea*), of the class *Arachnida*, of which there are many families, hundreds of genera, and thousands of species, found all over the world. Though popularly considered insects, spiders are not true *Insecta*, since they have eight instead of only six legs, normally seven-jointed, and no wings are developed. They are dimerosomatous — that is, have the body divided into two principal regions, the cephalothorax, or head and chest together, and the abdomen, which is generally tumid or globose, whence the name *Sphærogastra*. No antennæ are developed as such, but there are raptorial organs called *falces*, which are subchelate — that is, have a distal joint folding down on the next like the blade of a pocket-knife. (See cut under *falx*.) In those species which are poisonous the falces are traversed by the duct of a venom-gland. Some spiders are by far the most venomous animals in existence in proportion to their size: that the bite of a spider can be fatal to man (and there are authentic instances of this) implies a venom vastly more powerful than that of the most poisonous snakes. (See *katipo* and *Latrodectus*.) Spiders breathe by means of pulmonary sacs, or lung-sacs, nearly always in connection with tracheæ or spiracles, whence they are called *pulmotracheal;* these sacs are two or four in number, whence a division of spiders into dipneumonous and tetrapneumonous aranеids. (See *Dipneumones*, 2, *Tetrapneumones*.) Most spiders belong to the former division. They have usually eight eyes, sometimes six, rarely four, in one genus (*Nops*) only two. The abdomen is always distinct, ordinarily globose, never segmented, and provided with two or more pairs of spinnerets. (See cut under *arachnidium*.) The characteristic habit of spiders is to spin webs to catch their prey, or to make a nest for themselves, or for both these purposes. Cobweb is a fine silky substance secreted by the arachnidium, or arachnidial glands, and conducted by ducts to the several, usually six, arachnidial mammillæ, which open on papillæ at or near the end of the abdomen, and through which the viscid material is spun out in fine gossamer threads. Gossamer or spider-silk serves not only to construct the webs, but also to let the spider drop speedily from one place to another, to throw a "flying bridge" across an interval, or even to enable some species to "fly" — that is, be buoyed up in the air and wafted a great distance. It has occasionally been woven artificially into a textile fabric, and is a well-known domestic application for stanching blood. (See cut under *silk-spider*.) Some spiders are sedentary, others vagabond; the former are called *orbitelarian*, *retitelarian*, *tubitelarian*, etc., according to the character of their webs. Spiders move by running in various directions, or by leaping; whence the vagabond species have been described as *rectigrade*, *laterigrade*, *citigrade*, *saltigrade*, etc. They lay numerous eggs, usually inclosed in a case or cocoon. The male is commonly much smaller than the female, and in impregnating the female runs great risk of being devoured. The difference in size is as if the human female should be some 60 or 70 feet tall. (See cut under *silk-spider*.) Spiders are carnivorous and highly predatory. Some of the largest kinds are able to kill small birds, whence the name *bird-spiders* of some of the great hairy mygalids. (See cut under *bird-spider*.) A few are aquatic, as the water-spiders of the genus *Argyroneta* (which see, with cut). Wolf-spiders or tarantulas belong to the family *Lycosidæ;* but the name *tarantula* is more frequently applied to the *Mygalidæ* (or *Theraphosidæ*). The common garden-spider or diadem-spider of Europe is *Epeira diademata;* that of the United States is *E. cophinaria* (or *riparia*). See *Araneida*, and cuts under *chelicera*, *cross-spider*, *pulmonary*, and *tarantula*.



a

Female of *Latrodectus mactans*, enlarged one quarter.
a, under side of abdomen.

My brain, more busy than the labouring *spider*,
Weaves tedious snares to trap mine enemies.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii. 1. 339.

2. Some other arachnidan, resembling or mistaken for a spider; a spider-mite. See *red-spider*.—3. A spider-crab; a sea-spider.—4. A cooking-utensil having legs or feet to keep it from contact with the coals: named from a fancied resemblance to the insect—the ordinary frying-pan is, however, sometimes erroneously termed a *spider*. (*a*) A kind of deep frying-pan, commonly with three feet.

Some people like the sound of bubbling in a boiling pot, or the fizzing of a frying-*spider*.
C. D. Warner, Backlog Studies, p. 10.

Hash was warmed up in the *spider*.
J. T. Trowbridge, Coupon Bonds, p. 113.

(*b*) A trivet; a low tripod used to support a dish, or the like, in front of a fire.

5. In *mach.*: (*a*) A skeleton of radiating spokes, as a rag-wheel. (*b*) The internal frame or skeleton of a gear-wheel, for instance, on which a cogged rim may be bolted, shrunk, or cast. (*c*) The solid interior part of a piston, to which the packing is attached, and to whose axis the piston-rod is secured. *E. H. Knight.*—6. *Naut.*, an iron outrigger to keep a block clear of the ship's side.—**Geometrical spider.** See *geometric*.—**Grass-spider,** one of many different spiders, as species of *Agalena*, which spin webs on the grass, such as may be seen spangled with dew in the morning in meadows.—**Round-web spider,** one of many orbitelarian spiders, as species of *Epeira* (see, also, cut under *cross-spider*).—**Spider couching.** See *couching*[1], 5.—**Trap-door spider.** See *Cteniza*, *Mygalidæ*, *trap-door*, and cut under *Araneida*. (See also *bird-spider*, *crab-spider*, *diving-spider*, *garden-spider*, *house-spider*, *jumping-spider*, *sea-spider*, *silk-spider*, *water-spider*, *wolf-spider*.)

spider-ant (spī′dėr-ant), *n.* A solitary ant of the family *Mutillidæ:* so called from the spider-like aspect of the females.

spider-band (spī′dėr-band), *n.* *Naut.*, an iron hoop round a mast to which the lower ends of the futtock-shrouds are secured; also, a hoop round a mast provided with belaying-pins. See cut under *futtock-shrouds*.

spider-bug (spī′dėr-bug), *n.* A long-legged heteropterous insect of the family *Emesidæ*, *Emesa longipes*, somewhat resembling a spider. See cut under *stick-bug*. [U. S.]

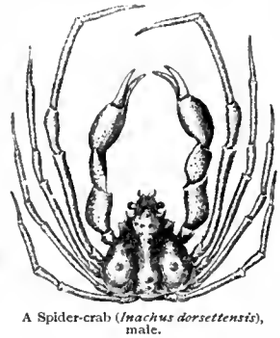
spider-catcher (spī′dėr-kach″ėr), *n.* A bird that catches spiders. Specifically—(*a*) The wall-creeper, *Tichodroma muraria*. See cut under *Tichodroma*. (*b*) *pl.* The genus *Arachnothera* in a broad sense, numerous species of which inhabit the Indo-Malayan region. They are small creeper-like birds with long bills, and belong to the family *Nectariniidæ*. Also called *spider-eaters* and *spider-hunters*.

Spider-catcher (*Arachnothera magna*).

spider-cells (spī′dėr-selz), *n. pl.* Neuroglia cells.

spider-cot (spī′dėr-kot), *n.* Same as *spider-web*.

spider-crab (spī′dėr-krab), *n.* A spider-like crab, or sea-spider, with long slender legs and comparatively small triangular body. The name is given to many such crabs, of different families, but especially to the maioids, or crabs of the family *Maiidæ*, such as *Maia squinado*, the common spinous spider-crab of Great Britain, and species of *Libinia*, *Inachus*, etc. The giant Japanese spider-crab, *Macrochira kaempferi*, is the largest crustacean. See cuts under *Leptopodia*, *Lithodes*, *Maia*, and *Oxyrhyncha*.



A Spider-crab (*Inachus dorsettensis*), male.

spider-diver (spī′dėr-dī″vėr), *n.* The little grebe, or dabchick. [Local, British.]

spider-eater (spī′dėr-ē″tėr), *n.* Same as *spider-catcher* (*b*).

I obtained an interesting bird, a green species of *Spider-eater*. *H. O. Forbes*, Eastern Archipelago, p. 233.

spidered (spī′dėrd), *a.* [< *spider* + *-ed*[2].] Infested with spiders; cobwebbed. [Rare.]

Content can visit the poor *spidered* room.
Wolcot (Peter Pindar), p. 39. (*Davies.*)

spider-flower (spī′dėr-flou″ėr), *n.* 1. A plant of the former genus *Lasiandra* of the *Melastomaceæ*, now included in *Tibouchina*. The species are elegant hothouse shrubs from Brazil, bearing large purple flowers.—2. A plant of the genus *Cleome*, especially *C. spinosa* (*C. pungens*), a native of tropical America, escaped from gardens in the southern United States. The stipules are spinous, the flowers large, rose-purple to white, with long stamens and style, suggesting the name. See cut under *Cleome*.

spider-fly (spī′dėr-flī), *n.* A parasitic pupiparous dipterous insect, as a bee-louse, bat-louse, bird-louse, bat-fly, sheep-tick, etc. They are of three families, *Braulidæ*, *Nycteribiidæ*, and *Hippoboscidæ*. Some of them, especially the wingless forms, as *Nycteribia*, closely resemble spiders in superficial appearance. See cut under *sheep-tick*.

spider-helmet (spī′dėr-hel″met), *n.* A name given to the skeleton head-pieces sometimes worn. See *secret*, *n.*, 9.

spider-hunter (spī′dėr-hun″tėr), *n.* Same as *spider-catcher* (*b*).

spider-legs (spī′dėr-legz), *n. pl.* In *gilding*, irregular fractures sometimes occurring when gold-leaf is fitted over a molding having deep depressions.

spider-line (spī′dėr-līn), *n.* One of the threads of a spider's web substituted for wires in micrometer-scales intended for delicate astronomical observations.

The transit of the star is observed over *spider lines* stretched in the field, while a second observer reads the altitude of this star from the divided circle.
The Century, XXXVI. 608.

spider-mite (spī′dėr-mīt), *n.* A parasitic mite or acarid of the family *Gamasidæ*.

spider-monkey (spī′dėr-mung″ki), *n.* A tropical American platyrrhine monkey, of the family *Cebidæ*, subfamily *Cebinæ*, and genera *Ateles* and *Brachyteles;* a kind of sajou or sapajou,

A Spider-monkey (*Ateles paniscus*).

likened to a spider by reason of the very long and slim limbs, and long prehensile tail. They are large slender-bodied monkeys of great agility and of arboreal habits, with the thumb absent or imperfect. *Brachyteles* (or *Eriodes*) *arachnoides* is a Brazilian spider-monkey called the *miriki*. *Ateles paniscus* is the large black spider-monkey, or coïata; *A. melanochir* is the black-handed spider-monkey; and many more species or varieties of this genus have been named. One of the spider-monkeys, *A. vellerosus*, is among the most northerly of American monkeys, extending into Mexico to Orizaba and Oajaca. The flesh of some species is used for food, and the pelts have a commercial value. See also cut under *Eriodes*.

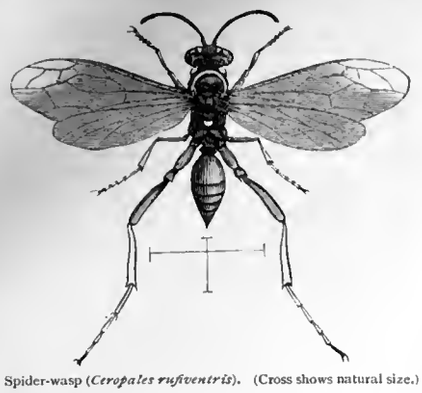
spider-net (spī′dėr-net), *n.* Netting by spider-stitch.

spider-orchis (spī′dėr-ôr″kis), *n.* A Eurepean orchid, *Ophrys aranifera*. It has an erect stem from 9 to 18 inches high, with a few leaves near the base, and a loose spike of few small flowers with broad dull-brown lip and parts so shaped and arranged as somewhat to resemble a spider.

spider-shell (spī′dėr-shel), *n.* The shell of a gastropod of the family *Strombidæ* and genus *Pteroceras;* a scorpion-shell, having the outer lip expanded into a number of spines. The species inhabit the Indian and tropical Pacific oceans. See cut under *scorpion-shell*.

spider-stitch (spī′dėr-stich), *n.* A stitch in darned netting and in guipure, by which open spaces are partly filled with threads carried diagonally and parallel to each other, the effect of several squares together being that of a spider-web.

spider-wasp (spī′dėr-wosp), *n.* Any true wasp of the family *Pompilidæ*, which stores its nest



Spider-wasp (*Ceropales rufiventris*). (Cross shows natural size.)

with spiders for its young, as *Ceropales rufiventris* of North America, which lays its eggs in the mud nests of *Agenia*. See cut under *Agenia*.

spider-web (spī′dėr-web), *n.* The web or net spun by a spider; cobweb; gossamer. Also *spider-cot*.

spider-wheel (spī′dėr-hwēl), *n.* In *embroidery*, any circular pattern or unit of design open and having radiating and concentric lines. Compare *catharine-wheel*, 4.

spider-work (spī′dėr-wėrk), *n.* Lace worked by spider-stitch.

spiderwort (spī′dėr-wėrt), *n.* 1. A plant of the genus *Tradescantia*, especially *T. Virginiea*, the common garden species. It is a native of the central and southern United States, and was early introduced into European gardens. The petals are very delicate and ephemeral; in the wild plant they are blue, in cultivation variable in color, often reddish-violet.

Spiderwort (*Tradescantia Virginica*). 1, the inflorescence; 2, the lower part of the stem with the root.

2. By extension, any plant of the order *Commelinaceæ;* specifically, *Commelina cœlestis*, a blue-flowered plant from Mexico. The name is also given to *Lloydia serotina*, mountain-spiderwort; to *Anthericum* (*Phalangium*) *Liliago*, St. Bernard's lily; and to *Paradisia* (*Czackia*) *Liliastrum*, St. Bruno's lily—all Old World plants, the last two ornamental.

spidery (spī′dėr-i), *a.* [< *spider* + *-y*1.] Spider-like. *Colgrave.*

spiet†, *v.* and *n.* An old spelling of *spy*.

spiegel (spē′gl), *n.* [Short for *spiegeleisen.*] Same as *spiegeleisen.*—**Spiegel-iron.** Same as *spiegeleisen.*

spiegeleisen (spē′gl-ī″zen), *n.* [G., < *spiegel* (< L. *speculum*), a mirror, + *eisen* = E. *iron.*] A pig-iron containing from eight to fifteen or more per cent. of manganese. Its fracture often presents large well-developed crystalline planes. This alloy, as well as ferromanganese, an iron containing still more manganese than spiegeleisen, is extensively used in the manufacture of Bessemer steel, and is a necessary adjunct to that process. Also called *spiegel-iron.*

spiegelerz (spē′gl-erts), *n.* [G., < *spiegel*, a mirror, + *erz*, ore.] Specular ironstone: a variety of hematite.

spier1 (spī′ėr), *n.* [< *spy* + *-er*1.] One who spies; a spy; a scout. *Halliwell.*

spier2, *v.* See *speer*1.

spiffy (spif′i), *a.* [Origin obscure.] Spruce; well-dressed. [Slang, Eng.]

spificate (spif′li-kāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *spificated*, ppr. *spificating.* [Also *spifflicate*, *smifligate;* appar. a made word, simulating a L. origin.] 1. To beat severely; confound; dismay. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—2. To stifle; suffocate; kill. [Slang.]

So out with your whinger at once,
And scrag Jane while I *spificate* Johnny.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 166.

spification (spif-li-kā′shon), *n.* [< *spificate* + *-ion.*] The act of spificating, or the state of being spificated; annihilation. [Slang.]

Whose blood he vowed to drink—the Oriental form of threatening *spification*. *R. F. Burton*, El-Medinah, I. 264.

Spigelia (spi-jē′li-ą), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1737), named after Adrian van der *Spiegel* (1558–1625), a Belgian physician and professor of anatomy at Padua.] A genus of gamopetalous plants, of the order *Loganiaceæ* and tribe *Euloganieæ*, type of the subtribe *Spigelieæ*. It is characterized by flowers commonly disposed in one-sided spikes, the corolla with valvate lobes, a jointed style, and a two-celled ovary becoming in fruit a compressed twin capsule which is circumscissile above the cup-shaped persistent base. There are about 30 species, natives of America and mostly tropical, 5 extending into the United States; of these 2 are confined to Florida, 2 to Texas, and 1, *S. Marilandica*, the Maryland pinkroot or worm-grass, reaches Pennsylvania and Wisconsin. They are annual or perennial herbs, rarely somewhat shrubby, either smooth, downy, or woolly, bearing opposite feather-veined or rarely nerved leaves, which are connected by a line or transverse membrane or by stipules. The flowers are usually red, yellow, or purplish, and the many-flowered secund and curving spikes are often very handsome. In *S. Anthelmia*, the Demerara pinkroot, the flowers are white and pink, followed by purple fruit, and the two pairs of upper leaves are crowded in an apparent whorl. See *pinkroot.*

Spigelian (spi-jē′li-ąn), *a.* [< *Spigel* (see *Spigelia*) + *-ian.*] In *anat.*, noting the lobulus Spigelii, one of the lobes of the liver.

spight1†, *n.* See *speight.*

spight2†, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete erroneous spelling of *spite.*

spignel, *n.* See *spicknel.*

spignet (spig′net), *n.* [A corruption of *spikenard.*] The American spikenard, *Aralia racemosa*. See *spikenard.*

spigot (spig′ot), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *spiggot, spiggott, spiggotte, spyggotte, spygote,* < ME. *spigot, spyggot, spyggott, speget;* obs. or dial. also *spicket,* < ME. *spykket, spykette;* appar. < Ir. Gael. *spiocaid*, a spigot (= W. *ysbigod*, a spigot, spindle), dim. of Ir. *spīce* = W. *ysbig*, a spike, < L. *spica, spicus*, a point, spike: see *spike*1. The Celtic forms may be from the E.] A small peg or plug designed to be driven into a gimlet-hole in a cask through which, when open, the contained liquor is drawn off; hence, by extension, any plug fitting into a faucet used for drawing off liquor.

He runs down into the Celtar, and takes the *Spiggott*. In the mean time all the Beer runs about the House.
Selden, Table-Talk, p. 63.

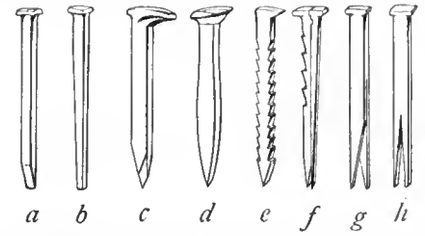
spigot-joint (spig′ot-joint), *n.* A pipe-joint made by tapering down the end of one piece and inserting it into a correspondingly widened opening in the end of another piece. Also called *faucet-joint. E. H. Knight.*

spigot-pot (spig′ot-pot), *n.* A vessel of earthenware or porcelain with a hole in the side, near the bottom, for the insertion of a spigot.

spigurnel†, *n.* [ML. *spigurnellus;* origin obscure.] In *law*, a name formerly given to the sealer of the writs in chancery.

These Bohuns . . . were by inheritance for a good while the king's *spigurnells*—that is, the sealers of his writs.
Holland, tr. of Camden, p. 312.

spike1 (spīk), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *spyke;* < ME. *spik* = Icel. *spīk* = Sw. *spik*, a spike, = Ir. *spice* = W. *ysbig*, a spike; cf. MD. *spijcker*, D. *spijker* = MLG. LG. *spiker* = OHG. *spīcāri, spīchāri, spihhiri*, MHG. *spīcher*, G. *speicher-nagel, spieker* = Norw. *spiker* = Dan. *spiger* (with added suffix *-er*); cf. (with loss of initial *s*) Ir. *pīce*, Gael. *pīc*, W. *pig*, a peak, pike (see *pike*1); = Sp. Pg. *espiga* = It. *spiga*, a spike, = OF. *espi, espy*, a pointed ornament, also OF. *espi*, F. *épi*, wheat; < L. *spica*, f., also *spicus*, m., and *spicum*, neut., a point, spike, ear of corn, the top, tuft, or head of a plant (*spicus crinalis* or *spicum crinale*, a hair-pin). Hence *spicous, spicose*, etc., and ult. *spike*2, *spigot, pike*1, *pick*1, etc., *spine*, etc.] 1. A sharp point; a pike; a sharp-pointed projection. (*a*) A long nail or pointed iron inserted in something with the point outward, as in chevaux-de-frise, the top of a wall, gate, or the like, as a defense or to hinder passage. See cut under *chevaux-de-frise.* (*b*) A sharp projecting point on the sole of a shoe, to prevent slipping, as on ice or soft wet ground. (*c*) The central boss of a shield or buckler when prolonged to a sharp point. Such a spike is sometimes a mere pointed umbo and sometimes a square or three-cornered steel blade screwed or bolted into the boss. (*d*) In *zoöl.*: (1) The antler of a young deer, when straight and without snag or tine; a spike-horn. (2) A young mackerel 6 or 7 inches long. (3) A spine, as of some animals. (*e*) A piece of hardened steel, with a soft point that can be clenched, used to plug up the vent of a cannon in order to render it useless to an enemy.



a b c d e f g h

Spikes.

a, dock-spike, used in building docks and piers; *b*, cut-spike, or large cut nail; *c*, *d*, railway-spikes, for fastening rails to sleepers; *e*, barbed spike; *f*, barbed and forked spike; *g*, *h*, types of forked spikes, the points of which spread and become hooked in the timber when driven, thus making them extremely difficult to draw out.

2. A large nail or pin, generally of iron. The larger forms of spikes, particularly railroad-spikes, are chisel-pointed, and have a head or fang projecting to one side to bite the rail. Spikes are also made split, barbed, grooved, and of other shapes. See cut in preceding column.

3. An ear, as of wheat or other grain.

Bote yf the sed that sowen is in the sloh sterue,
Shall neuere spir springen vp, ne *spik* on strawe curne.
Piers Plowman (C), xiii. 180.

4. In *bot.*, a flower-cluster or form of inflorescence in which the flowers are sessile (or apparently so) along an elongated, unbranched common axis, as in the well-known mullen and plantain. There are two modifications of the spike that have received distinct names, although not distinguishable by exact and constant characters. They are *spadix* and *catkin*. In the *Equisetaceæ* a spike is an aggregation of sporophyla at the apex of a shoot. Compare *raceme*, and see cuts under *inflorescence, barley, papyrus*, and *Equisetaceæ*. Hence—5. A sprig of some plant in which the flowers form a spike or somewhat spike-like cluster: as, a *spike* of lavender.

a, Spike of *Plantago major*; *b*, section of it, showing the sessile flowers.

The head of Nardus spreadeth into certaine *spikes* or eares, whereby it hath a twofold use, both of *spike* and also of leafe; in which regard it is so famous.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, xii. 12.

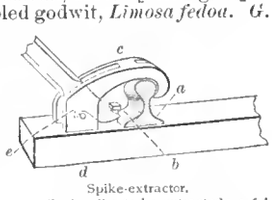
Within, a stag-horned sumach grows,
Fern-leafed, with *spikes* of red.
Whittier, The Old Burying-Ground.

spike1 (spīk), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *spiked*, ppr. *spiking.* [< *spike*1, *n.*] 1. To fasten with spikes or long and large nails: as, to *spike* down the planks of a floor or a bridge.—2. To set with spikes; furnish with spikes.—3. To fix upon a spike.—4. To make sharp at the end. *Johnson.*—5. To plug up the vent of with a spike, as a cannon.—**Spiked loosestrife.** See *loosestrife.*

spike2 (spīk), *n.* [= MD. *spijcke, spick*, D. *spijk*, < OF. *spiecque*, F. *spic*, lavender; cf. NL. *Lavandula Spica*, spike-lavender; < L. *spica*, a spike: see *spike*1. Cf. *aspic*2.] Same as *spike-lavender.*—**Oil of spike.** See *oil of lavender*, under *lavender*2.

spikebill (spīk′bil), *n.* 1. A merganser, as the hooded merganser; a sawbill. See cut under *merganser. G. Trumbull*, 1888. [Michigan.]—2. The great marbled godwit, *Limosa fedoa. G. Trumbull*, 1888. [New Jersey.]

spike-extractor (spīk′eks-trak″tor), *n.* An apparatus for extracting spikes, as from a rail.



Spike-extractor.

a, rail; *b*, spike to be extracted; *c*, fulcrum-piece hooked over the rail and supported on the sleeper *d*; *e*, claw-lever, with a heel shown in dotted outline, which is passed through a slot in the fulcrum-piece.

spike-fish (spīk′-fish), *n.* A kind of sailfish, *Histiophorus americanus*, so called from the long sharp snout. See *Histiophorus*, and cut under *sailfish.*

spike-grass (spīk′gras), *n.* One of several American grasses, having conspicuous flower-spikelets. (*a*) *Diplachne fascicularis.* (*b*) *Distichlis maritima* (salt-grass). (*c*) The genus *Uniola*, especially *U. paniculata* (also called *sea* or *seaside oats*), a tall coarse grass with a dense heavy panicle, growing on sand-hills along the Atlantic coast southward.

spikehorn (spīk′hôrn), *n.* 1. The spike of a young deer.—2. A young male deer, when the antler is a mere spike.

spike-lavender (spīk′lav″en-dėr), *n.* A lavender-plant, *Lavandula Spica*. See *aspic*2, and *oil of lavender* (under *lavender*2).

spikelet (spīk′let), *n.* [< *spike*1 + *-let.*] In *bot.*, a small or secondary spike: more especially applied to the spiked arrangements of two or more flowers of grasses, subtended by one or more glumes, and variously disposed around a common axis. See cuts under *Meliceæ, oat, orchard-grass, Poa, reed*1, 1, *rye*, and *Sorghum.*

spike-nail (spīk′nāl), *n.* A spike.

spikenard (spīk′närd), *n.* [< ME. *spikenard, spykenarde, spyknard, spikanard,* < OF. *spiquenard* (also simply *espic, spīe*) = Sp. *espicanardi,*

espica nardo = Pg. *spicanardo*, *espicanardo* = It. *spiganardo*, formerly *spigo nardo*, = MD. *spijknard* = MHG. *spicanarde*, *nardespieke*, G. *spieknard*, < L. *spica nardi*, 'a spike of nard' (ML. also *nardus spicatus*, 'spiked nard'): L. *spica*, spike; *nardi*, gen. of *nardus*, nard: see *spike*[1] and *nard*.] 1. A plant, the source of a famous perfumed unguent of the ancients, now believed to be *Nardostachys Jatamansi*, closely allied to valerian, found in the Himalayan region. This plant is known to have been used by the Hindus as a medicine and perfume from a very remote period, and is at present employed chiefly in hair-washes and ointments. The odor is heavy and peculiar, described as resembling that of a mixture of valerian and patchouli. The market drug consists of short pieces of the rootstock densely covered with fibers, the remains of leafstalks. Also *nard*.

Spikenard (*Nardostachys Jatamansi*).

2. An aromatic ointment of ancient times, in which spikenard was the characteristic ingredient; nard. It was extremely costly.

There came a woman having an alabaster box of ointment of *spikenard* very precious, and she brake the box, and poured it on his head. Mark xiv. 3.

3. A name given to various fragrant essential oils.—**American spikenard**, a much-branching herbaceous plant, *Aralia racemosa*, with a short thick rootstock more spicy than that of *A. nudicaulis*, the wild sarsaparilla, and, like that, used in domestic medicine in place of true sarsaparilla. The *A. nudicaulis* is sometimes named *small spikenard*, while *A. spinosa*, the angelica-tree, has been called *spikenard-tree*.—**Celtic spikenard**, *Valeriana Celtica* of the Alps, Apennines, etc.—**Cretan spikenard**, *Valeriana Phu*, an Asiatic plant, sometimes cultivated in Europe, but medicinally weaker than the officinal valerian.—**False spikenard**, an American plant, *Smilacina racemosa*, somewhat resembling the true (American) spikenard. Also *false Solomon's-seal*.—**Indian spikenard**, the true spikenard. See def. 1.—**Plowman's spikenard**, a European plant, *Inula Conyza*, so called from its fragrant root and from being confounded with a plant by some writers called *nardus rustica* or *clown's-nard*. *Prior*.—**Small spikenard**. See *American spikenard*.—**West Indian spikenard**, a fragrant weed, *Hyptis suaveolens*, sometimes cultivated for medicinal use.

spikenard-tree (spīk′närd-trē), *n.* See *American spikenard*, under *spikenard*.

spikenelt, *n.* An obsolete form of *spicknel*, *spignel*.

spikenose (spīk′nōz), *n.* The pike-perch, or wall-eyed pike, *Stizostedion vitreum*. See cut under *pike-perch*. [Lake Ontario.]

spike-oil (spīk′oil), *n.* [= D. *spijkolie*; as *spike*[2] + *oil*.] The oil of spike. See *spike*[2], *lavender*[2].—**Spike-oil plant**, *Lavandula Spica*. See *lavender*[2].

spike-plank (spīk′plangk), *n.* *Naut.*, a platform or bridge projecting across a vessel before the mizzenmast, to enable the ice-master to cross over and see ahead, and so pilot her clear of the ice: used in arctic voyages. *Admiral Smyth*.

spiker (spī′kėr), *n.* In *rail-laying*, a workman who drives the spikes.

spike-rush (spīk′rush), *n.* See *Eleocharis*.

spike-shell (spīk′shel), *n.* A pteropod of the genus *Styliola*.

spike-tackle (spīk′tak″l), *n.* A tackle serving to hold a whale's carcass alongside the ship during flensing.

spiketail (spīk′tāl), *n.* Same as *pintail*, 1. [Illinois.]

spike-tailed (spīk′tāld), *a.* Having a spiked tail.—**Spike-tailed grouse**, the sharp-tailed, sprig-tailed, or pin-tailed grouse, *Pediœcetes phasianellus* or *columbianus*. See cut under *Pediœcetes*.

spike-team (spīk′tēm), *n.* A team consisting of three horses or other draft-animals, two of which are at the pole while the third leads.

spiky (spī′ki), *a.* [< *spike*[1] + *-y*[1].] 1. Having the shape of a spike; having a sharp point or points; spike-like. [Rare.]

Ranks of *spiky* maize
Rose like a host embattled.
Bryant, The Fountain.

2. Set with spikes; covered with spikes.

The *spiky* wheels through heaps of carnage tore.
Pope, Iliad, xx. 585.

spilt, *n.* An obsolete form of *spill*[2].

Spilanthes (spī-lan′thēz), *n.* [NL. (Jacquin, 1763), said to be so called in allusion to the brown disk surrounded by yellow rays in the original species; < Gr. σπίλος, spot, + ἄνθος, flower.] A genus of composite plants, of the tribe *Helianthoideæ* and subtribe *Verbesineæ*. It is characterized by stalked and finally ovoid-conical heads with small flowers; the ray-flowers are fertile or absent; the style-branches are truncate and without the appendages common among related genera; the achenes are small, compressed, commonly ciliate, and without pappus, or bearing two or three very slender bristles. Over 40 species have been described, of which perhaps 20 are distinct. They are mainly natives of eastern and tropical America, with some species common in warmer parts of both hemispheres. Most of the species are much-branched annuals, smooth or slightly downy, bearing toothed opposite leaves, and long-stalked solitary heads with a yellow disk and yellow or white rays. *S. Acmella*, of the East Indies, has been called *alphabet-plant*. Its variety *oleracea* is the Para cress. Another species, *S. repens*, occurs in the southern United States.

spile[1] (spīl), *n.* [< D. *spijl*, a spile, bar, spar, = LG. *spile*, a bar, stake, club, bean-pole (> G. *spile* (obs.), *speiler*, a skewer); perhaps in part another form of D. *spil*, a pivot, axis, spindle, capstan, etc., a contracted form, = E. *spindle*: see *spindle*. Cf. *spill*[2], *spell*[4]. The Ir. *spile*, a wedge, is from E.] 1. A solid wooden plug used as a spigot.—2. A wooden or metal spout driven into a sugar-maple tree to conduct the sap or sugar-water to a pan or bucket placed beneath it; a tapping-gouge. [U. S.]—3. In *ship-building*, a small wooden pin used as a plug for a nail-hole.—4. A narrow-pointed wedge used in tubbing.—5. A pile: same as *pile*[1], 3.

spile[1] (spīl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *spiled*, ppr. *spiling*. [< *spile*[1], *n.*] 1. To pierce with a small hole and stop the same with a plug, spigot, or the like: said of a cask of liquid.

I had them [casks] *spiled* underneath, and, constantly running off the wine from them, filled them up afresh.
Marryat, Pacha of many Tales, Greek Slave.

2. To set with piles or piling.

spile[2]†, *v.* [ME. *spilen*, < Icel. *spila* = G. *spielen*, play, = AS. *spelian*, take a part: see *spell*[3].] To play.

spile[3] (spīl), *v.* A dialectal form of *spoil*.

spile-borer (spīl′bōr″ėr), *n.* A form of auger-bit for boring out stuff for spiles or spigots. It tapers the ends of the spiles by means of an obliquely set knife on the shank. *E. H. Knight*.

spile-hole (spīl′hōl), *n.* A small aperture made in a cask, usually near the bung-hole, for the admission of air, to cause the liquor to flow freely.

spilikin, *n.* See *spillikin*.

spiling (spī′ling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *spile*[1], *v.*] 1. Piles; piling: as, the *spiling* must be renewed.—2. The edge-curve of a plank or strake.—3. *pl.* In *ship-building*, the dimensions of the curve or sny of a plank's edge, commonly measured by means of a batten fastened for the purpose on the timbers.

spilite (spī′līt), *n.* [< Gr. σπίλος, a spot, + *-ite*[2].] A variety of diabase distinguished by its amygdaloidal structure, the cavities being most frequently filled with calcite. Also called *amygdaloidal diabase*, and by a variety of other names. See *diabase* and *melaphyre*.

spill[1] (spil), *v.*; pret. and pp. *spilled* or *spilt*, ppr. *spilling*. [< ME. *spillen*, *spyllen* (pret. *spilde*, pp. *spilled*, *spilt*), < AS. *spillan*, an assimilated form of *spildan*, destroy (*for-spildan*, destroy utterly), = OS. *spildjan*, destroy, kill, = D. *spillen* = MLG. *spilden*, *spillen*, LG. *spillen*, waste, spend, = OHG. *spildan*, waste, spend, = Icel. *spilla*, destroy, = Sw. *spilla* = Dan. *spilde*, lose, spill, waste; cf. AS. *spild*, destruction; perhaps connected with *spald*[1], split, *speld*, splinter, etc.: see *spald*[1], *spill*[2], *spelt*[4].] I. *trans.* 1†. To destroy; kill; slay.

To savèn whom him list, or elles *spille*.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 1917.

I have conceived that hope of your goodnes that ye wold rather my person to bee saved then *spilled*; rather to be reformed then destroyed.
Udall, in Ellis's Lit. Letters, p. 4.

2†. To injure; mar; spoil; ruin.

Who-so spareth the sprynge [rod] *spilleth* his children.
Piers Plowman (B), v. 41.

So full of artless jealousy is guilt,
It *spills* itself in fearing to be *spilt*.
Shak., Hamlet, iv. 5. 20.

O what needs I toil day and night,
My fair body to *spill*.
Lord Randal (A) (Child's Ballads, II. 23).

3†. To waste; squander; spend.

This holde I for a verray nycetee
To *spille* labour for to kepe wyves.
Chaucer, Manciple's Tale, l. 49.

To thy mastir be trew his goodes that thow not *spille*.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 120.

We give, and we are not the more accepted, because he beholdeth how unwisely we *spill* our gifts in the bringing.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v. 79.

4. To suffer or cause to flow out or become lost; shed: used especially of blood, as in wilful killing.

He lookt upon the blood *spilt*, whether of Subjects or of Rebels, with an indifferent eye, as exhausted out of his own veines. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, xii.

5. To suffer to fall or run out accidentally and wastefully, and not as by pouring: said of fluids or of substances in fine grains or powder, such as flour or sand: as, to *spill* wine; to *spill* salt.

Their arguments are as fluxive as liquor *spilt* upon a table. *B. Jonson*, Discoveries.

6†. To let out; let leak out; divulge: said of matters concealed.

Although it be a shame to *spill* it, I will not leane to say . . . that, if there happened any kinseman or friend to visit him, he was driven to seek lodging at his neighbours, or to borrowe all that was necessarie.
Guevara, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), l. 257.

7. *Naut.*, to discharge the wind from, as from the belly of a sail, in order to furl or reef it.—8. To throw, as from the saddle or a vehicle; overthrow. [Colloq.]—**Syn. 5.** *Splash*, etc. See *slop*[1].

II. *intrans.* 1†. To kill; slay; destroy; spread ruin.

He schall *spyll* on euery syde;
Ffor any cas that may betyde,
Schall non therof avanse.
The Hern of King Arthur (Child's Ballads, I. 24).

2†. To come to ruin or destruction; perish; die.

The pore, for faute late them not *spylle*.
And ȝe do, ȝour deth is dyght.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 95.

For deerne love of thee, lemman, I *spille*.
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 92.

3†. To be wasteful or prodigal.

Thy father bids thee spare, and chides for *spilling*.
Sir P. Sidney.

4. To run out and become shed or wasted.

He was so topfull of himself that he let it *spill* on all the company. *Walts*.

spill[1] (spil), *n.* [< *spill*[1], *v.*] 1. A throw or fall, as from a saddle or a vehicle. [Colloq.]

First a shiver, and then a thrill,
Then something decidedly like a *spill*,
And the parson was sitting upon a rock.
O. W. Holmes, The Deacon's Masterpiece.

2. A downpour; a flood. [Colloq.]

Soon the rain left off for a moment, gathering itself together again for another *spill*.
Harper's Mag., LXXVIII. 87.

spill[2] (spil), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *spil*, *spille*; < ME. *spille*; a var. of *spell*[4], q. v. In some senses, as def. 4, prob. confused with *spile*[1], < D. *spijl*, a bar, stake, etc., also (in def. 5) with D. *spil*, > G. *spille*, a pin, pivot, spindle: see *spile*[1].] 1†. A splinter; a chip.

What [boots it thee] to reserve their relics many years,
Their silver spurs, or *spils* of broken spears?
Bp. Hall, Satires, IV. iii. 15.

2†. A little bar or pin; a peg.

The Ostyers (besides gathering by hand, at a great ebb) haue a peculiar dredge, which is a thick strong net, fastned to three *spils* of yron, and drawne at the boates sterne.
R. Carew, Survey of Cornwall, fol. 31.

3. A slip or strip of wood or paper meant for use as a lamplighter. Paper spills are made of strips of paper rolled spirally in a long tapering form or folded lengthwise. Thin strips of dry wood are also used as spills.

What she piqued herself upon, as arts in which she excelled, was making candle-lighters, or *spills* (as she preferred calling them), of colored paper, cut so as to resemble feathers, and knitting garters in a variety of dainty stitches. *Mrs. Gaskell*, Cranford, xiv.

4. A small peg or pin for stopping a cask; a spile: as, a vent-hole stopped with a *spill*.—5. The spindle of a spinning-wheel. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]—6†. A trifling sum of money; a small fee.

The bishops who consecrated the ground were wont to have a *spill* or sportule from the credulous laity.
Ayliffe, Parergon.

spill[2]† (spil), *v. t.* [< *spill*[2], *n.*] To inlay, diversify, or piece out with spills, splinters, or chips; cover with small patches resembling spills. In the quotation it denotes inlaying with small pieces of ivory.

All the pillours of the one [temple] were guilt,
And all the others pavement were with yvory *spilt*.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. x. 5.

spillan, spillar (spil′an, -ar), *n.* Same as *spiller*[2].

spill-case (spil′kās), *n.* A small ornamental vase meant for the decoration of a mantelpiece, etc., and to hold spills or lamplighters. [Eng.]

spill-channel (spil′chan″el), *n.* A bayou or overflow-channel communicating with a river: used in India. See *spill-stream*. *Hunter*, Statistics of Bengal.

spiller[1] (spil′ėr), *n.* [< *spill*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who spills or sheds: as, a *spiller* of blood.

spiller[2] (spil′ėr), *n.* [Also *spillar, spilliard, spillan, spillet;* origin obscure.] 1. A trawl-line; a bultow. [West of Ireland.]—2. In the mackerel-fishery, a seine inserted into a larger seine to take out the fish, as over a rocky bottom where the larger seine cannot be hauled ashore. [Nova Scotia.]

spillet (spil′et), *n.* Same as *spiller*[2].

spillet-fishing (spil′et-fish′ing), *n.* Same as *spilliard-fishing.*

spill-good† (spil′gůd), *n.* [< *spill*[1], *v.*, + obj. *good.*] A spendthrift. *Minsheu.*

spilliard (spil′yärd), *n.* Same as *spiller*[2]. [West of Ireland.]

spilliard-fishing (spil′yärd-fish′ing), *n.* Fishing with a trawl-line.

spillikin (spil′i-kin), *n.* [Also *spilliken, spilikin* (and in pl. *spellicans, spelicans*); < MD. *spelleken*, a little pin, < *spelle*, a pin, splinter, + dim. *-ken:* see *spill*[2], *spell*[4], and *-kin.*] 1. A long splinter of wood, bone, ivory, or the like, such as is used in playing some games, as jackstraws.

The kitchen fire-irons were in exactly the same position against the back door as when Martha and I had skilfully piled them up like *spillikins*, ready to fall with an awful clatter if only a cat had touched the outside panels.
Mrs. Gaskell, Cranford, x.

2. *pl.* A game played with such pegs, pins, or splinters, as push-pin or jackstraws.—3. A small peg used in keeping count in some games, as cribbage.

spilling-line (spil′ing-līn), *n.* *Naut.*, a rope occasionally fitted to a square sail in stormy weather, so as to spill the sail, in order that it may be reefed or furled more easily.

Reef-tackles were rove to the courses, and *spilling-lines* to the topsails. *R. H. Dana, Jr.*, Before the Mast, p. 347.

spill-stream (spil′strēm), *n.* In India, a stream formed by the overflow of water from a river; a bayou. See *spill-channel.*

The Bhagiraihi, although for centuries a mere *spill-stream* from the parent Ganges, is still called the Ganges by the villagers along its course.
Nineteenth Century, XXIII. 43.

spill-time† (spil′tīm), *n.* [ME. *spille-tyme;* < *spill*[1], *v.*, + obj. *time.*] A waster of time; a time-killer; an idler.

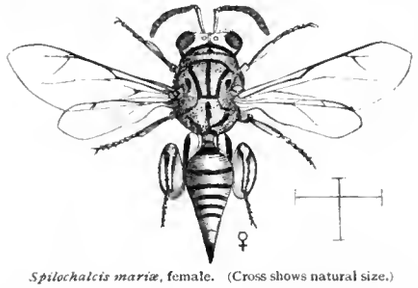
A spendour that spende mot other a *spille-tyme*,
Other beggest thy bylyue a-boute at menne hacches.
Piers Plowman (C), vi. 28.

spill-trough (spil′trôf), *n.* In *brass-founding*, a trough against which the inclined flask rests while the metal is poured from the crucible, and which catches metal that may be spilled.

spillway (spil′wā), *n.* A passage for surplus water from a dam.

In wet weather the water in the two reservoirs flows away through the *spillways* or waste weirs beside the dams, and runs down the river into Croton Lake.
The Century, XXXIX. 207.

Spilochalcis (spī-lō-kal′sis), *n.* [NL. (Thomson, 1875), < Gr. *σπίλος*, a spot, speck, + NL. *Chaleis:* see *Chaleis*[1].] A genus of parasitic hymenopterous insects, of the family *Chaleididæ*, containing some of the largest species. The hind thighs are greatly enlarged, the abdomen has a long petiole, the thorax is maculate, and the middle tibiæ have spurs. The genus is very widely distributed, and the species destroy many kinds of insects. Some of the smaller



Spilochalcis mariæ, female. (Cross shows natural size.)

ones are secondary parasites. *S. mariæ* is a common parasite of the large native American silkworms, such as the polyphemus and cecropia.

Spilogale (spī-log′a-lē), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σπίλος*, a spot, + *γαλῆ*, contr. of *γαλέη*, a weasel.] A genus of American skunks, differing from *Mephitis* in certain cranial characters. The skull is depressed, with highly arched zygomata, well-developed postorbital and slight mastoid processes, and peculiarly bullous periotic region. *S. putorius*, formerly *Mephitis bicolor*, is the little striped or spotted skunk of the United States. It is black or blackish, with numerous white stripes and spots in endless diversity of detail. The length is scarcely 12 inches without the tail, which is shorter than the rest of the animal. The genus was named by J. E. Gray in 1865. See cut in next column.

Little Striped Skunk (*Spilogale putorius*).

Spilornis (spī-lôr′nis), *n.* [NL. (G. R. Gray, 1840), < Gr. *σπίλος*, a spot, + *ὄρνις*, a bird.] A genus of large spotted and crested hawks, of the family *Falconidæ*, having the tarsi bare below, the nostrils oval and perpendicular, and the crest-feathers rounded. There are several species of India, and thence through the Indo-Malayan region to Celebes and the Sulu and Philippine Islands. The best-

Crested Serpent-eagle, or Cheela (*Spilornis cheela*).

known is the cheela, *S. cheela*, of India. The bacha, *S. bacha*, inhabits Java, Sumatra, and Malacca; *S. pallidus* is found in Borneo, *S. rufipectus* in Celebes, *S. sulænsis* in the Sulu Islands, and *S. holospilus* in the Philippines.

spilosite (spī′lō-sīt), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. *σπίλος*, a spot, + *-ite*[2].] A name given by Zincken to a rock occurring in the Harz, near the borders of the granitic mass of the Ramberg, apparently the result of contact metamorphism of the slate in the vicinity of granite or diabase. The most prominent visible feature of this change in the slate is the occurrence of spots; hence the rock has been called by the Germans *Fleckenschiefer*, while rocks of a similar origin, but striped instead of spotted, are known as *Bandschiefer*. Similar phenomena of contact metamorphism have been observed in other regions and described by various authors, and such altered slates are called by English geologists *spotted schists, chiastolite schists, andalusite schists*, etc.

Spilotes (spī-lō′tēz), *n.* [NL. (Wagler, 1830), as if < Gr. **σπιλωτής*, < *σπιλοῦν*, stain, < *σπίλος*, a spot.] A genus of colubrine serpents, having smooth equal teeth, one median dorsal row of scales, internasals not confluent with nasals, two prefrontals, two nasals, one preocular, the rostral not produced, and the anal scute entire. *S. couperi* is a large harmless snake of the South Atlantic and Gulf States, sometimes 6 or 8 feet long, of a black color shading into yellow below, and known as the *indigo-* or *gopher-snake*. This genus was called *Georgia* by Baird and Girard in 1853.

spilt (spilt). A preterit and past participle of *spill*[1].

spilter† (spil′tėr), *n.* Same as *speller*[3].

spilth (spilth), *n.* [< *spill*[1] + *-th*[3]. Cf. *tilth.*] That which is spilled; that which is poured out lavishly.

Our vaults have wept
With drunken *spilth* of wine.
Shak., T. of A., ii. 2. 169.

Burned like a *spilth* of light
Out of the crashing of a myriad stars.
Browning, Sordello.

spilus (spī′lus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σπίλος*, a spot, blemish.] 1. Pl. *spili* (-lī). In *anat.* and *pathol.*, a spot or discoloration; a nævus or birth-mark.—2. [*cap.*] In *entom.*, a genus of elaterid beetles, confined to South America. *Candèze*, 1859.

spin (spin), *v.*; pret. *spun* (formerly also *span*), pp. *spun*, ppr. *spinning.* [< ME. *spinnen, spynnen* (pret. *span*, pl. *sponne*, pp. *sponnen*), < AS. *spinnan* (pret. *spann*, pp. *spunnen*) = D. *spinnen* = MLG. LG. *spinnen* = OHG. *spinnan*, MHG. G. *spinnen* = Icel. Sw. *spinna* = Dan. *spinde* = Goth. *spinnan*, spin; prob. related to *span* (AS. *spannan*, etc.), < Teut. √ *span*, draw out: see *span*[1]. Hence ult. *spinner, spindle, spinster, spider.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To draw out and twist into threads, either by the hand or by machinery: as, to *spin* wool, cotton, or flax.

All the yarn she [Penelope] *spun* in Ulysses' absence did but fill Ithaca full of moths. *Shak.*, Cor., i. 3. 93.

For plain truths lose much of their weight when they are rarify'd into subtilties, and their strength is impaired when they are *spun* into too fine a thread.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, 1. iv.

The number of strands of gut *spun* into a cord varies with the thickness of catgut required.
Workshop Receipts, 2d ser., p. 320.

2. To make, fabricate, or form by drawing out and twisting the materials of: as, to *spin* a thread or a web; to *spin* glass.

O fatal sustren! which, er any cloth
Me shapen was, my deateyne me *sponne*.
Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 734.

She, them saluting, there by them sate still,
Beholding how the thrids of life they *span*.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. ii. 49.

What Spinster Witch could *spin* such Thread
He nothing knew. *Congreve*, An Impossible Thing.

There is a Wheel that's turn'd by Humane power, which *Spins* Ten Thousand Yards of Glass in less than half an hour. Advertisement quoted in *Ashton's* Social Life [in Reign of Queen Anne, I. 290.

3. To form by the extrusion in long slender filaments or threads of viscous matter which hardens in air: said of the spider, the silkworm, and other insects: as, to *spin* silk or gossamer; to *spin* a web or cocoon.—4. Figuratively, to fabricate or produce in a manner analogous to the drawing out and twisting of wool or flax into threads, or to the processes of the spider or the silkworm: sometimes with *out.*

When they [letters] are *spun* out of nothing, they are nothing, or but apparitions and ghosts, with such hollow sounds as he that hears them knows not what they said.
Donne, Letters, xlvii.

Those accidents of time and place which obliged Greece to *spin* most of her speculations, like a spider, out of her own bowels. *De Quincey*, Style, iv.

5. To whirl rapidly; cause to turn rapidly on its own axis by twirling: as, to *spin* a top; to *spin* a coin on a table.

If the ball were *spun* like a top by the two fingers and thumb, it would turn in the way indicated by the arrow in the diagram. *St. Nicholas*, XVII. 826.

6. To fish with a swivel or spoon-bait: as, to *spin* the upper pool.—7. In *sheet-metal work*, to form in a lathe, as a disk of sheet-metal, into a globe, cup, vase, or like form. The disk is fitted to the live spindle, and is pressed and bent by tools of various forms. The process is peculiarly suitable to plated ware, as the thin coating of silver is not broken or disturbed by it. Called in French *repoussé sur tour.*

8. To reject at an examination; "send spinning." [Slang.]

"When must you go, Jerry?" "Are you to join directly, or will they give you leave?" "Don't you funk being *spun?*" "Is it a good regiment? How jolly to dine at mess every day!" *Whyte Melville*, White Rose, I. x.

Spun glass, silk. See the nouns.—**Spun gold,** gold thread prepared for weaving in any manner; especially, that prepared by winding a very thin and narrow flat ribbon of gold around a thread of some other material.—**Spun silver,** silver thread for weaving. Compare *spun gold.*—**Spun yarn** (*naut.*), a line or cord formed of rope-yarns twisted together, used for serving ropes, bending sails, etc.—**To spin a yarn,** to tell a long story: originally a seaman's phrase. [Colloq.]—**To spin hay** (*milit.*), to twist hay into ropes for convenient carriage.—**To spin out,** to draw out tediously; prolong by discussion, delays, wordiness, or the like; protract: as, to *spin out* the proceedings beyond all patience.

By one delay after another, they *spin out* their whole lives. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Do you mean that the story is tediously *spun out?*
Sheridan, The Critic, i. 1.

He endeavoured, however, to gain further time by *spinning out* the negotiation. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 13.

To spin street-yarn, to gad abroad; spend much time in the streets. [Slang, New Eng.]

II. *intrans.* 1. To form threads by drawing out and twisting the fiber of wool, cotton, flax, and the like, especially with the distaff and spindle, with the spinning-wheel, or with spinning-machinery.

Deceite, wepyng, *spynnyng*, God hath yeve
To wommen kyndely.
Chaucer, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 401.

When Adam dalve, and Eve *span*,
Who was then a gentleman?
Bp. Pilkington, Works (Parker Soc.), p. 125.

2. To form threads out of a viscous fluid, as a spider or silkworm.—3. To revolve rapidly; whirl, as a top or a spindle.

Let the great world *spin* for ever down the ringing grooves of change. *Tennyson*, Locksley Hall.

4. To issue in a thread or small stream; spirt.

Make incision in their hides,
That their hot blood may *spin* in English eyes.
Shak., Hen. V., iv. 2. 10.

The sharp streams of milk *spun* and foamed into the pail below. *R. T. Cooke*, Somebody's Neighbors, p. 84.

5. To go or move rapidly; go fast: as, to *spin* along the road. [Colloq.]

While it [money] lasts, make it *spin*. *W. Collins*, Hide and Seek, II. 4.

The locomotive *spins* along no less merrily because ten carloads of rascals may be profiting by its speed. *S. Lanier*, The English Novel, p. 3.

6. To use a spinner or spinning-spoon; troll: as, to *spin* for trout.—**7.** To be made to revolve, as a minnow on the trolling-spoon. The minnow is fastened on a gang of small hooks that are thrust into its back and sides to so bend it that it may turn round and round when dragged through the water. —**Spinning dervish.** See *dervish*.

spin (spin), *n.* [< *spin*, *v.*] **1.** A rapid revolving or whirling motion, as that of a top on its axis; a rapid twirl: as, to give a coin a *spin*.

She found Nicholas busily engaged in making a penny spin on the dresser, for the amusement of three little children. . . . He, as well as they, was smiling at a good long *spin*. *Mrs. Gaskell*, North and South, xxxix.

2. A continued rapid motion or action of any kind; a spirited dash or run; a single effort of high speed, as in running a race; a spurt. [Colloq.]—**3.** In *math.*, a rotation-velocity considered as represented by a line, the axis of rotation, and a length marked upon that line proportional to the number of turns per unit of time. *W. K. Clifford.*

spina (spī′nä), *n.*; pl. *spinæ* (-nē). [< L. *spina*, a thorn, prickle, the backbone: see *spine*.] **1.** In *zoöl.* and *anat.*: (*a*) A spine, in any sense. (*b*) The spine, or spinal column; the backbone: more fully called *spina dorsalis* or *spina dorsi*, also *columna spinalis*.—**2.** [*cap.*] [NL.] In *ornith.*, a genus of fringilline birds, the type of which is *S. lesbia* of southern Europe. *Kaup*, 1829. Also called *Busvarla*. See *Spinus*.—**3.** In *Rom. antiq.*, a barrier dividing the hippodrome longitudinally, about which the racers turned.—**4.** One of the quills of a spinet or similar instrument.—**Erector spinæ, multifidus spinæ, rotatores spinæ.** See *erector, multifidus, rotator*.—**Spina angularis.** See *spine of the sphenoid*, under *spine*.—**Spina bifida**, a congenital gap in the posterior wall of the spinal canal, through which protrudes a sac, formed in hydrorachis externa of meninges, and in hydrorachis interna of these with a nervous lining. This forms a tumor in the middle line of the back.—**Spina dorsalis, spina dorsi**, the vertebral column.—**Spina frontalis.** See *nasal spine* (*a*), under *nasal*.—**Spina helicis**, the spinous process of the helix of the ear.—**Spina mentalis**, one of the mental or genial tubercles. See *mental*[2], *genial*[2].

spinaceous (spi-nā′shius), *a.* [< *Spinacia* + *-ous* (accom. to *-aceous*).] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of spinach, or the class of plants to which it belongs.

spinach, spinage (spin′äj), *n.* [(*a*) According to the present pron., prop. spelled *spinage* (early mod. E. also *spynnage*), this being an altered form of *spinach* (early mod. E. *spinache*); = MD. *spinagie, spinazi*, D. *spinazie* = LG. *spinasie*, < OF. *spinache, espinache, espinage, espinace, espinoce, espinoche, espinoiche*, etc., = Sp. *espinaca* = Cat. *espinac* = It. *spinace*, also *spinacchia*, < ML. *spinacia, spinacium*, also *spinacius, spinachia, spinachium, spinathia*, etc., after Rom. (NL. *spinacia*), spinach; cf. (*b*) Pr. *espinar*, OF. *espinars, espinard, espinar*, F. *épinard*, < ML. **spinarius, *spinarium*, spinach; (*c*) G. Dan. *spinat* = Sw. *spenat, spinat*, < ML. **spinatum*, spinach; (*d*) Pg. *espinafre*, spinach (cf. L. *spinifer*, spine-bearing); so called with ref. to the prickly fruit; variously formed, with some confusions, < L. *spina*, a thorn: see *spine*.] **1.** A chenopodiaceous garden vegetable of the genus *Spinacia*, producing thick succulent leaves, which, when boiled and seasoned, form a pleasant and wholesome, though not highly flavored dish. There is commonly said to be but a single species, *S. oleracea*; but *S. glabra*, usually regarded as a variety, is now recognized as distinct, while there are two other wild species. The leaves of *S. oleracea* are sagittate, undivided, and prickly; those of *S. glabra* are larger, rounded at the base, and smooth. These are respectively the prickly-leaved and round-leaved spinach. There are several cultivated varieties of each, one of which, with wrinkled leaves like a Savoy cabbage, is the Savoy or lettuce-leaved spinach. All the species are Asiatic; the cultivated plant was first introduced into Europe by the Arabs by way of Spain.

2. One of several other plants affording a dish like spinach. See phrases below.—**Australian spinach**, a species of goosefoot, *Chenopodium auricomum*, a recent substitute for spinach; also, *Tetragonia implexicoma*, the Victorian bower-spinach, a trailing and climbing plant festooning bushes, its leaves covered with transparent vesicles as in the ice-plant.—**Indian spinach.** Same as *Malabar nightshade*. See *nightshade*.—**Mountain spinach.** See *mountain-spinach*.—**New Zealand spinach**, a decumbent or prostrate plant, *Tetragonia expansa*, found in New Zealand, Australia, and Tasmania, and also in Japan and southern South America. It has numerous rhomboid thick and succulent deep-green leaves.—**Strawberry spinach.** Same as *strawberry-blite*.—**Wild spinach**, a name of several plants locally used as pot-herbs, namely *Chenopodium Bonus-Henricus* and *C. album*, *Beta maritima* (the wild beet), and *Campanula latifolia*. [Prov. Eng.]

Spinachia (spī-nā′ki-ä), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier, 1817), < L. *spina*, a thorn, prickle, spine: see *spine*, and cf. *spinach*.] In *ichth.*, a genus of marine gasterosteids. *S. vulgaris* is the common seastickleback of northern Europe.

Spinacia (spī-nā′si-ä), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), < ML. *spinacia*, spinach: see *spinach*.] A genus of apetalous plants, of the order *Chenopodiaceæ* and tribe *Atriplicæ*. It is characterized by bractless and commonly dicœcious flowers, the pistillate with a two- to four-toothed roundish perianth, its tube hardened and closed in fruit, covering the utricle and its single erect turgid seed. There are 4 species, all Oriental (for which see *spinach*). They are erect annuals, with alternate stalked leaves which are entire or sinuately toothed. The flowers are borne in glomerules, the fertile usually axillary, the staminate forming interrupted spikes.

Spinacidæ (spī-nas′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Spinax* (*-ac-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of anarthrous sharks, typified by the genus *Spinax*; the dogfishes. There are 6 or more genera and about 20 species of rather small sharks, chiefly of the Atlantic. Also called *Acanthiidæ, Centrinidæ*, and *Spinaces*.

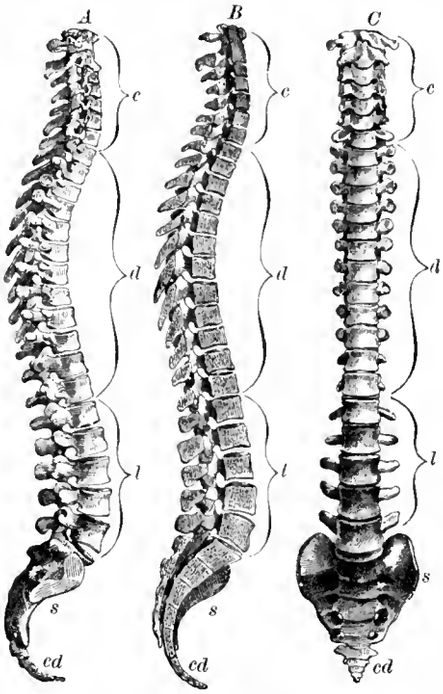
spinacine (spin′a-sin), *a.* [< *Spinax* (*-ac-*) + *-ine*[1].] Of or pertaining to the *Spinacidæ*.

spinacoid (spin′a-koid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Spinax* (*-ac-*) + *-oid*.] **I.** *a.* Resembling or related to the dogfish; of or pertaining to the *Spinacidæ*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Spinacidæ*; a dogfish.

spinage, *n.* See *spinach*.

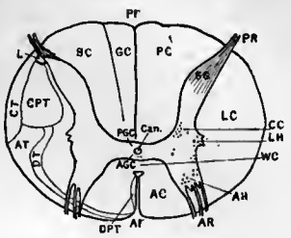
spinal (spī′nal), *a.* [= F. *spinal* = Sp. *espinal* = Pg. *espinhal* = It. *spinale*, < LL. *spinalis*, of or pertaining to a thorn or the spine, < L. *spina*, a thorn, prickle, spine, the spine or backbone: see *spine*.] In *anat.*: (*a*) Of or pertaining to the backbone, spine, or spinal column; rachidian; vertebral: as, *spinal* arteries, bones, muscles, nerves; *spinal* curvature; a *spinal* complaint. (*b*) Pertaining to a spine or spinous process of bone; spinous: as, the *spinal* point (the base of the nasal spine, or subnasal point): specifically used in craniometry. [Rare.]—**Accessory spinal nerve**, or **spinal accessory.** Same as *accessorius* (*b*).—**Acute, atrophic,** and **spastic spinal paralysis.** See *paralysis*.—**Spinal arteries**, numerous branches, especially of the vertebral artery, which supply the spinal cord.—**Spinal bulb**, the medulla oblongata.—**Spinal canal.** See *canal*[1].—**Spinal column**, the spine or backbone; the vertebral column or series of vertebræ, extending from the head to the end of the tail, forming the morphological axis of the body of every vertebrate. In man the bones composing the spinal column are normally thirty-three—seven cervical, twelve dorsal or thoracic, five lumbar, five sacral, and four coccygeal. These form a flexuous and



Human Spinal Column.

A, side view; *B*, same, in median sagittal section; *C*, front view; *c*, seven cervicals; *d*, twelve dorsals; *l*, five lumbars; *s*, five sacrals, fused in a sacrum; *cd*, four caudals or coccygeals, forming a coccyx.

flexible column capable of bending, as a whole, in every direction. It is most movable in the lumbar and cervical regions, less so in the dorsal and coccygeal, fixed in the sacral. Twenty-four of its bones are individually movable. The total length averages 26 or 27 inches. See *vertebra*, and cuts under *backbone* and *spine*.—**Spinal cord**, the main neural axis of every vertebrate, exclusive of the brain; the myelon, or the neuron without the encephalon; the spinal marrow, or nervous cord which extends in the spinal canal from the brain for a varying distance in different animals, and gives off the series of spinal nerves in pairs. The cord is directly continuous with the brain in all cranial vertebrates, and, with the brain, constitutes the neuron, or cerebrospinal axis, developed from an involution of epiblast in connection with a notochord (see cut under *protovertebra*). The cord is primitively tubular, and may retain, in the adult, traces of its cœlia (see *rhombocœlia*), comparable to the cœlia of the brain; but it generally solidifies, and also becomes fluted, or presents several parallel columns, from between certain of which the spinal nerves emerge. In man the cord is solid and subcylindrical, and extends in the spinal canal from the foramen magnum, where it is continuous with the oblongata, to the first or second lumbar vertebra. It gives off the spinal nerves, and may be regarded as made up of a series of segments, from each of which springs a pair of nerves; it is divided into cervical, thoracic, lumbar, sacral, and coccygeal regions, corresponding to the nerves and not to the adjacent vertebræ. There is an enlargement where the nerves from the arms come in (the cervical enlargement), and one where those from the legs come in (the lumbar enlargement). A cross-section of the cord exhibits a central H-shaped column of gray substance incased in white. (See figure.) The tracts of different functions are exhibited on one side of the cut; they are not distinguished in the adult healthy cord, but differ from one another in certain periods of early development, and may be marked out by secondary degenerations. The cord is a center for certain reflex actions, and a collection of pathways to and from the brain. The reflex centers have been located as follows: scapular, 5 C. to 1 Th.; epigastric, 4 Th. to 7 Th.; abdominal, 8 Th. to 1 L.; cremasteric, 1 L. to 3 L.; patellar, 2 L. to 4 L.; cystic and sexual, 2 L. to 4 L.; rectal, 4 L. to 2 S.; gluteal, 4 L. to 5 L.; Achilles tendon, 5 L. to 1 S.; plantar, 1 S. to 3 S. See also cuts under *brain, cell, Petromyzontidæ*, and *Pharyngobranchii*.—**Spinal epilepsy**, muscle-clonus, spontaneous or due to assuming some ordinary position of the legs, the result of increased myotatic irritability, as in spastic paralysis.—**Spinal foramina**, the intervertebral foramina.—**Spinal ganglia.** See *ganglion*.—**Spinal marrow.** Same as *spinal cord*.—**Spinal muscles**, the muscles proper of the spinal column, which lie longitudinally along the vertebræ, especially the epaxial muscles of the back, constituting what are known in human anatomy as the *third, fourth*, and *fifth layers* of muscles of the back (the so-called first and second "layers" of human anatomy being not axial, but appendicular). One of these is called *spinalis*.—**Spinal nerves**, the numerous pairs of nerves which arise from the spinal cord and emerge from the intervertebral foramina. In the higher vertebrates spinal nerves originate by two roots from opposite sides of that section of the spinal cord to which they respectively pertain—a *posterior, sensory*, or *ganglionated* root, and an *anterior, motor*, or *non-ganglionated* root, which usually unite in one sensorimotor trunk before emergence from the intervertebral foramina, and then as a rule divide into two main trunks, one epaxial and the other hypaxial. The number of spinal nerves varies within wide limits, and bears no fixed relation to the length of the spinal cord, which latter may end high in the dorsal region, yet give off a leash of nerves (see *cauda equina*, under *cauda*) which emerge from successive intervertebral foramina as far as the coccygeal region. The spinal nerves form numerous and intricate connections with the nerves of the ganglionic system. Their epaxial trunks are always few and small in comparison with the size, number, and extent of the ramifications of the hypaxial trunks, which latter usually supply all the appendicular and most of the axial parts of the body.—**Spinal reflexes.** See *reflex*.—**Spinal veins**, the numerous veins and venous plexuses in and on the spinal column, carrying off blood from the bones and included structures. In man these veins are grouped and named in four sets. See *vena*.



Cross-section of Human Spinal Cord.

AC, anterior column; AF, anterior fissure; AGC, anterior gray commissure; AH, anterior horn of gray matter; AR, anterior roots; AT, ascending anterolateral tract, or tract of Gowers; BC, postero-external column, or column of Burdach; Can., central canal; CC, Clarke's column; CPT, crossed pyramidal tract; CT, cerebellar tract; DPT, direct or uncrossed pyramidal tract; OT, anterolateral descending tract; GC, posteromedian column, or column of Goll; L, Lissauer's tract; LC, lateral column; LH, lateral horn or intermediolateral tract of gray matter with contained ganglion-cells; PC, posterior column; PF, posterior fissure; PGC, posterior gray commissure; PR, posterior root; SG, substantia gelatinosa; WC, anterior white commissure.

spinalis (spī-nā′lis), *n.*; pl. *spinales* (-lēz). [NL. (sc. *musculus*), < LL. *spinalis*, pertaining to a thorn: see *spinal*.] In *anat.*, a series of muscular slips, derived from the longissimus dorsi, which pass between and connect the spinous processes of vertebræ: usually divided into the *spinalis dorsi* and *spinalis colli*, according to its relation with the back and the neck respectively.

spinate (spī′nāt), *a.* [< NL. *spinatus*, < L. *spina*, spine: see *spine*. Cf. *spinach* (*d*).] Covered with spines or spine-like processes.

Spinax (spī′naks), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier, 1817), < Gr. σπίνα or σπίνη, a fish so called.] A genus of dogfishes, giving name to the family *Spinacidæ*, and

represented by *S. niger* or *spinax*, a small black shark of Europe.

Spindalis (spin'dā-lis), *n.* [NL. (Jardine and Selby, 1836); origin unknown.] A genus of thick-billed tanagers, of the family *Tanagridæ*, peculiar to the Antillean region. They have a comparatively long bill, ascending gonys, and swollen upper mandible; in the male the coloration is brilliant orange varied with black and white. There are 6 species, *S. nigricephala, portoricensis, multicolor, pretrii, benedicti,* and *zena*, respectively inhabiting Jamaica, Porto Rico, San Domingo, Cuba, Cozumel Island (off the Yucatan coast), and the Bahamas. The first-named builds a cup-shaped nest in trees or shrubs, and lays spotted eggs, and the others are probably similar in this respect. See cut under *cashew-bird*.

spindle (spin'dl), *n.* [Also dial. *spinnel;* < ME. *spindle, spyndle, spindel, spyndel, spyndelle, spyndyl, spyndylle,* < AS. *spindle, spindel,* earlier *spinel, spinil, spinl* (dat. *spinele, spinle*) (= MD. *spille* (by assimilation for **spinle*), D. *spil* = OHG. *spinnela, spinnila, spinnala,* MHG. *spinnele, spinnel,* G. *spindel* (also *spille,* < D.) = Sw. Dan. *spindel*), a spindle, < *spinnan,* spin: see *spin*. Cf. *spill*[2].] **1.** (*a*) In *hand-spinning*, a small bar, usually of wood, hung to the end of the thread as it is first drawn from the mass of fiber on the distaff. By rotating the spindle, the spinner twists the thread, and as the thread is spun it is wound upon the spindle.

> Sing to those that hold the vital shears,
> And turn the adamantine *spindle* round,
> On which the fate of gods and men is wound.
> *Milton*, Arcades, l. 66.

(*b*) The pin which is used in spinning-wheels for twisting the thread, and on which the thread, when twisted, is wound. See cut under *spinning-wheel*. (*c*) One of the skewers or axes of a spinning-machine upon which a bobbin is placed to wind the yarn as it is spun. See cut under *spinning-jenny*.—**2.** Any slender pointed rod or pin which turns round, or on which anything turns. (*a*) A small axle or axis, in contradistinction to a *shaft* or large axle, as the arbor or mandrel in a lathe: as, the *spindle* of a vane; the *spindle* of the fusee of a watch. See *dead-spindle, live-spindle*. (*b*) A vertical shaft supporting the upper stone or runner of a pair in a flour-mill. See cut under *mill-spindle*. (*c*) In vehicles, the tapering end or arm on the end of an axletree. (*d*) A small shaft which passes through a door-lock, and upon which the knobs or handles are fitted. When it is turned it withdraws the latch. (*e*) In *ship-building:* (1) The upper main piece of a made mast. (2) An iron axle fitted into a block of wood, which is fixed securely between two of the ship's beams, and upon which the capstan turns. (*f*) In *founding*, the pin on which the pattern of a mold is formed. (*g*) In *building*, same as *newel*[1]. (*h*) In *cabinet-making*, a short turned part, especially the turned or circular part of a baluster, stair-rail, etc.

3. Something having the form of a spindle (sense I); a fusiform object. (*a*) The grip of a sword. (*b*) A pine-needle or -leaf. [U. S.]

> We went into camp in a magnificent grove of pines. The roots of the trees are buried in the *spindles* and burrs which have fallen undisturbed for centuries.
> *G. W. Nichols*, Story of the Great March, xxii.

(*c*) The roll of not yet unfolded leaves on a growing plant of Indian corn.

> Its [the spindle-worm's] ravages generally begin while the cornstalk is young, and before the *spindle* rises much above the tuft of leaves in which it is embosomed.
> *Harris*, Insects Injurious to Plants.

(*d*) In *conch.*, a spindle-shell. (*e*) In *anat.*, a fusiform part or organ. (1) A spindle-cell. (2) The inner segment of a rod or cone of the bacillary layer of the retina. See cut under *retina*. *Huxley*, Crayfish, p. 121. (*f*) In *embryol.*, one of the fusiform figures produced by chromatin fibers in the process of karyokinesis. *Amer. Nat.*, XXII. 933.

4. In *geom.*, a solid generated by the revolution of the arc of a curve-line about its chord, in opposition to a *conoid*, which is a solid generated by the revolution of a curve about its axis. The spindle is denominated *circular, elliptic, hyperbolic,* or *parabolic*, according to the figure of its generating curve.

5. A measure of yarn: in cotton a *spindle* of 18 hanks is 15,120 yards; in linen a *spindle* of 48 cuts is 14,400 yards.—**6.** A long slender stalk.

> The *spindles* must be tied up, and, as they grow in height, rods set by them, lest by their bending they should break.
> *Mortimer*.

7. Something very thin and slender.

> I am fall'n away to nothing, to a *spindle*.
> *Fletcher*, Women Pleased, Iv. 3.

Ring-spindle, a spindle which carries a traveling ring.—**Spindle side of the house**, the female side. See *spear-side*.

spindle (spin'dl), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *spindled*, ppr. *spindling*. [< *spindle*, *n.*] To shoot or grow in a long, slender stalk or body.

> When the flowers begin to *spindle*, all but one or two of the biggest at each root should be nipped off. *Mortimer*.

spindle-cataract (spin'dl-kat″a-rakt), *n.* A form of cataract characterized by a spindle-shaped opacity extending from the posterior surface of the anterior part of the capsule to the anterior surface of the posterior part of the capsule, with a central dilatation. Commonly called *fusiform cataract*.

spindle-cell (spin'dl-sel), *n.* A spindle-shaped cell; a fusiform cell.—**Spindle-cell layer**, the deepest layer of the cerebral cortex, containing many fusiform with a few angular cells.—**Spindle-cell sarcoma.** See *spindle-celled sarcoma*, under *sarcoma*.

spindle-celled (spin'dl-seld), *a.* Made up of or containing spindle-shaped cells.—**Spindle-celled sarcoma.** See *sarcoma*.

spindle-legged (spin'dl-legd), *a.* Having long, thin legs; spindle-shanked.

> A pale, sickly, *spindle-legged* generation of valetudinarians. *Addison*, Tatler, No. 148.

spindle-legs (spin'dl-legz), *n. pl.* Long, slim legs; hence, a tall, thin person with such legs or shanks: used humorously or in contempt.

spindle-shanked (spin'dl-shangkt), *a.* Same as *spindle-legged*.

spindle-shanks (spin'dl-shangks), *n. pl.* Same as *spindle-legs*.

> A Weezel-faced cross old Gentleman with *Spindle-Shanks*. *Steele*, Tender Husband, i. 1.

spindle-shaped (spin'dl-shāpt), *a.* Circular in cross-section and tapering from the middle to each end; fusiform; formed like a spindle.

Spindle-shaped Root of Radish (*Raphanus sativus*).

spindle-shell (spin'dl-shel), *n.* In *conch.*, a spindle-shaped shell; a spindle. (*a*) A shell of the genus *Fusus* in some of its applications, as *F. antiquus*, the common spindle or red-whelk, also called *buckie* or *roaring buckie*. See cuts under *Fusus* and *Siphonostoma*, 2. (*b*) A spindle-stromb. (*c*) A gastropod of the family *Muricidæ* and genus *Chrysodomus*, having a spindle-like or fusiform shape and the canal slightly produced. The species inhabit chiefly the northern cold seas. See cut under *reverse*.

spindle-step (spin'dl-step), *n.* In mill- and spinning-spindles, the lower bearing of an upright spindle. *E. H. Knight*.

spindle-stromb (spin'dl-stromb), *n.* A gastropod of the family *Strombidæ* and genus *Rostellaria*, having a spindle-like or fusiform shell with a long spire, and also a long anterior canal. The species inhabit the tropical Pacific and Indian oceans. See cut under *Rostellaria*.

spindletail (spin'dl-tāl), *n.* The pin-tailed duck, *Dafila acuta*. See *pintail*, I. [Local, U. S.]

spindle-tree (spin'dl-trē), *n.* A European shrub or small tree, *Euonymus Europæa* (*E. vulgaris*), growing in hedge-rows, on borders of woods, etc. It is so called from the use of its hard fine-grained wood in making spindles, and other uses have given it the names *prick-timber, skewer-wood,* and *pegwood*. It is one of the dogwoods. The name is carried over to the American *E. atropurpurea*, the wahoo or burning-bush, and to the Japanese *E. Japonica;* it is also extended to the genus, and even to the order (*Celastrineæ*).

spindle-valve (spin'dl-valv), *n.* A valve having an axial guide-stem. *E. H. Knight*.

spindle-whorl (spin'dl-hwėrl), *n.* See *whorl*.

spindle-worm (spin'dl-wėrm), *n.* The larva of the noctuid moth *Achatodes* (or *Gortyna*) *zeæ:* so called because it burrows into the spindle of Indian corn. See *spindle*, *n.*, 3 (*e*). [Local, U. S.]

spindling (spind'ling), *a.* and *n.* [< *spindle* + *-ing*[2].] **I.** *a.* Long and slender; disproportionately slim or spindle-like.

II. *n.* A spindling or disproportionately long and slim person or thing; a slender shoot. [Rare.]

> Half-conscious of the garden-squirt,
> The *spindlings* look unhappy.
> *Tennyson*, Amphion.

spindly (spind'li), *a.* [< *spindle* + *-y*[1].] Spindle-like; disproportionately long and slender or slim. [Colloq.]

> The effect of all this may be easily imagined—a *spindly* growth of rootless ideas. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXXVI. 556.

spindrift (spin'drift), *n.* [A var. (simulating *spin*, go rapidly) of *spoon-drift*, q. v.] *Naut.*, the spray of salt water blown along the surface of the sea in heavy winds.

spine (spīn), *n.* [< OF. *espine*, F. *épine* = Pr. Sp. *espina* = Pg. *espinha* = It. *spina*, < L. *spina*, a thorn, prickle, also the backbone; prob. for **spicna*, and akin to *spica*, a point, spike: see *spike*[1]. In the sense of 'backbone' *spine* is directly < L. *spina*. Hence *spinach, spinage, spinal, spiny, spinet, spinney*, etc.] **1.** In *bot.*, a stiff sharp-pointed process, containing more or less woody tissue, and originating in the degeneracy or modification of some organ. Usually it is a branch or the termination of a stem or branch, indurated, leafless, and attenuated to a point, as in the hawthorn, sloe, pear, and honey-locust; its nature is clearly manifest by the axillary position, and also by the fact that it sometimes produces imperfect leaves and buds. A spine may also consist of a modified leaf (all gradations being found between merely spiny-toothed leaves and leaves which are completely contracted into simple or multiple spines, as in the barberry), or of a persistent petiole, as in some *Astragali* and in *Fouquieria*, or of a modified stipule, as in the common locust. A spine is to be clearly distinguished from a prickle, which is merely a superficial outgrowth from the bark. See *prickle*, I.

2. The backbone; the rachis, spina, or spinal column of a vertebrate. The name is due to the series of spinous processes of the several vertebræ which it presents, forming a ridge along the middle of the back. See *spinal column* (under *spinal*), and *vertebra, vertebral*.

3. A name of some part in various animals. (*a*) In *anat.*, a sharp process, point, or crest of bone; a spinous process, generally stouter than a styloid process: as, the *spine* of the ilium, of the ischium, of the acapula, of the pubis. See cuts under *innominatum* and *shoulder-blade*. (*b*) In *morph.*, a bony element, or pair of bony elements, which completes a segment of either the neural canal or the hemal canal of a vertebrate on the midline of the dorsal or ventral aspect of the body, the ossification intervening dorsad between a pair of neurapophyses or ventrad between a pair of hemapophyses, the former being a *neural spine*, the latter a *hemal spine*. Thus, the spinous process of a dorsal vertebra is the neural spine of that vertebra, and the segment of the sternum with which the rib of that vertebra articulates is the hemal spine of the same vertebra. *Owen*. See cuts under *dorsal, carapace*, and *endoskeleton*. (*c*) In *mammal.*, a modified hair; a sharp, stiff, hard, horny dermal outgrowth, as one of the quills of a porcupine, or of the prickles of the hedgehog or spiny ant-eater. In many animals the transition from soft fur through harsh or bristly pelage to spines is very gradual. See cuts under *Echidnidæ, Erinaceus*, and *porcupine*. (*d*) In *ornith.*, a spur or calcar, as of the wing or foot; a mucro, as of a feather. See cuts under *Palamedea, Rasores*, and *mucronate*. (*e*) In *herpet.*, a sharp, prickly scale of considerable size; a horn. See cuts under *Cerastes* and *Phrynosoma*. (*f*) In *conch.*, any considerable sharp projection of the shell. Such spines are endlessly modified in size, shape, and site. Good examples are figured under *murex, scorpion-shell*, and *Spondylus*. (*g*) In *Crustacea*, any considerable spinous process of the carapace, of the legs, etc. Such spines are the rule with most crustaceans. The large tail-spine of some is specified as the *telson*. (*h*) In *entom.*, any comparatively short sharp projection of the chitinous body-wall of an insect. Such occur commonly upon the larvæ of *Lepidoptera*, upon the bodies of many adult *Coleoptera, Hemiptera*, and *Hymenoptera*, and upon the legs (principally upon the tibiæ) of these and nearly all *Orthoptera* and many *Neuroptera*. The body-spines of adult insects are always of great use in classification. (*i*) In *ichth.*: (1) A fin-spine; one of the unjointed and unbranched sharp bony rays of the fins, such as those the presence of which gives name to the acanthopterygian fishes; a spinous fin-ray, as distinguished from a soft ray. See *ray*[1], 7, and the formula under *radial, a*. (2) A spinous process, as of an opercular bone. (3) The spinous process of some ganoid, placoid, etc., scales. See cuts under *Echinorhinus, sand-fish, scale, sea-raven*, and *shackle-joint*. (*j*) In echinoderms, one of the movable processes which beset the exterior, as of an echinus, and are articulated with the tubercles of the body-wall. *Primary spines* are the large ones forming continuous series along the ambulacral, as distinguished from less-developed *secondary* and *tertiary spines*. Other spines are specified as *semital*. See cuts under *Cidaris, Echinometra, Echinus, semita*, and *Spatangus*. (*k*) In general, some or any hard sharp process, like a spine; a thorn; a prickle: as, the *spine* at the end of the tail of the lion or the fer-de-lance.

a, b, c, spines (followed by soft rays) of the dorsal, ventral, and anal fins of an acanthopterygian fish: *a*, ten spines; *b*, one spine; *c*, three spines.

4. In *mach.*, any longitudinal ridge; a fin. *E. H. Knight*.—**5.** In *lace-making*, a raised projection from the cordonnet: one of the varieties of pinwork; especially, one of many small points that project outward from the edge of the lace, forming a sort of fringe.—**6.** The duramen or heartwood of trees: a ship-builders' term. See *duramen*.—**Angular curvature of the spine.** See *curvature*.—**Anterior superior spine of the ilium.** See *spines of the ilium*.—**Concussion of the spine**, in theoretic strictness, a molecular lesion of the spinal cord too fine for microscopic detection, but impairing the functions of the cord, and produced by violent jarring, as in a railway accident: often applied, without discrimination, to cases which, after an accident, exhibit various nervous or spinal symptoms without any manifest gross lesion which explains them. These include cases of traumatic neurasthenia, of hemorrhage in the cord or its membranes, of displacement and fracture of vertebræ, and of muscular and ligamentous strains.—**Ethmoidal spine**, a projection of the sphenoid bone for articulation with the cribriform plate of the ethmoid.—**Hemal spine.** See def. 3 (*b*), and *hemal*.—**Interhemal spine.** See *interhemal*.—**Interneural spine.** See *interneural*.—**Lateral curvature of the spine.** See *curvature*.—**Mental external spine**, the mental protuberance of the human mandible.—**Mental spines**, the genial tubercles. See *genial*[2].—**Nasal, pharyngeal, pleural spine.** See the

adjectives.—**Palatine spine.** See (*posterior*) *nasal spine*, under *nasal*.—**Posterior superior spine of the ilium.** See *spines of the ilium*.—**Pubic spine.** See below, and *pubic*.—**Railway spine,** concussion of the spine (especially in its more vague sense) resulting from railway accident.—**Scapular spine.** Same as *spine of the scapula*.—**Sciatic spine,** the spine of the ischium.—**Semital spine.** See *semital*.—**Spine of the ischium,** a pointed triangular eminence situated a little below the middle of the posterior border of the ischium, and separating the lesser from the greater sacrosciatic notch. In man the pudic vessels and nerve wind around this spine.—**Spine of the pubis,** the pubic spine, a prominent tubercle which projects from the upper border of the pubis about an inch from the symphysis.—**Spine of the scapula,** the scapular spine, in man a prominent plate of bone separating the supraspinous and infraspinous fossæ, and terminating in the acromion.—**Spine of the sphenoid,** a projection from the lower part of the greater wing of the sphenoid, extending backward into the angle between the petrous and squamous divisions of the temporal bone. Also called *spinous process of the sphenoid*.—**Spines of the ilium,** the iliac spines. In man these are four in number: the anterior extremity of the iliac crest terminates in the *anterior superior spine*, below which and separated from it by a concavity is the *anterior inferior spine;* in a similar manner the posterior extremity of the iliac crest terminates in the *posterior superior spine*, while below it is the *posterior inferior spine*, the two being separated by a notch.—**Spines of the tibia,** a pair of processes between the two articular surfaces of the head of the tibia, in the interior of the knee-joint, to which are attached the ends of the semilunar cartilages and the crucial ligaments of the joint.—**Trochlear spine,** a small spine-like projection upon the orbital part of the frontal bone for attachment of the pulley of the superior oblique muscle of the eye.

spine-armed (spīn′ärmd), *a.* Armed with spines or spiny processes, as a murex; spinigerous.

spineback (spīn′bak), *n.* A fish of the family *Notacanthidæ*.

spine-bearer (spīn′bār″ėr), *n.* A spine-bearing caterpillar.

spine-bearing (spīn′bār″ing), *a.* Having spines; spined or spiny; spinigerous.

spinebelly (spīn′bel″i), *n.* A kind of balloonfish, *Tetraodon lineatus*, more fully called *striped spinebelly*. See cut under *balloon-fish*.

spinebill (spīn′bil), *n.* An Australian meliphagine bird, *Acanthorhynchus tenuirostris*, formerly called *slender-billed creeper*, or another of this genus, *A. superciliosus*. In both these honey-eaters the bill is slender, curved, and extremely acute. They are closely related to the members of the genus *Myzomela*, but present a totally different pattern of coloration. The first-named is widely distributed on the continent and in Tasmania; the second inhabits western and southwestern Australia.

spined (spīnd), *a.* [< *spine* + *-ed*[2].] 1. Having a spine or spinal column; backboned; vertebrate.—2. Having spines; spinous or spiny: as, a *spined* caterpillar; the *spined* cicadas.—**Spined soldier-bug.** See *soldier-bug*.

spinefoot (spīn′fůt), *n.* A lizard of the genus *Acanthodactylus*, as *A. vulgaris* of northern Africa.

spinel (spin′el or spi-nel′), *n.* [Also *spinelle, espinel;* early mod. E. *spinelle;* < OF. *spinelle, espinelle*, F. *spinelle* = It. *spinella, spinel;* prob. orig. applied to a mineral with spine-shaped crystals; dim. of L. *spina*, a thorn, spine: see *spine*.] 1. A mineral of various shades of red, also blue, green, yellow, brown, and black, commonly occurring in isometric octahedrons. It has the hardness of topaz. Chemically, it consists of the oxids of magnesium and aluminium, with iron protoxid in some varieties, also chromium in the variety picotite. Clear and finely colored red varieties are highly prized as ornamental stones in jewelry. The red varieties are known as *spinel ruby* or *balas ruby*, while those of a dark-green, brown, or black color, containing iron protoxid in considerable amount, are called *ceylonite* or *pleonaste*. The valuable varieties, including the spinel ruby (see *ruby*), occur as rolled pebbles in river-channels in Ceylon, Burma, and Siam; they are often associated with the true ruby (corundum). The spinel group of minerals includes several species which may be considered as made up of equal parts of a protoxid and a sesquioxid ($RO+R_2O_3$). Here belong gahnite, magnetite, franklinite, etc. An octahedral habit characterizes them all.

There [in the Island of Zeilam] is also founde an other kynde of Rubies, which wee caule *Spinelle* and the Indians Caropus. *R. Eden*, tr. of Antonio Pigafetta (First Books [on America, ed. Arber, p. 264).

2. A bleached yarn from which the linen tape called inkle is made. *E. H. Knight.*—**Zinc-spinel.** Same as *gahnite*.

spineless (spīn′les), *a.* [< *spine* + *-less*.] 1. Having no spine or spinal column; invertebrate. Hence—2. Having no backbone, vigor, or courage; limp; weak; nerveless.—3. Having the backbone flexible or supple.

A whole family of Sprites, consisting of a remarkably stout father and three *spineless* sons.
Dickens, Uncommercial Traveller, iv. (*Davies.*)

4. In *ichth.*, having no fin-spines; soft-finned; anacanthine; malacopterous: as, the *spineless* fishes, or *Anacanthini*.—**Spineless perch,** a pirate-perch.

spinellane (spi-nel′ān), *n.* [< *spinelle* + *-ane*.] A blue variety of nosean occurring in small crystalline masses and in minute crystals, found near Andernach on the Rhine.

spinelle (spi-nel′), *n.* See *spinel*.

spine-rayed (spīn′rād), *a.* In *ichth.*, acanthopterygian.

spinescent (spī-nes′ent), *a.* [< L. *spinescen(t-)s*, ppr. of *spinescere*, grow thorny, < *spina*, a thorn, prickle, spine: see *spine*.] 1. In *bot.*, tending to be hard and thorn-like; terminating in a spine or sharp point; armed with spines or thorns; spinose.—2. In *zoöl.*, somewhat spinous or spiny, as the fur of an animal; very coarse, harsh, or stiff, as hair; spinulous.

spinet[1]† (spin′et), *n.* [< L. *spinetum*, a thicket of thorns, < *spina*, a thorn, spine: see *spine*. Cf. OF. *spinat*, F. dial. *épinat*, a thicket of thorns; and see *spinney*.] A small wood or place where briers and thorns grow; a spinney.

A satyr, lodged in a little *spinet*, by which her majesty and the Prince were to come, . . . advanced his head above the top of the wood. *B. Jonson*, The Satyr.

spinet[2] (spin′et or spi-net′), *n.* [Formerly also *spinnet, espinette;* = D. *spinet* = G. Sw. *spinett* = Dan. *spinet*, < OF. *espinette*, F. *épinette* = Sp. Pg. *espineta*, < It. *spinetta*, a spinet, or pair of virginals (said to be so called because struck with a pointed quill), < *spinetta*, a point, spigot, etc., dim. of *spina*, a thorn, < L. *spina*, a thorn: see *spine*.] A musical instrument essentially similar to the harpsichord, but of smaller size and much lighter tone. Also called *virginal* and *couched harp*.—**Dumb spinet.** Same as *manichord*.

spinetail (spīn′tāl), *n.* In *ornith.*: (*a*) A passerine bird of the family *Dendrocolaptidæ*, having stiff and more or less acuminate tail-feathers, much like a woodpecker's; a spine-tailed or sclerurine bird. See cuts under *saberbill* and *Sclerurus*. (*b*) A cypseline bird of the subfamily *Chæturinæ;* a spine-tailed or chæturine swift, having mucronate shafts of the tail-feathers. See *Acanthyllis*, and cut under *mucronate*. (*c*) The ruddy duck, *Erismatura rubida*. [Pennsylvania and New Jersey.]

spine-tailed (spīn′tāld), *a.* 1. In *ornith.*: (*a*) Having stiff and generally acuminate tail-feathers; dendrocolaptine; sclerurine. (*b*) Having mucronato shafts of the tail-feathers; chæturine.—2. In *herpet.*, having the tail ending in a spine, as a serpent. See *fer-de-lance*, and cuts under *Craspidocephalus* and *Cyclura*.—3. In *entom.*, having the abdomen ending in a spine or spines. The *Scoliidæ* are known as *spine-tailed wasps*, and the *Sapygidæ* have been called *parasitic spine-tailed wasps*. See cut under *Elis*.

spine-tipped (spīn′tipt), *a.* In *bot.*, tipped with or bearing at the extremity a spine, as the leaves of agave.

spin-house† (spin′hous), *n.* A place in which spinning is carried on. Also *spinning-house*. See the quotation.

As we returned we stepp'd in to see the *Spin-house*, a kind of Bridewell, where incorrigible and lewd women are kept in discipline and labour.
Evelyn, Diary, Aug. 19, 1641.

spinicerebrate (spī-ni-ser′ē-brāt), *a.* [< L. *spina*, the spine, + *cerebrum*, the brain, + *-ate*[1].] Having a brain and spinal cord; cerebrospinal; myelencephalous.

spinideltoid (spī-ni-del′toid), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *spina*, the spine, + E. *deltoid*.] I. *a.* Representing that part of the human deltoid muscle which arises from the spine of the scapula, as a muscle; pertaining to the spinideltoideus.

II. *n.* The spinideltoidens.

spinideltoideus (spī″ni-del-toi′dē-us), *n.*; pl. *spinideltoidei* (-ī). [NL.: see *spinideltoid*.] A muscle of the shoulder and arm of some animals, corresponding to the spinal or mesoscapular part of the human deltoideus: it extends from the mesoscapula and metacromion to the deltoid ridge of the humerus.

spiniferite (spī-nif′ē-rīt), *n.* [< L. *spinifer*, bearing spines (see *spiniferous*), + *-ite*[2].] A certain minute organism beset with spines, occurring in the Chalk flints. Their real nature is unascertained, but they have been supposed to be the gemmules of sponges.

spiniferous (spī-nif′ē-rus), *a.* [< L. *spinifer*, bearing spines, < *spina*, a thorn, spine, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Bearing or provided with spines; spinous or spiny; spinigerous.

spiniform (spī′ni-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *spina*, a thorn, spine, + *forma*, form.] Having the form of a spine or thorn; spine-like. *Huxley*.

spinigerous (spī-nij′ē-rus), *a.* [< LL. *spiniger*, bearing thorns or spines, < L. *spina*, a thorn, spine, + *gerere*, bear, carry.] Bearing spines, as a hedgehog; spinose; aculeate; spiniferous.—**Spinigerous elytra,** in *entom.*, elytra each one of which has an upright sutural process, the two uniting, when the elytra are closed, to form a large spiniform process on the back, as in certain phytophagous beetles.

Spinigrada (spī-nig′ra-dä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *spinigradus:* see *spinigrade*.] An order of echinoderms, composed of the ophiurans and euryaleans, or the brittle-stars and gorgon's-heads. *Forbes*. [Rare.]

spinigrade (spī′ni-grād), *a.* [< NL. *spinigradus*, < L. *spina*, a thorn, spine, + *gradi*, walk, go: see *grade*[1].] Moving by means of spines or spinous processes, as an echinoderm; of or pertaining to the *Spinigrada*.

spininess (spī′ni-nes), *n.* Spiny character or state. (*a*) Thorniness. (*b*†) Sleuderness; slimness; lankness.

The old men resemble grasshoppers for their cold and bloodless *spininess*. *Chapman*, Iliad, iii., Commentarius.

spinirector (spī-ni-rek′tor), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *spina*, the spine, + *rector* for NL. *erector*, q. v.] I. *a.* Erecting, extending, or straightening the spine, or spinal column: noting the set or series of muscles of the back of which the erector spinæ is the basis.

II. *n.* The erector spinæ. (See *erector*.) It corresponds to the so-called fourth layer of the muscles of the back in human anatomy. *Coues and Shute*, 1887.

spinispicule (spī-ni-spik′ūl), *n.* [< L. *spina*, a spine, + E. *spicule*.] A spiny sponge-spicule; a spiraster.

spinispirula (spī-ni-spir′ō-lä), *n.*; pl. *spinispirulæ* (-lē). [NL., < L. *spina*, a spine, + *spirula*, a small twisted cake, dim. of *spira*, a coil, spire: see *spire*[2].] A spiny sigmaspire; a sigmoid microsclere or flesh-spicule provided with spines. Also called *spiraster*. *Sollas*.

spinispirular (spī-ni-spir′ō-lär), *a.* [< *spinispirula* + *-ar*[3].] Spiny and slightly spiral, as a sponge-spicule; having the character of a spinispirula. *Sollas*.

spinispirulate (spī-ni-spir′ō-lāt), *a.* [< *spinispirula* + *-ate*[1].] Same as *spinispirular*.

spinitis (spi-nī′tis), *n.* [NL., < L. *spina*, the spine, + *-itis*.] Inflammation of the spinal cord and its membranes, in the horse and other domestic quadrupeds.

spinitrapezius (spī″ni-trā-pē′zi-us), *n.*; pl. *spinitrapezii* (-ī). [NL., < L. *spina*, the spine, + NL. *trapezius*.] The spinal as distinguished from the cranial part of the trapezius muscle, forming in some animals a nearly distinct muscle.

spink[1] (spingk), *n.* [< ME. *spink, spynk, spynke* = Sw. dial. *spink*, also *spikke, spekke*, a sparrow (*gull-spink*, a goldfinch), = Norw. *spikke* (for **spinke*), a sparrow or other small bird; cf. Gr. σπίγγος, also σπίζα, a finch (< σπίζειν, chirp); an imitative name, like the equiv. *pink*[5], *finch*[1].] The chaffinch, *Fringilla cœlebs*. [Prov. Eng.]

The *spink* chants sweetest in a hedge of thorns.
W. Harte.

spink[2] (spingk), *n.* [Origin obscure; prob. in part a var. of *pink*[2].] The primrose, *Primula veris;* also, the lady's-smock, *Cardamine pratensis* (also *bog-spinks*), and some other plants. [Scotland.]

spinnaker (spin′ä-kėr), *n.* [Said to be < *spin*, in sense of 'go rapidly.'] A jib-headed racing-sail carried by yachts, set, when running before the wind, on the side opposite to the mainsail.

spinnel (spin′el), *n.* A dialectal variant of *spindle*.

spinner[1] (spin′ėr), *n.* [< ME. *spinnere, spynner, spinnare* (= D. G. *spinner* = Sw. *spinnare* = Dan. *spinder*); < *spin* + *-er*[1]. Cf. *spider*.] 1. One who or that which spins, in any sense; one skilled in spinning. (*a*) A workman who gives shape to vessels of thin metal by means of a turning-lathe. See *spin, v. t.*, 8. (*b*) In *woolen-manuf.*, any thread-spinning machine; a drawing and twisting machine for making woolen threads. (*c*) A trawling fish-hook fitted with wings to make it revolve in the water; a propeller spoon-bait. (*d*) In *hat-manuf.*, a machine for finishing the exterior of a hat. It consists of a flat oval table with a face corresponding to the curve of the hat-brim.

2. A spider; especially, a spinning-spider.

As if thou hadst borrowed legs of a *spinner* and a voice of a cricket. *B. Jonson*, Bartholomew Fair, i. 1.

3. See the quotation. [Eng.]

I do not know whether the daddy longlegs is ever called "gin spinner"; but Jenny *Spinner* is certainly the name of a very different insect, viz. the metamorphosis of the iron-blue dun, which, according to Ronald's nomenclature, is an ephemera of the genus Cloë.
N. and Q., 7th ser., VI. 153.

4. A spinneret.—5. The night-jar or night-churr, *Caprimulgus europæus:* from its cries, which may be likened to the noise of a spinning-wheel. See cut under *night-jar*. Also *wheel-bird*. Compare *reeler* in like use for another bird. [Wexford, Ireland.]—**Ring-and-traveler spinner.** Same as *ring-frame*.

spinner²†, *n.* [ME. *spynner;* origin obscure.] A kind of boat.

As on Monday next after May day there come tydyngs to London, that on Thorsday before the Duke of Suffolk come unto the coastes of Kent full nere slower with his ij. shepes and a litel *spynner;* the qweche *spynner* he sente with certeyn letters to certeyn of his trustid men.
Paston Letters, I. 124.

spinneret (spin'ėr-et), *n.* [< *spinner*¹ + *-et*.] A part or organ concerned in the spinning of silk, gossamer, or cobweb, as of a silkworm or spider. Specifically—(*a*) One of the mammillæ of the arachnidium of a spider; one of the four, six, or eight little conical or nipple-like processes under a spider's abdomen and near its end, through which the viscid secretion of the arachnidial glands is spun out into threads of silk. Some of the spinnerets are three-jointed. See *arachnidium*. (*b*) One of the tubules of the labium of certain caterpillars, as silkworms, through which silk is spun out of the secretion of glands connected with the mouth-parts. See *sericterium*. (*c*) One of the tubules of the anal segment of certain coleopterous larvæ, as in the first larval stage (triungulin) of some blister-beetles (*Meloidæ*), through which a little silk is spun. See cut under *Sitaris*. (*d*) A like organ of any other insect.

spinnerular (spi-ner'ū-lär), *a.* [< *spinnerule* + *-ar*³.] Entering into the formation of a spinneret, as a tubule; of or pertaining to spinnerules.

spinnerule (spin'ėr-ūl), *n.* [< *spinner*¹ + *-ule*.] One of the several individual tubules which collectively form the spinneret of a spider.

spinnery (spin'ėr-i), *n.*; pl. *spinneries* (-iz). [= D. *spinnerij*, a spinning-house, = G. *spinnerei* = Sw. *spinneri* = Dan. *spinderi*, spinning, spinning-house; as *spin* + *-ery*.] A spinning-mill. *Imp. Dict.*

spinnet†, *n.* See *spinet*².

spinney, spinny² (spin'i), *n.* [< ME. **spineye, spenne*, < OF. *espinaye, espinoye, espinoie*, F. *épinaie*, a thicket, grove, a thorny plot, < L. *spinetum*, a thicket of thorns, < *spina*, a thorn: see *spine*. Cf. *spinet*².] A small wood with undergrowth; a clump of trees or shrubs; a small grove or shrubbery.

As he sprent ouer a *spenne*, to spye the schrewe.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 1895.

A land . . . covered with fine hedgerow timber, with here and there a nice little gorse or *spinney*.
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, i. 1.

spinning (spin'ing), *n.* [< ME. *spynnynge;* verbal n. of *spin*, *v.*] 1. The act of one who spins.—2. The process of giving shape to vessels of thin metal by means of a turning-lathe.

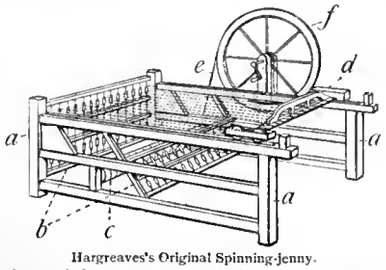
spinning-frame (spin'ing-frām), *n.* A machine by which cotton thread was twisted hard and firm, so as to make it suitable for the warp of cotton cloth: the invention of Richard Arkwright. *E. H. Knight.*

spinning-head (spin'ing-hed), *n.* An early form of spinning-machine in which the drawing and twisting mechanisms are combined in one head.

spinning-house† (spin'ing-hous), *n.* Same as *spin-house*.

spinning-jack (spin'ing-jak), *n.* In *cotton-manuf.*, a device for twisting and winding a sliver as it comes from the drawing-rollers. It is placed in the can, in which it rotates, the sliver being wound on a bobbin. *E. H. Knight.*

spinning-jenny (spin'ing-jen'i), *n.* A spinning-machine, invented by James Hargreaves



Hargreaves's Original Spinning-jenny.

a, frame; *b*, frames supporting spindles; *c*, drum driven by the band *e* from the band-wheel *f*, and carrying separate bands (not shown) which separately drive each spindle; *d*, fluted wooden clasp which travels on wheels on the top of the frame, and in which the rovings are arranged in due order.

in 1767, which was the first to operate upon more than one thread. It has a series of vertical spindles, each of which is supplied with roving from a separate spool, and has a clasping and traversing mechanism by means of which the operator is enabled to clasp and draw out all the rovings simultaneously during the operation of twisting, and to feed the twisted threads to the spindles when winding on—the whole operation being almost exactly like hand-spinning, except that a large number of rovings are operated upon instead of a single one.

spinning-machine (spin'ing-ma-shēn'), *n.* 1. Any machine for spinning; a mule; a spinner. Specifically—2. An apparatus which spins continuously, as distinguished from the intermittent action of the mule. *E. H. Knight.*

spinning-mill (spin'ing-mil), *n.* A mill or factory where thread is spun.

spinning-mite (spin'ing-mīt), *n.* Any mite or acarid of the family *Tetranychidæ;* a red-spider.

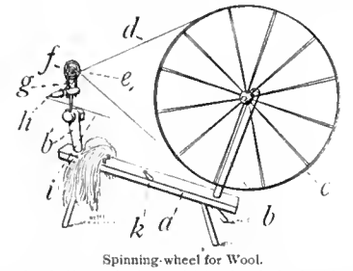
spinning-organ (spin'ing-ôr'gan), *n.* The organ or apparatus by means of which a spider or caterpillar spins silk; an arachnidium, as of a spider. See cut under *arachnidium*.

spinning-roller (spin'ing-rō'lėr), *n.* One of the iron wheels, covered with various materials—as rubber, vulcanite, paper, or felt—running in pairs in the drawing mechanism of a spinning-machine.

spinning-spider (spin'ing-spī'dėr), *n.* A spider which spins cobwebs; specifically, a true spider or araneid, as distinguished from any other arachnidan, whether it actually spins or not.

spinning-wart (spin'ing-wârt), *n.* A spinneret; one of the papillæ or mammillæ out of which a spider spins silk. See cut under *arachnidium*. *Gegenbaur*, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 291.

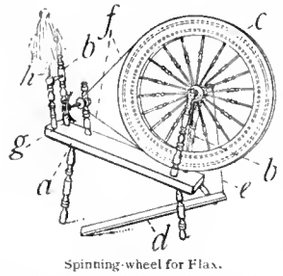
spinning-wheel (spin'ing-hwēl), *n.* A machine for spinning wool, cotton, or flax into threads by hand. It consists of a wheel, band, and spindle, and



Spinning-wheel for Wool.

a, bench; *b*, *b'*, standards; *c*, driving band-wheel with flat rim, turned by the peg *k* held in the right hand of the spinner; *d*, cord-band, crossed at *e* and driving the speed-pulley *f*; *g*, cord-band imparting motion to the spindle *h*; *i*, thread in process of spinning.

is driven by foot or by hand. Before the introduction of machinery for spinning there were two kinds of spinning-wheels in common use—the *large wheel* for spinning wool and cotton, and the *small* or *Saxon wheel* for spinning flax. The girdle-wheel was a spinning-wheel formerly in use, small enough to be fastened to a girdle- or apron-string, and used while standing or walking about.



Spinning-wheel for Flax.

a, bench or stool; *b*, standards; *c*, driving band-wheel grooved in its perimeter; *d*, treadle; *e*, rod which connects treadle with crank; *f*, cord-band which drives the flier-spindle; *g*, flier; *h*, distaff upon which the flax to be spun is placed, and which in use is held in the left hand of the operator.

spinny¹, *n.* See *spinney*.

spinny²†, *a.* [Appar. an irreg. var. of *spiny*, 3, or of *spindly*.] Thin; slender; slim; lank.

They plow it early in the year, and then there will come some *spinny* grass that will keep it from scalding.
Mortimer.

spinode (spī'nōd), *n.* [< L. *spina*, a thorn, spine, + *nodus*, a knot.] In *geom.*, a stationary point or cusp on a curve. A spinode may be conceived as resulting from the vanishing of the angle at a node between the two branches, the length of arc between them being reduced to zero, just as an inflection may be regarded as resulting from the vanishing of the interval between the two points of tangency of a bitangent, the total curvature between them at the same time vanishing. But this view in the latter case includes all the points of the inflectional tangent as points of the curve, and in the former case includes all lines through the spinode as tangents. For this reason the spinode, like the inflection, is reckoned as a distinct kind of singularity. A curve cannot, while remaining real, change continuously from having a crunode to having an acnode without passing through a form in which it has a spinode.

spinode-curve (spī'nōd-kėrv), *n.* A singularity of a surface consisting in a locus of points where tangent-planes to the curve intersect it in curves having spinodes at those points. The spinode-curve on a real surface is the boundary between a synclastic and an anticlastic region. It bears no resemblance to that singularity of a surface termed the *cuspidal curve*.

spinode-torse (spī'nōd-tôrs), *n.* That torse of which a spinode-curve is the edge of regression. It is the envelop of tangent-planes to a surface intersecting it in curves having spinodes.

spinose (spī'nōs), *a.* [< L. *spinosus*, full of thorns: see *spinous*.] Full of spines; spinous; spinigerous or spiniferous; armed with spines or thorns; of a spiny character: as, a *spinose* leaf; a *spinose* stem.—**Spinose maxillæ,** in *entom.*, maxillæ armed with spines at the apex, as in the dragon-fly.

spinosely (spī'nōs-li), *adv.* In *bot.*, in a spinose manner.

spinosity (spī-nos'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *spinosities* (-tiz). [< L. *spinositu(t-)s*, thorniness, < *spinosus*, thorny, spiny: see *spinous*.] 1. The state of being spinous or spinose; rough, spinous, or thorny character or quality; thorniness: literally or figuratively.

The part of Human Philosophy which is Rational . . . seemeth but a net of subtilty and *spinosity*.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii.

2. A thorny part or thing; something thorny or crabbed.

spinous (spī'nus), *a.* [= F. *épineux* = Sp. *espinoso* = Pg. *espinhoso* = It. *spinoso*, < L. *spinosus*, full of thorns, thorny, spiny, < *spina*, a thorn, spine: see *spine*.] 1. In *zoöl.* and *anat.*: (*a*) Having spines; spiny; spinigerous or spiniferous. (*b*) Shaped like a spine; spiniform; having the character of a spine; sharp or pointed: as, a *spinous* process of bone. See *spinose*.—2. In *bot.*, same as *spinose*.—**Spinous foramen,** the foramen spinosum of the sphenoid. See under *foramen*.—**Spinous process of a vertebra,** one of the elements of most vertebræ, usually autogenous, or having its own center of ossification, forming a process, point, or plate of bone where the lateral halves of the neural arch, or neurapophyses, come together behind (in man) or above the neural arch; a neural spine. See cuts under *axis, cervical, dorsal, hypapophysis, lumbar,* and *vertebra*.—**Spinous process of the sphenoid.** See *spine of the sphenoid*, under *spine*.—**Spinous rat,** a spiny rat, in any sense.—**Spinous shark.** See *shark*¹, and *Echinorhinus* (with cut).—**Spinous spider-crab,** *Maia squinado*, the common spider-crab.

spinous-radiate (spī'nus-rā'di-āt), *a.* In *entom.*, rayed or encircled with spines.

Spinozism (spi-nō'zizm), *n.* [< *Spinoza* (see def.) + *-ism*.] The metaphysical doctrine of Baruch (afterward Benedict) de Spinoza (1632–1677), a Spanish Jew, born at Amsterdam. Spinoza's chief work, the "Ethics," is an exposition of the idea of the absolute, with a monistic theory of the correspondence between mind and matter, and applications to the philosophy of living. It is an excessively abstruse doctrine, much misunderstood, and too complicated for brief exposition. The style of the book, an imitation of Euclid's "Elements," is calculated to repel the mathematician and logician, and to carry the attention of the ordinary reader away from the real meaning, while conveying a completely false notion of the mode of thinking. Yet, while the form is pseudomathematical, the thought itself is truly mathematical. The main principle is, indeed, an anticipation in a generalized form of the modern geometrical conception of the absolute, especially as this appears in the hyperbolic geometry, where the point and plane manifolds have a correspondence similar to that between Spinoza's worlds of extension and thought. Spinoza is described as a pantheist; he identifies God and Nature, but does not mean by Nature what is ordinarily meant. Some sayings of Spinoza are frequently quoted in literature. One of these is *omnis determinatio est negatio*, "all specification involves exclusion"; another is that matters must be considered *sub specie æternitatis*, "under their essential aspects."

Spinozist (spi-nō'zist), *n.* [< *Spinoza* + *-ist*.] A follower of Spinoza.

Spinozistic (spi-nō-zis'tik), *a.* [< *Spinozist* + *-ic*.] Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of Spinoza or his followers: as, the *Spinozistic* school; *Spinozistic* pantheism.

spinster (spin'stėr), *n.* [< ME. *spinster, spynstare, spinnestere, spynnester* (= D. *spinster*), with suffix *-estre* (E. *-ster*), < AS. *spinnan*, spin: see *spin*.] 1. A woman who spins; by extension, any person who spins; a spinner.

My wif was a webbe and wollen cloth made.
Hu spak to the *spynnesters* to spynnen hit oute.
Piers Plowman (C), vii. 222.

The silkworm is
Only man's *spinster*.
Randolph, Muses' Looking-Glass, iv. 1.

Let the three housewifely *spinsters* of destiny rather curtail the thread of thy life.
Dekker, Gull's Hornbook, p. 83.

2. An unmarried woman (so called because she was supposed to occupy herself with spinning): the legal designation in England of all unmarried women from a viscount's daughter downward; popularly, an elderly unmarried woman; an "old maid": sometimes used adjectively.

I, Anthony Lumpkin, Esquire, of Blank place, refuse you, Constantia Neville, *spinster*, of no place at all.
Goldsmith, She Stoops to Conquer, v. 1.

O, that I should live to hear myself called *Spinster!*
Sheridan, The Rivals, v. 1.

Here the *spinster* aunt uttered a loud shriek, and became senseless. *Dickens*, Pickwick, x.

3†. A woman of an evil life or character: so called from being forced to spin in the house of correction. See *spin-house*.

We are no *spinsters;* nor, if you look upon us,
So wretched as you take us.
Fletcher (and another ?), Prophetess, iii. 1.

spinsterdom (spin'stėr-dum), *n.* [< *spinster* + *-dom.*] Spinsters or "old maids" collectively. *G. Meredith*, Manfred, ii. 2. [Rare.]

spinsterhood (spin'stėr-hůd), *n.* [< *spinster* + *-hood.*] The state of being a spinster; unmarried life or state.

spinstership (spin'stėr-ship), *n.* [< *spinster* + *-ship.*] Spinsterhood. *Southey.*

spinstress (spin'stres), *n.* [< *spinster* + *-ess.*] A woman who spins, or whose occupation is spinning; a spinster.

Let meaner souls by virtue be cajoled,
As the good Grecian *spinstress* [Penelope] was of old.
Tom Brown, Works, IV. 10. (*Davies.*)

spinstry† (spin'stri), *n.* [< *spinster* + *-y*[3] (cf. *-ery*).] The work or occupation of spinning; spinning.

What new decency can be added to this your *spinstry?*
Milton, Church-Government, ii. 2.

spintext (spin'tekst), *n.* [< *spin*, *v.*, + obj. *text.*] One who spins out long dreary discourses; a prosy preacher.

The race of formal *spintexts* and solemn saygraces is nearly extinct. *V. Knox*, Winter Evenings, ix.

spinthere (spin'thēr), *n.* [= F. *spinthère*, < Gr. *σπινθήρ*, a spark.] A greenish-gray variety of sphene or titanite.

spintry† (spin'tri), *n.* [< L. *spintria, splintria*, a male prostitute.] A male prostitute. [Rare.]

Ravished hence, like captives, and, in sight
Of their most grieved parents, dealt away
Unto his *spintries*, sellaries, and slaves.
B. Jonson, Sejanus, iv. 5.

spinula (spin'ū-lą), *n.*; pl. *spinulæ* (-lē). [NL., < L. *spinula*, dim. of *spina*, a spine: see *spine.*] In *entom.*, a minute spine or hook. Specifically — (*a*) One of the little hooks bordering the anterior edge of the lower wing in most *Hymenoptera:* same as *hamulus*, 1 (*d*). (*b*) One of the bristles forming the strigilis.

spinulate (spin'ū-lāt), *a.* [< *spinula* + *-ate*[1].] In *zoöl.*, covered with little spines.—**Spinulate hairs**, hairs emitting minute rigid branches or spinules: such hairs cover many hymenopterous insects.

spinulated (spin'ū-lā-ted), *a.* [< *spinulate* + *-ed*[2].] Same as *spinulate.*

spinule (spin'ūl), *n.* [< L. *spinula*, dim. of *spina*, a thorn, spine: see *spine.*] A small spine; a spicule.

spinulescent (spin-ū-les'ẹnt), *a.* [< *spinule* + *-escent.*] In *bot.*, producing diminutive spines; somewhat spiny or thorny.

spinuliferous (spin-ū-lif'ẹ-rus), *a.* [< L. *spinula*, a spinule, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] In *bot.*, same as *spinulose.*

spinulose (spin'ū-lōs), *a.* [< NL. *spinulosus:* see *spinulous.*] In *bot.* and *zoöl.*, furnished with spinules or diminutive spines.

I have never seen any prominent spine upon the posterior elevation, though it is sometimes minutely *spinulose.*
Huxley, Crayfish, p. 234.

spinulous (spin'ū-lus), *a.* [< NL. *spinulosus*, < L. *spinula*, a spinule: see *spinule.*] Same as *spinulose.*

spinus (spī'nus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σπίνος*, a bird of the finch kind; cf. *spink.*] **1†.** An old name of some small bird which feeds on seeds, as a thistle-bird, linnet, siskin, or bunting. Hence—**2.** [*cap.*] A genus of thistle-birds named by Koch in 1816, containing the linnet, the siskin or aberdevine, the goldfineh, the redpoll, and others, both of Europe and of America. In present usage, the siskin is *Spinus spinus*, the pine-finch is *S. pinus*, the goldfinch of Europe is *S. carduelis*, that of America is *S. tristis*, etc. The name wavers in application, and is more or less inexactly synonymous with several others, as *Acanthis, Carduelis, Chrysomitris, Astragalinus, Ægiothus, Linaria, Linota*, etc. See cuts under *siskin* and *goldfinch.*

spiny (spī'ni), *a.* [< *spine* + *-y*[1].] **1.** Having thorns or spines; full of spines; thorny; prickly.—**2.** Figuratively, thorny; perplexed; difficult; troublesome.

The *spiny* deserts of scholastick philosophy.
Warburton, On Prophecy, p. 61. (*Latham.*)

3†. Thin; slim; slender.

As in well-grown woods, on trees, cold *spiny* grasshoppers
Sit chirping *Chapman*, Iliad, iii. 161.

Faith, thou art such a *spiny* bald-rib, all the mistresses in the town will never get thee up.
Middleton, Mayor of Queenborough, iii. 3.

Spiny calamary, a cephalopod of the genus *Acanthoteuthis.* *P. P. Carpenter.*—**Spiny crab**, a crab whose carapace is spiny, or has spinous processes; a spider-crab or maioid. See cut under *Oxyrhyncha.*—**Spiny fish**, a spiny-finned or acanthopterygian fish.—**Spiny lobster.** See *lobster.*—**Spiny rat**, one of sundry small rat-like rodents whose pelage is more or less spiny. (*a*) One of the South American species of *Echimys* and *Loncheres* or *Nelomys.* See cut under *Echimys.* (*b*) One of several pouched rats of the genus *Heteromys.*

spiny-eel (spī'ni-ēl), *n.* See *Mastacembelidæ.*

spiny-finned (spī'ni-find), *a.* In *ichth.*, having spinous fin-rays; spine-finned; acanthopterygious.

spiny-skinned (spī'ni-skind), *a.* Echinodermatous.

spion† (spī'ọn), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *spyon;* = D. G. Sw. Dan. *spion*, < OF. (and F.) *espion*, a spy: see *spy.* Cf. *espionage.*] A spy.

Captaine of the *Spyons.*
Heywood, Four Prentises of London (Works, 1874, II. 242).

spirt†, *v.* An obsolete form of *speer*[1].

spira (spī'rą), *n.*; pl. *spiræ* (-rē). [L., the base of a column, a spire: see *spire*[2].] In *arch.*, the moldings at the base of a column; a torus. Such a molding or moldings are not present in the Greek Doric order of architecture, but the feature is constant in all varieties of the Ionic and Corinthian. See cuts under *base*[1], 3.

spirable† (spīr'ą-bl), *a.* [< L. *spirabilis*, that may be breathed, respirable, < *spirare*, breathe, blow: see *spire*[3].] Capable of being breathed; respirable.

The *spirable* odor and pestilent steame ascending from it put him out of his bias of congruity.
Nashe, Lenten Stuffe (Hsrl. Misc., VI. 173). (*Davies.*)

spiracle (spir' or spīr'ą-kl), *n.* [< ME. *spyrakle*, < OF. *spiracle*, vernacularly *spirail, espirail* = It. *spiracolo*, < L. *spiraculum*, a breathing-hole, air-hole, < *spirare*, breathe: see *spire*[3].] **1.** An aperture or orifice.

And after XL dayes this *spiracle*
Is uppe to close, and whenne the [you] list, it [the wine] drinke. *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 202.

2. In *zoöl.*, an aperture, orifice, or vent through which air, vapor, or water passes in the act of respiration; a breathing-hole; a spiraculum: applied to many different formations. Specifically — (*a*) In *Mammalia*, the nostril or blow-hole of a cetacean, as the whale, porpoise, etc., through which air, mixed with spray or water, is expelled. (*b*) In *ichth.*: (1) An aperture on the upper side of the head, in front of the suspensorium of the lower jaw, observed in many fishes, as selachians and ganoids. This is the external opening of the hyomandibular cleft, or persistent first postoral visceral cleft, of the embryo. (2) The single nostril of the monorhine vertebrates, or myzonts — the lampreys and hags. (*c*) In *entom.*, a breathing-hole; the external orifice of one of the tracheæ or windpipes of an arachnidan or myriapod, opening in the side of the body. In true insects (*Hexapoda*) the spiracles are typically twenty-two in number, a pair (one on each side) for each of the three thoracic segments, and for each of the anterior eight abdominal segments; but they are almost always lacking on some one or more of these. They are either simple openings into the respiratory system, or are provided with valves, sieves, or fringes of hair for the exclusion of foreign particles. See cut under *Systœchus.*

spiraculá[1], *n.* Plural of *spiraculum.*

spiracula[2] (spī-rak'ū-lą), *n.*; pl. *spiraculæ* (-lē). [NL.: see *spiracle.*] In *entom.*, same as *spiracle.*

spiracular (spī-rak'ū-lär), *a.* and *n.* [< *spiraculum* + *-ar*[3].] **I.** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a spiracle, breathing-hole, or blow-hole.—**2.** Fitted for or permitting respiration, as a spiracle; respiratory.—**Spiracular arch**, in *ichth.*, one of the visceral arches of some fishes, between the mandibular and hyomandibular arches, in special relation with the spiracular cleft and spiracle.—**Spiracular cleft**, in *ichth.*, the hyomandibular cleft: so called from its relations to the spiracle in certain fishes, as all selachians and various ganoids. See *spiracle*, 2 (*b*) (1).—**Spiracular gill**, a false gill, or pseudobranch.—**Spiracular respiration**, a breathing through spiracles, as in the tracheal respiration of many insects.

II. *n.* A small bone or cartilage in special relation with the spiracle of some fishes.

A series of small ossicles, of which two may be distinguished as *spiracular.* *Encyc. Brit.*, XII. 648.

spiraculate (spī-rak'ū-lāt), *a.* [< *spiraculum* + *-ate*[1].] Provided with a spiracle.

spiraculiferous (spī-rak-ū-lif'ẹ-rus), *a.* [< L. *spiraculum*, a breathing-hole, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] In *entom.*, bearing a spiracle or breathing-pore: said of segments in which these organs are visible. See cut under *Systœchus.* *Westwood.*

spiraculiform (spī-rak'ū-li-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *spiraculum*, a breathing-hole, + *forma*, form.] In *entom.*, having the structure, form, or appearance of a spiracle; stigmatiform.

spiraculum (spī-rak'ū-lum), *n.*; pl. *spiracula* (-lą). [L.: see *spiracle.*] **1.** A spiracle, in any sense.—**2.** A breathing-hole in the aventaile, beaver, or mesail of a helmet.

spiræ, *n.* Plural of *spira.*

Spiræa (spī-rē'ą), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), < L. *spiræa*, < Gr. *σπειραία*, meadow-sweet, so called from the shape of its follicles, < *σπεῖρα*, a coil, spire: see *spire*[2].] **1.** A genus of rosaceous plants, type of the *Spiræeæ.* It is characterized by fruit commonly of five follicles, containing usually numerous linear seeds with a membranous or rarely coriaceous outer seed-coat and little or no albumen. The flowers have four or five calyx-lobes, as many rounded petals, twenty to sixty filiform stamens, and a smooth or woolly fleshy disk. The Himalayan *S. parvifolia* is an exception in its solitary seeds and obconical calyx. There are about 50 species, widely scattered through temperate and cold regions of the northern hemisphere, and occurring rarely on mountains within the tropics. They are herbs or shrubs, bearing alternate simple pinnate or ternately compound leaves, usually furnished with free or wing-like and united stipules. The small white, pink, or rose-colored flowers form a copious axillary or terminal inflorescence, which is either a raceme, cyme, panicle, or corymb, or consists, as in *S. Aruncus*, of a diffuse panicle composed of numerous elongated slender spikes. Most of the species are highly ornamental in flower. They are now most commonly known, especially in cultivation, by the generic name *Spiræa.* Eleven species are natives of Europe, 3 of which occur in England; of these *S. Filipendula* is the dropwort, and the others, *S. salicifolia* and *S. Ulmaria*, are known as *meadow-sweet* (the latter also as *queen-of-the-meadows*, which see). Six species are natives of the northeastern United States, of which *S. salicifolia* is the most widely distributed, a shrub with slender ascending spire-like branches, popularly known in the west as *steeplebush*, in America usually with white flowers, in Europe, Siberia, Mongolia, and Japan pink or rose-colored. It is often cultivated, especially in Russia, where a great many varieties have originated; in Wales it forms a large part of the hedges. For *S. tomentosa*, a similar pink-flowered eastern species, see *hardhack;* its representative on the Pacific coast, *S. Douglasii*, with handsome whitened leaves, is one of the most showy of American shrubs. For *S. lobata*, see *queen-of-the-prairie*, and for *S. Aruncus*, *goat's-beard;* the latter is one of the most ornamental plants of eastern woodland borders. For *S. hypericifolia*, common in cultivation from Europe and Siberia, and also called *Italian may* and *St. Peter's wreath*, see *bridal-wreath.* Several species from Japan are now abundant in ornamental grounds, as *S. Japonica* and its variety *S. Fortunei*, and *S. prunifolia*, the plum-leafed spiræa, a white-flowered shrub with handsome silky leaves. *S. Thunbergii* from Japan is much used in parks, forming a small diffuse shrub 2 or 3 feet high with light recurving branches whitened before the leaves with a profusion of small flowers usually in threes in the axils. Some Asiatic species with pinnate leaves and large terminal panicles of white flowers are arborescent, as *S. sorbifolia*, often seen as a shrub in New England dooryards, and *S. Kamchatica*, with the panicles very large, the flowers fragrant and feathery. The former *S. opulifolia*, the ninebark, and its variety *aurea*, the golden spiræa of gardens, are now referred to *Neillia*, or by some separated as a genus *Physocarpus.* Many species possess moderate astringent or tonic properties; the roots of the British species are so used, and the flowers of *S. hypericifolia; S. Ulmaria* is valuable also as a diuretic. *S. tomentosa*, the principal American medicinal species, a plant of bitter and astringent taste, is used in New England and also formerly by the Indians as a tonic.

Flowering Branch of Hardhack (*Spiræa tomentosa*).
a, flower; *b*, fruit; *c*, leaf.

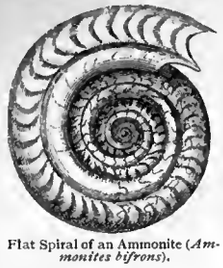
2. [*l. c.*] (*a*) A plant of this genus. (*b*) The white-flowered shrub *Astilbe Japonica*, now extensively imported into the United States and propagated under glass, forming one of the chief materials of Easter decorations.

Spiræeæ (spī-rē'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bentham and Hooker, 1865), < *Spiræa* + *-eæ.*] A tribe of polypetalous plants, of the order *Rosaceæ.* It is characterized by flowers with bractless and commonly persistent calyx-lobes, ten or more stamens, from one to eight superior carpels, usually each with two or more pendulous ovules, either indehiscent or ripening into follicles, and not included within the calyx-tube. It consists of 10 genera, of which *Spiræa* is the type. They are usually shrubs, all natives of the northern hemisphere; *Spiræa* only is of wide distribution; 4 others are confined to North America, of which *Neviusa* is found only in Alabama, and *Adenostoma* in California. Four or five other genera are confined to Japan and China.

spiræic (spī-rē'ik), *a.* [< NL. *Spiræa* + *-ic.*] **1.** Pertaining to or derived from *Spiræa.*—**2†.** Same as *salicylic.*

spiral (spī'ral), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *spiral* = Sp. Pg. *espiral* = It. *spirale* = D. *spiraal* = G. Sw. Dan. *spiral*, < ML. *spiralis*, spiral (*linea spiralis*,

a spiral line, a spiral), < L. *spira*, a coil, spire: see *spire*[2].] **I.** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a spire or coil; like a spire; pointed or shaped like a spire. —**2.** Winding around a fixed point or center, and continually receding from it, like a watchspring; specifically, in *conch.*, making a number of turns about the columella or axis of the shell; whorled. The whorls may be in one plane, producing the flat or discoid shell, or oftener wound into a spire, resulting in the ordinary turreted form. Compare cuts under *Planorbis* and *Limnæa*, and see *spire*[2], 2. **3.** Winding and at the same time rising or advancing like a screw-thread: more accurately *helical* or *helicoidal*.

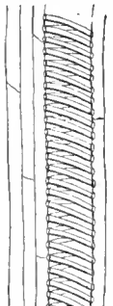


Flat Spiral of an Ammonite (*Ammonites bifrons*).

Where upward, in the mellow blush of day,
The noisy bittern wheeled his *spiral* way.
Longfellow, Sunrise on the Hills.

Spiral axis. See *axis*[1]. —**Spiral balance**, a form of balance in which the weight of the body under examination is measured by the stretching (torsion) of an elastic wire in the form of a long spiral. A common use of the simple form of spiral balance (see cut) is in determining the specific gravity of small fragments of minerals, which for this purpose are weighed first in the upper pan and then in that below, which is immersed in water. —**Spiral canal of the cochlea, of the modiolus.** See *canal*[1], and cut under *ear*[1]. —**Spiral duct**, in *bot.*, same as *spiral vessel*. —**Spiral fracture**, a fracture of bone due to torsion, so that the broken ends have a more or less screw-like appearance. —**Spiral gearing.** See *gearing*. —**Spiral layer**, the middle one of the three layers or coats of the tracheal wall in insects. See *tænidium* and *trachea*. —**Spiral ligament of the cochlea**, the spiral ridge at the outer insertion of the basilar membrane: it is prismatic, or triangular in section. —**Spiral line**, the line connecting the radii or radiating lines of a geometrical spider's web, and forming a continuous spiral from the circumference nearly to the center. It is formed after the radii have been put in place. —**Spiral nebula, phyllotaxis, plexus.** See the nouns. —**Spiral point.** See *spire*[2], 3. —**Spiral pteropods**, the *Limacinidæ*. —**Spiral pump**, a form of the Archimedean screw water-elevator. See *Archimedean screw*, under *Archimedean*. —**Spiral screw.** See *screw*[1]. —**Spiral space**, the area bounded at its two ends by successive parts of the same radius vector, and within and without by successive parts of the same spiral. —**Spiral spring.** See *spring*. —**Spiral valve**, in *ichth.*, a continuous fold or ridge of mucous membrane which winds spirally about the interior of the intestine of some fishes, as ganoids. —**Spiral vessel**, in *bot.*, a vessel which is usually long, with fusiform extremities, and has the walls thickened in a spiral manner with one or more simple or branched bands or fibers. In most cases the direction of the spiral is from right to left, but it frequently happens that the earlier formed spirals run in one direction, while those formed later run in an opposite direction. See *tissue, vessel*. —**Spiral wheels**, in *mach.* See *wheel*.

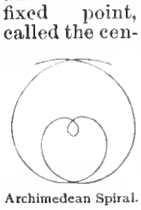
Spiral Balance for determining specific gravities.



Spiral Vessels or Ducts of *Erbaltium Elaterium*.

II. *n.* **1.** In *geom.*, a plane curve which runs continuously round and round a fixed point, called the center, with constantly increasing radius vector, so that the latter is never normal to the curve; also, a part of such a curve in the course of which the radius from the center describes 360°. Besides the spirals mentioned below, the involute of the circle and the cyclodes are very important. The principal spirals which have received attention are the spiral of Archimedes (usually understood to have been discovered by Conon the Samian), the radius of which increases uniformly with the angle; the hyperbolic spiral, whose radius vector is inversely proportional to the angle; the lituus, the square of whose radius vector is inversely proportional to the angle; and the logarithmic spiral, whose angle is proportional to the logarithm of the radius vector.

Parabolic Spiral.



Archimedean Spiral.

Hyperbolic Spiral. (Less of the inner part of one branch is shown than of the other.)

2. A helix or curve which winds round a cylinder like a screw. —**3.** A spiral spring. —**4.** In wool, one of the curls or convolutions in wool-fiber, the number of which in a unit of length is made the basis of an estimate of its quality for manufacturing. —**5.** In *zoöl.* and *anat.*, a spiral formation, as of a univalve, of the cochlea, etc. —**Airy's spirals**, the peculiar colored interference figures seen when two sections of quartz, one of a right-handed the other of a left-handed crystal, both cut transverse to the vertical axis, are placed one over the other, and viewed in converging polarized light. —**Curschmann's spirals**, in *pathol.*, bodies formed of spirally wound mucous threads with often a fine shining central thread. They seem to be casts of small bronchi, and are expectorated in asthma and certain forms of bronchitis. —**Double, equiangular, logarithmic, loxodromic spiral.** See the adjectives. —**Logistic spiral.** Same as *logarithmic spiral* (which see, under *logarithmic*). —**Norwich spiral**, that second involute of the circle whose apse is midway between the cusp of the first involute and the center of the circle: so called because first shown by Sylvester at the meeting of the British Association at Norwich in 1868. —**Parabolic spiral.** See *parabolic*[2], and cut above.

spiral (spī′ral), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *spiraled, spiralled*, ppr. *spiraling, spiralling*. [< *spiral*, *n.*] To make spiral; cause to move spirally.

The teeth of the cutter should be made to run slightly *spiralled*. *Joshua Rose*, Practical Machinist, p. 346.

spirality (spī-ral′i-ti), *n.* [< *spiral* + *-ity*.] Spiral character or quality. *Science*, III. 583.

spirally (spī′ral-i), *adv.* In the form or manner of a spiral.

spiral-tail (spī′ral-tāl), *n.* The royal or king bird of paradise, *Cincinnurus regius*: so called from the spiral coil at the end of the middle tail-feathers. See cut under *Cincinnurus*.

spiramentt, *n.* [< L. *spiramentum*, a breathing-hole, air-hole, < *spirare*, breathe: see *spire*[3].] A spiracle. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 78.

spirant (spī′rant), *n.* [< L. *spiran(t-)s*, ppr. of *spirare*, breathe, blow, exhale: see *spire*[3].] A consonant uttered with perceptible blowing, or expulsion of breath; an alphabetic sound in the utterance of which the organs are brought near together but not wholly closed; a rustling, or fricative, or continuable consonant. The term is by some restricted to sounds of the grade of *v* and *f*, the *th* of *thin* and that of *thine*, and the German *ch*; others make it include also the sibilants; others, the semivowels *w* and *y*.

Spiranthes (spī-ran′thēz), *n.* [NL. (Richard, 1818), so called in allusion to the spiral arrangement of the flowers; < Gr. σπεῖρα, a coil, spire, + ἄνθος, flower.] A genus of orchids, of the tribe *Neottieæ*, type of the subtribe *Spiranthæ*. It is characterized by commonly spirally ranked and somewhat ringent flowers with the upper sepal and the two petals erect or connivent and galeate, and the lateral sepals set obliquely on the ovary or long-decurrent, and by a column not prolonged into a free appendage, but usually decurrent on the ovary. There are about 80 species, widely dispersed through temperate and tropical regions of both hemispheres. They are terrestrial herbs from a short rootstock or a cluster of fleshy fibers or thickened tubers. Many species produce small white or greenish fragrant flowers, in several spirals forming a dense spike; in some the spike is reduced to a single spiral or becomes straight and unilateral. The flowers are commonly small, but reach a large size in some tropical American species. The leaves are usually narrow, often grass-like. Six species are natives of the northeastern United States, all late-flowering and some of them then leafless. They are known as *lady's-tresses*, *S. cernua* also locally as *wild tuberose*, and *S. gracilis* as *corkscrew-plant*.

spiranthic (spī-ran′thik), *a.* [< *spiranth-y* + *-ic*.] Of the nature of or affected with spiranthy.

spiranthy (spī-ran′thi), *n.* [< Gr. σπεῖρα, a coil, spire (see *spire*[2]), + ἄνθος, a flower.] In *bot.*, the abnormal dislocation of the organs of a flower in a spiral direction. Thus, Masters describes a curious flower of *Cypripedium insigne*, in which a displacement occurred by a spiral torsion proceeding from right to left, which involved the complete or partial suppression of the organs of the flower. Also spelled *speiranthy*.

spiraster (spī-ras′tėr), *n.* [NL., < Gr. σπεῖρα, a coil, spire, + ἀστήρ, a star.] In sponges, an irregular polyact spicule in the form of a stout spiral with thick spines; a spinispirula. When these spines or rays are terminal, the spicule is called an *amphiaster*. *Sollas*.

Spirastrosa (spir-as-trō′sä), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *spirastrose*.] In Sollas's classification of sponges, a group of choristidan tetractinellidan sponges, generally provided with spirasters.

spirastrose (spī-ras′trōs), *a.* [< *spiraster* + *-ose* (see *-ous*).] Having microscleres or flesh-spicules in the form of spirasters; of or pertaining to the *Spirastrosa*: distinguished from *sterrastrose*.

spirated (spī′rā-ted), *a.* [< *spire*[2] + *-ate*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Formed into or like a spiral; twisted like a corkscrew. See cut under *sasin*. [Rare.]

The males of this species [*Antilope bezoartica*] have long, straight, *spirated* horns nearly parallel to each other, and directed backward. *Darwin*, Descent of Man, II. 235.

spiration (spī-rā′shon), *n.* [< LL. *spiratio(n-)*, a breathing, < L. *spirare*, pp. *spiratus*, breathe, blow, exhale: see *spire*[3].] **1.** A breathing.

God did by a kind of *spiration* produce them.
Barrow, Sermons, II. xxxiv.

2. In *theol.*, the act by which the procession of the Holy Ghost is held to take place; also, the relation or notion so constituted.

spire[1] (spīr), *n.* [Also *spear* (formerly also *speer*), now commonly associated with *spear*[1]; < ME. *spire, spyre, spir*, < AS. *spīr*, a stalk, = MLG. *spīr*, LG. *spier*, a point, needle, sprout, = G. *spier*, a needle, pointer, *spiere*, a spar, = Icel. *spīra*, a spar, stilt, a kind of beaker, = Sw. *spira*, a spar, scepter, pistil, = Dan. *spire*, a spar, germ, shoot, *spir*, a spar, spire (in arch.); perhaps connected with *spike*[1] and *spine*, or with *spear*[1].] **1.** A sprout or shoot of a plant.

An ook comth of a litel *spire*. *Chaucer*, Troilus, ii. 1335.

2. A stalk of grass or some similar plant; a spear.

Shal neuere *spir* springen vp.
Piers Plowman (C), xlii. 180.

Pointed *Spires* of Flax, when green,
Will Ink supply, and Letters mark unseen.
Congreve, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.

3. The continuation of the trunk in a more or less excurrent tree above the point where branching begins.

No tops to be received, except the *spire* and such other top or limb as may be grown on the main piece [British oak for navy contracts]. *Laslett*, Timber, p. 72.

4. A name of various tall grasses, as the marram, *Ammophila arundinacea*; the reed canary-grass, *Phalaris arundinacea*; and the common reed, *Phragmites communis*. *Britten and Holland*, Eng. Plant Names. [Prov. Eng.] —**5.** In *mining*, the tube carrying the train to the charge in the blast-hole: so called from the spires of grass or rushes used for the purpose. Also called *reed* or *rush*. —**6.** A body that shoots up to a point; a tapering body; a conical or pyramidal body; specifically, in *arch.*, the tapering part of a steeple rising above the tower; a steeple; the great pinnacle, often of wood covered with lead, frequently crowning the crossing of the nave in large churches. The earliest spires, in the architectural sense, were merely pyramidal or conical roofs, specimens of which exist in some of the oldest Romanesque buildings. These roofs, becoming gradually elongated and more and more acute, resulted at length in the graceful tapering spire. Among the many existing medieval examples, that of Salisbury Cathedral is one of the finest; that of Senlis Cathedral, France, though not of great size, is one of the earliest of fully developed spires, and is admired for the purity and elegance of its design. The spires of medieval architecture are generally square, octagonal, or circular in plan; they are sometimes solid, more frequently hollow, and are variously ornamented with bands encircling them, with panels more or less enriched, and with piercings and spire-lights, which are of infinite variety. Their angles are sometimes crocketed, and they are often terminated by a finial. In later examples the general pyramidal outline is obtained by diminishing the diameter of the structure in successive stages, and this has been imitated in modern spires, in which the forms and details of classic architecture have been applied to an architectural creation essentially medieval. The term *spire* is sometimes restricted to signify such tapering structures, crowning towers or turrets, as have parapets at their base, while when the spire rises from the exterior of the wall of the tower, without the intervention of a parapet, it is called a *broach*. See also cuts under *broach*, 10, *rood-steeple*, and *transept*.

Spire of Senlis Cathedral, France; early 13th century.

The glorious temple rear'd
Her pile, far off appearing like a mount
Of alabaster, topt with golden *spires*.
Milton, P. R., iv. 548.

7. The top or uppermost point of a thing; the summit.

To silence that
Which, to the *spire* and top of praises vouch'd,
Would seem but modest. *Shak.*, Cor., i. 9. 24.

spire[1] (spīr), *v.*; pret. and pp. *spired*, ppr. *spiring*. [< ME. *spiren, spyren* (= Dan. *spire* = Sw. *spira*, germinate); < *spire*[1], *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To sprout, as grain in malting. —**2.** To shoot; shoot up sharply.

Yon cypress *spiring* high,
With pine and cedar spreading wide
Their darksome boughs on either side.
Wordsworth, White Doe of Rylstone, iv.

II. *trans.* **1†.** To shoot or send forth.

In gentle Ladies breste and bountaous race
Of woman kind it fayrest Flowre doth *spyre*.
Spenser, F. Q., III. v. 52.

2. To furnish with a spire or spires.

Like rampired walls the houses lean,
All *spired* and domed and turreted,
Sheer to the valley's darkling green.
W. E. Henley, From a Window in Princes Street.

spire[2] (spīr), *n.* [< F. *spire* = Sp. Pg. *espira* = It. *spira*, < L. *spira*, < Gr. σπεῖρα, a coil, twist, wreath, spire, also a tore or anchor-ring. Cf. Gr. σπυρίς, a woven basket, L. *sporta*, a woven basket, Lith. *spartas*, a band. Hence *spiral*, etc.] 1. A winding line like the thread of a screw; anything wreathed or contorted; a coil; a curl; a twist; a wreath; a spiral.

His head . . .
With burnish'd neck of verdant gold erect
Amidst his circling *spires*, that on the grass
Floated redundant. *Milton*, P. L., ix. 502.

2. In *conch.*, all the whorls of a spiral univalve above the aperture or the body-whorl, taken together as forming a turret. In most cases the spire is exserted from the last turn of the shell, giving the ordinary turreted conical or helicoid form of numberless gastropods; and in some long slender forms, of many turns and with small aperture, the spire makes most of the length of the shell, as figured at *Cerithium*, *Cylindrella*, and *Terebra*, for example. In other cases, however, the spire scarcely protrudes from the body-whorl, and it may be even entirely included or contained in the latter, so that a depression or other formation occupies the usual position of the apex of the shell. (Compare cuts under *cowry*, *Cypræa*, *Cymbium*, and *Ovulum*.) See also cut under *univalve*.


a, Spire of a Univalve (*Imbricaria conica*).

3. In *math.*, a point at which different leaves of a Riemann's surface are connected. Also called a *spiral point*.

spire[3]† (spīr), *v. i.* [= OF. *spirer*, *espirer*, *esperer* = Sp. Pg. *espirar* = It. *spirare*, < L. *spirare*, breathe. Hence ult. *spirit*, etc., and *aspire*, *conspire*, *expire*, *inspire*, *perspire*, *respire*, *transpire*.] To breathe.

But see, a happy Borean blast did *spire*
From faire Pelorus parts, which brought us right.
Vicars, tr. of Virgil (1632). (*Nares*.)

spire[4]†, *r.* A Middle English form of *speer*[1].

spire[5] (spīr), *n.* [Cf. *spire*[1].] The male of the red deer, *Cervus elaphus*, in its third year.

A *spire* [has] brow [antler] and uprights.
W. W. Greener, The Gun, p. 510.

spire-bearer (spīr'bār'ėr), *n.* In *conch.*, a spirifer.

spired[1] (spīrd), *a.* [< *spire*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Having a spire.

And Baal's *spired* Stone to Dust was ground.
Cowley, Davideis, ii.

spired[2] (spīrd), *a.* [< *spire*[2] + *-ed*[2].] In *conch.*, having a spire, as a univalve shell; spirifcrous; turreted.

spire-light (spīr'līt), *n.* A window or opening of any kiud for light in a spire.

spire-steeple (spīr'stē pl), *n.* A spire considered as part of a steeple; a spire. [Rare.]

spiric (spī'rik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. σπειρικός, spirie, < σπεῖρα, a tore, < σπείρειν, sweep round.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or in the form of a tore or anchor-ring.—**Spiric body**, a tore.—**Spiric line**. See *line*[2].

II. *n.* A curve, the plane section of a tore. Such curves, which are bicircular quartics, were treated by the ancient geometers Eudoxus and Perseus.

spiricle (spir'i-kl), *n.* [< NL. **spiricula*, dim. of L. *spira*, a spire: see *spire*[2].] In *bot.*, one of the delicate coiled threads in the hairs on the surface of certain seeds and achenes, which uncoil when wet. They probably serve in fixing small and light seeds to the soil, in order that they may germinate.

Spirifer (spir'i-fėr), *n.* [NL. (Sowerby, 1816), < L. *spira*, a coil, spire, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] 1. The typical genus of *Spiriferidæ*, having the long brachial appendages coiled into a pair of


Spirifer centronatus.
a, ventral view; *b*, dorsal view; *c*, lateral view.

spirals, called the carriage-spring apparatus, supported upon similarly convoluted shelly lamellæ, and the shell impunctate, with a long straight hinge-line. Numerous species range from the Lower Silurian to the Permian. *S. hysterica* is an example. Also called *Spirifera*, *Spiriferus*.

2. [*l. c.*] A member of this genus.

Spiriferidæ (spir-i-fer'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Spirifer* + *-idæ*.] A family of arthropomatous brachiopods with highly developed spiral appendages, typified by the genus *Spirifer*, containing numerous genera, ranging from the Lower Silurian to the Liassic.

spiriferine (spī-rif'ė-rin), *a.* [< *Spirifer* + *-ine*[1].] Bearing brachial appendages in the form of a spiral; of or pertaining to the *Spiriferidæ*.

spiriferoid (spī-rif'ė-roid), *n.* and *a.* [< *Spirifer* + *-oid*.] **I.** *n.* A brachiopod of the family *Spiriferidæ*.

II. *a.* Resembling a spirifer; having characters of the *Spiriferidæ*.

spiriferous (spī-rif'ė-rus), *a.* [< NL. **spirifer*, < L. *spira*, a coil, spire, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] 1. Having a spire, as a univalved shell; spired; turreted.—2. Having spiral appendages, as a brachiopod; spiriferine.—3. Containing or yielding fossil spirifers, as a geological stratum. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 507.

spirignath (spir'ig-nath), *n.* [< NL. *spirignatha* (Latreille, 1796), < **spirignathus*: see *spirignathous*.] The slender spirally coiled antlia or haustellum of lepidopterous insects. Also *spirignatha*, *spiritrompe*.

spirignathous (spī-rig'nā-thus), *a.* [< NL. **spirignathus*, < Gr. σπεῖρα, a coil, + γναθός, a jaw.] Having a filiform sucking-tube coiled in a spiral, as a moth or butterfly; haustellate or antliate, as a lepidopterous insect.

spirillar (spir'i-lăr), *a.* [< *Spirill-um* + *-ar*[3].] In *bot.*, belonging to or resembling the genus *Spirillum*.

Spirillum (spī-ril'um), *n.* [NL. (Ehrenberg, 1830), dim. of L. *spira*, a coil, spire: see *spire*[2].] A genus or form-genus of *Schizomycetes* or bacteria, having cylindrical or somewhat compressed spirally twisted cells. They are rigid and furnished at each end with a cilium, and multiply by transverse division, the parts soon separating from one another. This genus, which according to some authorities also embraces the genus known as *Vibrio*, contains many species, found in swamp-water, salt water, infusions, etc. See *Schizomycetes*.—**Spirillum fever**. See *fever*[1].

spirit (spir'it), *n.* [< ME. *spirit*, *spirite*, *spyryte*, *spyrite* (also *sprit*, *sprite*, > E. *sprite*[1]), < OF. *espirit*, *esperit*, *esprit*, F. *esprit* = Sp. *espíritu* = Pg. *espirito* = It. *spirito*, spirit (= G. Sw. Dan. *spiritus*, spirits of wine, etc.), < L. *spiritus*, a breathing or blowing (as of the wind), a breeze, the air, a breath, exhalation, the breath of life, life, mind, soul, spirit, also courage, haughtiness, etc., LL. a spirit, ghost, < *spirare*, breathe: see *spire*[3]. Cf. *sprite*[1], a doublet of *spirit*.] 1. According to old and primitive modes of thought, an invisible corporeal thing of an airy nature, scarcely material, the principle of life, mediating between soul and body. The primitive and natural notion of life was that it consisted of the breath, and in most languages words etymologically signifying 'breath' are used to mean the principle of life. *Spirit* is one of these, and translates the Greek πνεῦμα. The ordinary notion of the Greek philosophers was that the soul is warm air. This was strengthened by the discovery, about the time of Aristotle (who, however, does not share the opinion), of the distinction between the veins and the arteries. It is found elaborately developed in the writings of the Stoics, and especially of Galen. The spirit in the body exists in various degrees of fineness. The coarser kinds confer only vegetative life, and betray themselves in eructations, etc.; there are, besides, a vital spirit (πνεῦμα ζωτικόν) and an animal or psychical spirit (πνεῦμα ψυχικόν). At birth man was said to possess only vegetative spirit, but as soon as he draws breath this was thought to be carried through the left ventricle and the arteries to every part of the body, becoming triturated, and conveying animal life to the whole. The spirits were also said to be in different states of tension or tone, causing greater or less energy of body and mind. The vital spirits, being carried to the ventricles of the brain, were there further refined, and converted into spirits of sense, or animal spirits. In vision these spirits dart out from the eye to the object, though this be the most distant star, and immediately return laden in some form with information. This doctrine, modified by the addition of an incorporeal soul, and confused with the Hebrew conception of a spirit, was generally believed down to and into the scientific era. Old writers, therefore, who use phrases which are still employed metaphorically must be understood as meaning them literally. See def. 3.

There is no malice in this burning coal;
The breath of heaven hath blown his *spirit* out.
Shak., K. John, iv. 1. 110.

From the kind heat which in the heart doth raigne
The *spirits* of life doe their beginning take;
These *spirits* of life, ascending to the braine,
When they come there the *spirits* of sense do make.

These *spirits* of sense in fantasie's high court
Judge of the formes of objects ill or well;
And so they send a good or ill report
Downe to the heart, where all affections dwell.

Besides, another motive power doth rise
Out of the heart, from whose pure blood do spring
The vitall *spirits*, which, borne in arteries,
Continuall motion to all parts doe bring.
Sir J. Davies, Nosce Teipsum.

Adam, now enforced to close his eyes,
Sunk down, and all his *spirits* became entranced.
Milton, P. L., xi. 419.

Thus much cannot be denied, that our soul acteth not immediately only upon bones, flesh, brains, and other such like gross parts of the body, but, first and chiefly, upon the animal *spirits*, as the immediate instruments of sense and fancy, as that by whose vigour and activity the other heavy and unwieldy bulk of the body is so nimbly moved. And therefore we know no reason why we may not assent here to that of Porphyrius: that the blood is the food and nourishment of the *spirit*, and that this *spirit* is the vehicle of the soul, or the more immediate seat of life.
Cudworth, Intellectual System, v. § 3.

2. The principle of life conceived as a fragment of the divine essence breathed into man by God. This conception is developed in the Old and New Testaments, in the writings of the Neoplatonists, and by theologians. In Biblical and theological language the spirit is the highest part of human nature, as most akin to the divine, connected mediately with the body through the soul, and spoken of alone, or in contradistinction to the body, or as distinguished from both body and soul (see *soul*).

All flesh died that moved upon the earth, . . . all in whose nostrils was the breath of the *spirit* of life.
Gen. vii. 21, 22.

The *spirit* of Elijah doth rest on Elisha. 2 Ki. ii. 15.

My *spirit* is consumed, my days are extinct, the grave is ready for me. Job xvii. 1.

Who among men knoweth the things of a man, save the *spirit* of the man, which is in him? 1 Cor. ii. 11 [R. V.].

Our body shall be turned into ashes, and our *spirit* shall vanish as the soft air. Wisdom of Solomon, ii. 3.

3. Metaphorically, animation; vivacity; exuberance of life; cheerfulness; courage; mettle; temper; humor; mood: usually in the plural. But in old writers this meaning is not figurative, since they conceived this quality to be due to the tension of animal spirits.

So feble were his *spirites*, and so low,
Chaucer, C. T., l. 1361.

Hastings went to the council that morning in remarkably high *spirits*. *J. Gairdner*, Rich. III., ii.

All furnish'd, all in arms; . . .
As full of *spirit* as the month of May.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iv. 1. 101.

I wonder you can have such *spirits* under so many distresses. *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, iv. 1.

4. A peculiar animating and inspiring principle; dominant influence; genius; that which pervades and tempers the conduct and thought of men, either singly or (especially) in bodies, and characterizes them or their works.

O *spirit* of love! how quick and fresh art thou!
Shak., T. N., i. 1. 9.

This shows plainly the democratical *spirit* which acts our deputies. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, II. 141.

All seem to feel the *spirit* of the place,
And by the general reverence God is praised.
Wordsworth, Sonnets, iii. 48.

That is the best part of each writer which has nothing private in it; . . . that which in the study of a single artist you might not easily find, but in the study of many you would abstract as the *spirit* of them all.
Emerson, Compensation.

And that law of force which governs all the changes of character in a given people at a given time, which we call the *Spirit* of the Age, this also changes, though more slowly still. *W. K. Clifford*, Lectures, I. 80.

5. The essence, real meaning, or intent of any statement, command, or contract: opposed to *letter*.

Who also hath made us able ministers of the new testament; not of the letter, but of the *spirit*: for the letter killeth, but the *spirit* giveth life. 2 Cor. iii. 6.

The scientific principles of Aristotle were in *spirit*, if not in form, in contrast with those of modern science.
W. Wallace, Epicureanism, p. 171.

6. Incorporeal, immaterial being or principle; personality, or a personality, unconnected or only associated with a body: in Biblical use applied to God, and specifically [*cap.*] to the third person of the Trinity (the Holy Spirit); also to supernatural good and evil beings (angels).

God is a *spirit*: and they that worship him must worship him in spirit and in truth. John iv. 24.

But God hath revealed them unto us by his *Spirit*: for the *Spirit* searcheth all things, yea, the deep things of God. 1 Cor. ii. 10.

Putting together the ideas of thinking and willing, or the power of moving or quieting corporeal motion, joined to substance, of which we have no distinct idea, we have the idea of an immaterial *spirit*.
Locke, Human Understanding, II. xxiii. 15.

If we seclude space out of our consideration, there will remain but two sorts of substances in the world: that is, matter and mind; or, as we otherwise call them, body and *spirit*. *Watts*, Logic, I. ii. § 2.

Spirit exists everywhere in nature, and we know of no *spirit* outside of nature.
Haeckel, Evol. of Man (trans.), II. 455.

7. A person considered with respect to his peculiar characteristics of mind or temper,

especially as shown in action; a man of life, fire, energy, enterprise, courage, or the like, who influences or dominates: as, the leading *spirits* of the movement were arrested.

> No place will please me so, no mean of death,
> As here by Cæsar, and by you cut off,
> The choice and master *spirits* of this age.
> *Shak.*, J. C., iii. 1. 163.

8. A disembodied soul, or a soul naturally destitute of an ordinary solid body; an apparition of such a being; a specter; a ghost.

> Then shall the dust return to the earth as it was; and the *spirit* shall return unto God who gave it. Eccl. xii. 7.

> Whilst he [the child] is young, be sure to preserve his tender mind from all impressions and notions of *spirits* and goblins or any fearful apprehensions in the dark.
> *Locke*, Education, § 138.

9. A supernatural being; an angel, fairy, elf, sprite, demon, or the like.

> I am a *spirit* of no common rate, . . .
> And I will purge thy mortal grossness so
> That thou shalt like an airy *spirit* go.
> *Shak.*, M. N. D., iii. 1. 157.

> And when Saul inquired of the Lord, the Lord answered him not, neither by dreams, nor by Urim, nor by prophets. Then said Saul unto his servants, Seek me a woman that hath a familiar *spirit*. 1 Sam. xxviii. 6, 7.

> Why, a *spirit* is such a little, little thing that I have heard a man who was a great scholar say that he'll dance ye a Lancashire hornpipe upon the point of a needle.
> *Addison*, The Drummer.

10. A subtle fluid contained in a particular substance, and conferring upon it its peculiar properties. (*a*) In Bacon's philosophy, such a fluid for each kind of substance, living or dead.

> The *spirits* or pneumaticals, that are in all tangible bodies, are scarcely known. . . . *Spirits* are nothing else but a natural body, rarefied to a proportion, and included in the tangible parts of bodies, as in an integument. And they be no less differing one from the other than the dense or tangible parts; . . . and they are never (almost) at rest; and from them and their motions principally proceed arefaction, colliquation, concoction, maturation, putrefaction, vivifaction, and most of the effects of nature.
> *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 98.

(*b*) In *old chem.*, a liquor obtained by distillation: often in the plural.

11. A strong alcoholic liquor; in a restricted sense, such a liquor variously treated in the process of distillation, and used as a beverage or medicinally, as brandy, whisky, and gin; in the plural, any strong distilled liquor.

> They are like too frequent use of *Spirits* in a time of health, which weaken the force of Nature by raising it too high. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, II. ix.

12. A solution of tin in an acid, used in dyeing.—**13†.** An aspirate; a breathing, as the letter *h*.

> But be it [*h*] a letter or *spirit*, we have great use of it in our tongue, both before and after vowels.
> *B. Jonson*, Eng. Grammar, iv.

14. The essence or active principle of anything.—**15.** In *mod. German philos.*, the highest mode of existence; also, anything possessing such existence.—**Animal, ardent, astral spirits.** See the adjectives.—**Aromatic spirit,** a liquid composed of compound spirit of orange and alcohol.—**Aromatic spirit of ammonia,** a liquid composed of ammonium carbonate 40, water of ammonia 100, oil of lemon 12, oil of lavender-flowers 1, oil of pimenta 1, alcohol 700, water to make 1,000 parts. It is stimulant, antacid, and is used in sick-headache or as an aid in recovering after alcoholic debauch.—**Barwood spirits.** Same as *tin spirits.*—**Brethren of the Free Spirit, Brethren of the Holy Spirit.** See *brother.*—**Compound spirit of horse-radish,** a liquid composed of scraped horse-radish root, bitter-orange peel, nutmeg, proof-spirit, and water.—**Compound spirit of juniper,** a liquid composed of oil of juniper 10, oil of caraway 1, oil of fennel 1, alcohol 3,000, water to make 5,000 parts. It is adjuvant to diuretic remedies.—**Compound spirit of lavender.** Same as *compound tincture of lavender* (which see, under *tincture*).—**Compound spirit of orange,** a liquid composed of the oils of bitter-orange peel, lemon, coriander, star-anise, and alcohol.—**Dulcified spirit.** See *dulcify.*—**Dyers' spirit.** See *dyer.*—**Familiar spirit.** See *familiar.*—**Fetid spirit of ammonia,** a liquid composed of asafetida, strong solution of ammonia, and alcohol. It is a nervous stimulant, antacid.—**Fever of the spirit.** See *fever*[1].—**Holy Spirit,** or **the Spirit,** the Spirit of God; the Holy Ghost. See *ghost.*—**In spirit.** (*a*) Inwardly: as, to groan *in spirit*. (*b*) By inspiration; by or under the guidance of the Holy Spirit.

> How then doth David *in spirit* call him Lord?
> Mat. xxii. 43.

Mahwa-spirit, an alcoholic liquor distilled from fermented flowers of *Bassia latifolia.*—**Master spirit.** See *master*[1].—**Materialized spirit.** See *materialize.*—**Medicinal spirits,** medicines prepared either by macerating bruised seeds, flowers, herbs, etc., in alcohol or spirit for two or three days before distillation, and then drawing off by a gentle heat, or extemporaneously by adding a proper proportion of essential oil to pure spirit of the prescribed strength. In this way are prepared spirits of aniseed, cassia, cinnamon, juniper, lavender, peppermint, rosemary, etc. They are used principally as aromatics and stimulants.—**Methylated spirit.** See *methylate.*—**Perfumed spirit.** Same as *cologne.*—**Poor in spirit.** See *poor.*—**Proof spirit.** See *proof-spirit.*—**Public spirit,** active interest in the welfare of the community; disposition to exert or to deny one's self for the general good.—**Pyro-acetic spirit.** Same as *acetone.*—**Pyroligneous spirit.** Same as *methylic alcohol* (which see, under *alcohol*).—**Pyroxylic spirit.** See *pyroxylic.*—**Rectified spirit.** See *rectify* and *alcohol.*—**Silent spirit.** See *silent.*—**Spirit colors.** See *color.*—**Spirit of ammonia,** an alcoholic solution of ammonia, containing 10 per cent. by weight of the gas. It is stimulant and antispasmodic.—**Spirit of anise,** a liquid composed of oil of anise 10, alcohol 90 parts. It is a stomachic and carminative.—**Spirit of ants.** Same as *spirit of formic acid.*—**Spirit of bitter almonds,** a liquid composed of oil of bitter almonds, alcohol, and water.—**Spirit of cajeput,** a liquid composed of oil of cajeput 1, alcohol 49 parts.—**Spirit of camphor,** a liquid composed of camphor 10, alcohol 70, and water 20 parts.—**Spirit of chloric ether.** Same as *spirit of chloroform.*—**Spirit of chloroform,** a liquid consisting of purified chloroform 10, alcohol 90 parts.—**Spirit of cinnamon,** a liquid composed of oil of cinnamon 10, alcohol 90 parts: aromatic cordial.—**Spirit of citron,** a 2 per cent. solution of oil of citron in alcohol.—**Spirit of Cochlearia,** a liquid composed of fresh scurvy-grass 8, alcohol 5, water 3 parts.—**Spirit of cucumbers,** a liquid made by distilling a mixture of grated cucumbers and alcohol 3 parts, used in making ointment of cucumber.—**Spirit of curaçao,** a liquid composed of the oil of Curaçao orange, fennel, bitter almonds, and alcohol.—**Spirit of ether,** a spirit composed of strong ether 30, alcohol 70 parts. It has properties similar to those of ether.—**Spirit of formic acid,** a liquid composed of formic acid, alcohol, and water. Also *spirit of ants.*—**Spirit of French wine.** Same as *brandy.*—**Spirit of Garus,** a liquid composed of sloes 5, myrrh 2, clove 5, nutmeg 10, cinnamon 20, saffron 5, alcohol 5,000, water 1,000 parts.—**Spirit of Gaultheria,** a liquid composed of oil of *Gaultheria* 3, alcohol 97 parts: used for flavoring.—**Spirit of glonoin.** Same as *spirit of nitroglycerin.*—**Spirit of hartshorn.** See *hartshorn*, 1.—**Spirit of juniper,** a liquid composed of oil of juniper 3, alcohol 97 parts: adjuvant to diuretic medicine.—**Spirit of lemon,** a liquid composed of oil of lemon 6, lemon-peel 4, alcohol to make 100 parts: used for flavoring medicines, custards, etc. Also called *essence of lemon.*—**Spirit of Mindererus.** Same as *solution of acetate of ammonia* (which see, under *solution*).—**Spirit of myrcia.** Same as *bayrum.*—**Spirit of niter†.** An obsolete name for *nitric acid.*—**Spirit of nitroglycerin,** a solution of nitroglycerin (glonoin) in alcohol, containing 1 per cent. by weight of nitroglycerin.—**Spirit of nitrous ether.** See *nitrous.*—**Spirit of nutmeg,** a liquid composed of oil of nutmeg 3, alcohol 97 parts. Also called *essence of nutmeg*, and used as a flavoring for medicines.—**Spirit of orange,** a liquid composed of oil of orange-peel 6, alcohol 94 parts: used in flavoring medicines.—**Spirit of peppermint,** a liquid composed of oil of peppermint 10 parts, peppermint in powder 1 part, and alcohol to make 100 parts. Also called *essence of peppermint.*—**Spirit of phosphorus,** a liquid composed of phosphorus and alcohol. Also called *tincture of phosphorus.*—**Spirit of rosemary,** a liquid composed of oil of rosemary 1, rectified spirit 49 parts: a perfume and adjuvant to liniments, etc.—**Spirit of sea-salt.** Same as *hydrochloric acid* (which see, under *hydrochloric*).—**Spirit of sense†,** the utmost refinement or nicety of sensation; sensibility or sensitiveness of touch, sight, etc.

> To whose soft seizure
> The cygnet's down is harsh, and *spirit of sense*
> Hard as the palm of ploughman.
> *Shak.*, T. and C., i. 1. 58.

Spirit of soap, a liquid composed of Castile soap, alcohol, and water.—**Spirit of spearmint,** a liquid composed of oil of spearmint 10, powdered spearmint 1, alcohol 89 parts: a carminative.—**Spirit of turpentine.** Same as *oil of turpentine* (which see, under *turpentine*).—**Spirit of wine.** Same as *alcohol.*—**Spirits Act,** an English statute of 1880 (43 and 44 Vict., c. 24) which consolidates the laws relating to the manufacture and sale of spirits.—**Sweet spirit of niter.** Same as *spirit of nitrous ether.*—**The four spirits†,** four substances used in alchemy: quicksilver, orpiment or arsenic, sal ammoniac, and sulphur.

> The firste *spirit* quicksilver called is,
> The second orpiment, the thridde ywis
> Sal armoniak, and the ferthe brimstoon.
> *Chaucer*, Prol. to Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 269.

Tin spirits, solutions of tin, in the preparation of which nitric acid and sulphuric acid, as well as hydrochloric acid, are used.—**Wood-spirit.** Same as *methylic alcohol* (which see, under *alcohol*).=**Syn. 3.** *Life, Liveliness,* etc. (see *animation*), force, resolution.—**4.** Drift, gist, sense, significance, nature.—**6.** *Soul, Intellect,* etc. (see *mind*[1]); inner self, vital essence.

spirit (spir'it), *v. t.* [< *spirit, n.* Cf. *sprite*[1], *v.*] **1.** To animate; inspire; inspirit; exeite: encourage; enliven; eheer: sometimes with *up.*

> Shall our quick blood, *spirited* with wine,
> Seem frosty? *Shak.*, Hen. V., iii. 5. 21.

> It is a concession or yielding from the throne, and would naturally *spirit up* the Parliament to struggle on for power.
> *Walpole*, Letters, II. 393.

> Well, I shall *spirit up* the Colonel as soon as I can.
> *Jane Austen*, Sense and Sensibility, xxx.

2. To convey away rapidly and secretly, as if by the agency of a spirit; kidnap: generally with *off, away,* or other adverb of direction.

> When we came abreast of Old Panama we anchor'd, and sent our Canoa ashore with our Prisoner Don Diego de Pinas, with a Letter to the Governour, to treat about an Exchange for our Man they had *spirited away.*
> *Dampier*, Voyages, I. 178.

3. To treat with spirits.

> The whole carpet is to be cleaned, *spirited,* and dried, a square yard at a time. *Workshop Receipts*, 2d ser., p. 142.

spiritally† (spir'i-tal-i), *adv.* [< **spiritual* (= OF. *spiritual, espiritual, esperital,* < ML. *spiritalis,* < L. *spiritus,* breath, spirit: see *spirit,* and cf. *spiritual*) + *-ly*[2].] By means of the breath, as a spirant non-vocal sound.

> We may conceive one of each [li or rr occurring in a word] pronounced *spiritally,* the other vocally.
> *Holder*, Elements of Speech, p. 58.

spirit-back (spir'it-bak), *n.* In *distilling,* the cistern which holds the spirit.

spirit-blue (spir'it-blö), *n.* An aniline blue derived from coal-tar, used for dyeing, and soluble in spirit (alcohol). There are two kinds. The first is prepared from rosaniline by heating it with an excess of aniline and some benzoic acid, distilling off the excess of aniline, saturating the residue with hydrochloric acid, drying, and powdering: it produces the hydrochlorid of triphenyl-rosaniline. The second is prepared from diphenylamine by treating it with oxalic acid and hydrochloric acid, producing the hydrochlorid of triphenylpararosaniline. The chemical composition of these two is not identical. They are used in dyeing silks, giving very pure blues, the latter being the finer. Also called *diphenylamine-blue, Gentiana blue, Humboldt blue, imperial blue, Lyons blue, rosaniline-blue.*

spirit-brown (spir'it-broun), *n.* See *brown.*

spirit-butterfly (spir'it-but'ėr-flī), *n.* A tropical American butterfly of the genus *Ithomia,* of numerous species, delicate in form, with nearly scaleless gauzy wings.

spirit-duck (spir'it-duk), *n.* **1.** In the United States, the bufflehead, *Clangula* (*Bucephala*) *albeola:* so called from its expertness in diving and its sudden appearances and disappearances. See *Clangula,* and cut under *buffle*[1], 2. —**2.** Any duck that dives at the flash of a gun or twang of a bow-string; a conjuring duck. Compare *hell-diver.*

spirited (spir'i-ted), *a.* [< *spirit* + *-ed*[2].] **1.** Animated; full of life; lively; full of spirit or fire.

> Dryden's translation of Virgil is noble and *spirited.*
> *Pope.*

> His rebuke to the knight and his scottish revellers is sensible and *spirited.* *Lamb*, Old Actors.

2. Having a spirit of a certain character: used in composition, as in high-*spirited,* low-*spirited,* mean-*spirited.*

> That man is poorly *spirited* whose life
> Runs in his blood alone, and not in's wishes.
> *Fletcher*, Valentinian, v. 1.

3. Possessed by a spirit. [Rare.]

> So talk'd the *spirited* sly snake. *Milton*, P. L., ix. 613.

=**Syn. 1.** *Spiritual,* etc. (see *spirituous*); ardent, high-mettled, high-spirited. See also *animation.*

spiritedly (spir'i-ted-li), *adv.* In a spirited or lively manner; with spirit, strength, or animation.

spiritedness (spir'i-ted-nes), *n.* Spirited nature or character; spirit; liveliness; life; animation. *Boyle*, Works, VI. 48.

spiriter (spir'i-tėr), *n.* One who spirits another away; an abductor; a kidnapper. [Rare.]

> While the poor boy, half dead with fear,
> Writh'd back to view his *spiriter.*
> *Cotton*, Works, p. 257. (*Davies.*)

spiritful (spir'it-fûl), *a.* [< *spirit* + *-ful.* Cf. *spriteful, sprightful.*] Full of spirit; lively. *Chapman.* [Rare.]

spiritfully (spir'it-fûl-i), *adv.* In a spirited or lively manner. [Rare.]

spiritfulness (spir'it-fûl-nes), *n.* Liveliness; sprightliness. *Harvey.* [Rare.]

spirit-gum (spir'it-gum), *n.* A quick-drying preparation used by actors and others to fasten false hair on the face.

spiriting (spir'i-ting), *n.* [Verbal n. of *spirit, v.*] The business, work, or service of a spirit; hence, work quickly and quietly done, as if by a spirit.

> I will be correspondent to command,
> And do my *spiriting* gently.
> *Shak.*, Tempest, i. 2. 298.

spiritism (spir'i-tizm), *n.* [< *spirit* + *-ism.*] Same as *spiritualism,* 3.

spiritist (spir'i-tist), *n.* [< *spirit* + *-ist.*] Same as *spiritualist,* 3.

spiritistic (spir-i-tis'tik), *a.* [< *spiritist* + *-ic.*] Of, pertaining to, founded on, or in harmony with spiritualism: as, *spiritistic* doctrines.

> Those strange forces, equally occult, the mesmeric and the *spiritistic.* *Howells*, Undiscovered Country, p. 16.

spirit-lamp (spir'it-lamp), *n.* See *lamp*[1].

spiritleaf (spir'it-lēf), *n.* The manyroot, *Ruellia tuberosa.* Also *spiritweed.* [West Indies.]

spiritless (spir'it-les), *a.* [< *spirit* + *-less.*] **1.** Having no breath; extinct; dead.

> 'Tis the body
> Of the great captain Pœnius, by himself
> Made cold and *spiritless.* *Fletcher*, Bonduca, v. 1.

2. Having no spirit, vigor, courage, or fire; without one's customary vivacity; wanting cheerfulness; dejected; depressed.

Why are you still so sad? you take our edge off;
You make us dull and *spiritless*.
Fletcher, Double Marriage, ii. 1.

spiritlessly (spir′it-les-li), *adv.* In a spiritless manner; without spirit; without exertion. *Dr. H. More*, Epistles to the Seven Churches, ix.

spirit-level (spir′it-lev″el), *n.* See *level*[1], 1.—**Spirit-level quadrant.** See *quadrant*.

spiritly† (spir′it-li), *a.* [< *spirit* + *-ly*[1]. Cf. *spritely*, *sprightly*.] Spirited; spiritful.

Pride, you know, must be foremost; and that comes out like a Spaniard, with daring look, and a tongue thundering out braves, mounted on a *spiritly* jennet named Insolence.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, II. 420. (*Davies.*)

spirit-merchant (spir′it-mėr″chant), *n.* A merchant who deals in spirituous liquors.

spirit-meter (spir′it-mē″tėr), *n.* An instrument or apparatus for measuring the quantity of spirit which passes through a pipe or from a still. Various forms are in use—as a rotating drum of known capacity, a piston moving in a cylinder of known capacity and recording its pulsations, vessels of known capacity which are alternately filled and emptied, or a form of rotary pump recording its revolutions. *E. H. Knight.*

spiritoso (spir-i-tō′sō), *adv.* [It.; = E. *spiritous*.] In *music*, with spirit, energy, or animation. Also *spirituoso*.

spiritous (spir′i-tus), *a.* [= It. *spiritoso*, < ML. **spiritosus*, < L. *spiritus*, spirit: see *spirit*.] **1.** Of the nature of spirit; intangible; refined; pure; subtile.

More refined, more *spiritous*, and pure.
Milton, P. L., v. 475.

2†. Burning; ardent; fiery; active.—**3.** Same as *spirituous*. [Rare.]

spiritousness (spir′i-tus-nes), *n.* The state of being spiritous; a refined state; fineness and activity of parts: as, the thinness and *spiritousness* of liquor.

spirit-rapper (spir′it-rap″ėr), *n.* One who believes or professes to believe that he can summon the spirits of deceased persons and hold intercourse with them by raps made by them upon a table in answer to questions, or by their causing the table to tilt up.

spirit-rapping (spir′it-rap″ing), *n.* A general name given to certain supposed spiritualistic manifestations, as audible raps or knocks on tables, table-turning, and kindred demonstrations. See *spiritualism*, 3.

spiritrompe (spir′i-tromp), *n.* [F. (Latreille), < L. *spira*, a coil, spire, + F. *trompe*, a trump: see *trump*[1].] The long spiral tongue or antlia of lepidopterous insects; the spirignath.

spirit-room (spir′it-röm), *n.* A room or compartment in a ship in which spirits are kept for the use of the officers and crew.

spirit-stirring (spir′it-stėr″ing), *a.* Stirring, rousing, or animating the spirit.

Farewell the neighing steed, and the shrill trump,
The *spirit-stirring* drum, the ear-piercing fife.
Shak., Othello, iii. 3. 352.

spiritual (spir′i-tū-al), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *spirituall*, *spyrytualle*, *spirituell*, *espirituell*, < OF. *spirituel*, *spirituell*, F. *spirituel* = Pr. *espiritual* = Sp. Pg. *espiritual* = It. *spirituale*, < LL. *spiritualis*, of or pertaining to breath, breathing, wind, or air, or spirit, < L. *spiritus* (*spiritu-*), spirit, breath, air: see *spirit*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or being spirit in the sense of something between soul and body, or of a disembodied soul or a supernatural immaterial being.

So faire it was that, trusteth well,
It semed a place *espirituell*.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 650.

When to ende nyhed he,
That the soule moste yelde being *spirituall*.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 5291.

Millions of *spiritual* creatures walk the earth,
Unseen, both when we wake and when we sleep.
Milton, P. L., iv. 677.

2. Pertaining to the soul, or to the higher endowments of the mind, especially when considered as a divine influence.—**3.** Pertaining to the soul or its affections as influenced by the Divine Spirit; proceeding from or controlled and inspired by the Holy Spirit; pure; holy; sacred; divine.

Blessed be the God and Father of our Lord Jesus Christ, who hath blessed us with all *spiritual* blessings in heavenly places in Christ. Eph. i. 3.

God's law is *spiritual*; it is a transcript of the divine nature, and extends its authority to the acts of the soul of man. *Sir T. Browne.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

4. Relating to sacred things; not lay or temporal; pertaining or belonging to the church; ecclesiastical.—**Lords spiritual.** See *lord*.—**Spiritual affinity.** See *affinity*, 1.—**Spiritual and corporal works of mercy.** See *mercy*.—**Spiritual automaton.** See *automaton*.—**Spiritual being.** Same as *intentional being* (which see, under *being*).—**Spiritual body.** See *natural body*, under *natural*.—**Spiritual communion.** See *sacramental communion*, under *sacramental*.—**Spiritual corporations, spiritual courts,** ecclesiastical corporations; ecclesiastical courts. See *ecclesiastical*.—**Spiritual exercises, immutation**†**, incest, matter, peer,** etc. See *exercise*, etc.—**Spiritual man**†. (*a*) An inspired person; also, a holy man; an ecclesiastic.

Other elles I trowe that it be som *spirituell man* that God hath me sente for to defende this reame, nought for me but for Cristynte and holy cherche to mayntene.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 226.

Which Battel, because of the many *spiritual Men* that were in it, was called the White Battel.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 108.

(*b*) The spiritual nature: opposed to *physical man*.—**Spiritual sense of the Word.** Same as *internal sense of the Word* (which see, under *internal*).—**Syn. 1.** *Spirited*, etc. (see *spirituous*), immaterial.

II. *n.* **1.** A spiritual thing.

Ascend unto invisibles; fill thy spirit with *spirituals*, with the mysteries of faith.
Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., iii. § 14.

He [Dante] assigns supremacy to the pope in *spirituals*, and to the emperor in temporals.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 30.

2. A spiritual person. (*a*) One who is of a spiritual nature or character. (*b*) One charged with a spiritual office or calling.

We hee the *spiritualles*; we searche the bottome of Goddes commaundement. *Sir T. More*, Works, p. 399.

spiritualisation, spiritualise, etc. See *spiritualization*, etc.

spiritualism (spir′i-tū-al-izm), *n.* [= F. *spiritualisme* = Sp. Pg. *espiritualismo* = It. *spiritualismo*; as *spiritual* + *-ism*.] **1.** The state of being spiritual; spiritual character. *Milman.*—**2.** In *philos.*, the doctrine of the existence of spirit as distinct from matter, or as the only reality: opposed to *materialism*.—**3.** The belief that disembodied spirits can and do communicate with the living, especially through the agency of a person particularly susceptible to spiritualistic influences, called a medium; also, the various doctrines and theories, collectively, founded upon this belief. In its modern form, spiritualism originated in the State of New York in the year 1848, and since that time has extended over the United States and Europe. The mediums through whom the supposed communications take place are of various kinds, no fewer than twenty-four different classes being mentioned in the books explanatory of spiritualism. Among the chief methods of communication are rappings, table-tippings, writing, and speaking; in the latter forms of communication the medium is supposed to be fully possessed by the spirit for the time being. Spiritualism has no formal system of theology, and it is contended by many of its advocates that it is not necessarily inconsistent with the maintenance of a faith otherwise Christian, and that spirit-communications are providential interventions for the purpose of inculcating the doctrine of immortality, and counteracting the material tendencies of the age. The meetings for spiritualistic communications are commonly called *séances*. Also *spiritism*.

spiritualist (spir′i-tū-al-ist), *n.* [= F. *spiritualiste* = Sp. Pg. *espiritualista* = It. *spiritualista*; as *spiritual* + *-ist*.] **1.** One who professes a regard for spiritual things only; also, one whose employment is spiritual.

May not he that lives in a small thatched house . . . preach as loud, and to as much purpose, as one of those high and mighty *spiritualists*?
Echard, Grounds of Contempt of Clergy (1696), p. 140. (*Latham.*)

2. One who accepts philosophical spiritualism. See *spiritualism*, 2.

We may, as *spiritualists*, try to explain our memory's failures and blunders by secondary causes.
W. James, Prin. of Psychol., I. 2.

3. One who believes that intercourse may be and is held with departed spirits, especially through the agency of a medium; one who claims to hold such intercourse. Also called *spiritist*.

spiritualistic (spir″i-tū-a-lis′tik), *a.* [< *spiritualist* + *-ic*.] **1.** Of or pertaining to philosophic spiritualism; idealistic.

The deep-lying doctrine of Spiritual Beings, which embodies the very essence of *Spiritualistic* as opposed to Materialistic philosophy.
E. B. Tylor, Prim. Culture, I. 384.

2. Of or pertaining to modern spiritualism, or communication with departed spirits; produced by or believed to be due to the agency of departed spirits: as, *spiritualistic* manifestations; a *spiritualistic* séance.

spirituality (spir″i-tū-al′i-ti), *n.*; pl. *spiritualities* (-tiz). [< ME. *spiritualite*, *spiritualte*, < OF. *spiritualite*, *spiritualte*, *espiritualte*, *esperituaute*, etc., F. *spiritualité* = Sp. *espiritualidad* = Pg. *espiritualidade* = It. *spiritualità*, < LL. *spiritualita(t-)s*, < *spiritualis*, spiritual: see *spiritual*.] **1.** Spiritual nature or character; immateriality; incorporeality.

A pleasure made for the soul, suitable to its *spirituality*, and equal to all its capacities. *South.*

2. Spiritual tendency or aspirations; freedom from worldliness and from attachment to the things of time and sense; spiritual tone; desire for spiritual good.

We are commanded to fast, that we may pray with more *spirituality*, and with repentance.
Jer. Taylor, Sermons, Return of Prayers, I.

No infidel can argue away the *spirituality* of the Christian religion; attacks upon miracles leave that unaffected.
De Quincey, Essenes, I.

His discourses were so valued, and his *spirituality* so revered, that his ministrations were coveted in all that region. *New Princeton Rev.*, II. 140.

3†. The clergy as a whole; the ecclesiastics; the church.

Five entire subsidies were granted to the king by the *spirituality*. *Fuller.*

4. That which belongs to the church or to an ecclesiastic in his official capacity: generally in the plural, and distinguished from *temporalities*: as, *spiritualities* of a bishop (those profits and dues which a bishop receives in his ecclesiastical character).—**Guardian of the spiritualities.** See *guardian*.—**Spirituality of benefices,** the tithes of land, etc.

spiritualization (spir″i-tū-al-i-zā′shon), *n.* [< *spiritualize* + *-ation*.] **1.** The act of spiritualizing, or the state of being spiritualized.—**2.** In *old chem.*, the operation of extracting spirit from natural bodies.

Also spelled *spiritualisation*.

spiritualize (spir′i-tū-al-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *spiritualized*, ppr. *spiritualizing*. [< F. *spiritualiser* = Sp. Pg. *espiritualizar* = It. *spiritualizzare*; as *spiritual* + *-ize*.] **1.** To make spiritual, or more spiritual; elevate above what is worldly or bodily.

Unless we endeavour to *spiritualise* ourselves, . . . the older we grow the more we are embruted and debased.
Southey, The Doctor, clxxxiv.

2. To infuse spirituality or life into; inform with spirit or life; animate.

This seen in the clear air, and the whole *spiritualized* by endless recollections, fills the eye and the heart more forcibly than I can express. *Carlyle.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

3. To draw a spiritual meaning from, or impart a spiritual meaning to: as, to *spiritualize* a text of Scripture.—**4.** In *chem.*: (*a*) To extract spirit from. (*b*) To convert into spirit, or impart the properties of spirit to.

Also spelled *spiritualise*.

spiritualizer (spir′i-tū-al-ī-zėr), *n.* [< *spiritualize* + *-er*[1].] One who spiritualizes, in any sense. Also spelled *spiritualiser*.

The most licentious of the allegorists, or the wildest of the *spiritualizers*. *Warburton*, Divine Legation, ix. 2.

spiritually (spir′i-tū-al-i), *adv.* [< ME. *spyritually*; < *spiritual* + *-ly*[2].] **1.** In a spiritual manner; without corporeal grossness, sensuality, or worldliness; with purity of spirit or heart.—**2.** As a spirit; ethereally.

The sky . . .
Bespangled with those isles of light,
So wildly, *spiritually* bright.
Byron, Siege of Corinth, xi.

3. In a spiritual sense.

spiritual-minded (spir′i-tū-al-mīn″ded), *a.* Having the mind set on spiritual things; having holy affections; spiritual.

spiritual-mindedness (spir′i-tū-al-mīn″dednes), *n.* The state of being spiritual-minded; spirituality of mind.

spiritualness (spir′i-tū-al-nes), *n.* The state or character of being spiritual; spirituality.

spiritualty† (spir′i-tū-al-ti), *n.* [< ME. *spiritualte*, < OF. *speritualté*, etc.: see *spirituality*.] The ecclesiastical body; the whole clergy of any national church.

It [the church] is abused and mistaken for a multitude of shaven, shorn, and oiled, which we now call the *spiritualty* and clergy.
Tyndale, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 12.

spirituelle (spir″i-tū-el′), *a.* [F., fem. of *spirituel*: see *spiritual*.] Characterized by or exhibiting a refined intellectuality, grace, or delicacy: noting primarily but not exclusively a woman or the ways of women.

I have the air of youth without freshness, but noble, sweet, lively, *spirituelle*, and interesting.
The Century, XL. 654.

spirituosity (spir″i-tū-os′i-ti), *n.* [< *spirituous* + *-ity*.] **1.** Spirituous character or quality: as, the *spirituosity* of beer.—**2.** Immateriality; ethereality. *Cudworth*, Intellectual System, p. 421.

spirituoso (spir″i-tū-ō′sō). *adv.* Same as *spiritoso*.

spirituous (spir′i-tū-us), *a.* [= Dan. *spirituös*; < OF. (and F.) *spirituex* = Pg. *espirituoso*, spir-

ituous; cf. G. *spirituosen*, Sw. Dan. *spirituosa*, pl., alcoholic liquors; < ML. **spirituosus*, full of spirit, < L. *spiritus*, spirit: see *spirit*; cf. *spiritous*.] **1†.** Having the quality of spirit; ethereal; immaterial; intangible.—**2†.** Lively; active; gay; cheerful; enlivening.

> *Hedon.* Well, I am resolved what I'll do.
> *Ana.* What, my good *spirituous* spark?
> *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, iii. 2.

> That it may appear alery and *spirituous*, & fit for the welcome of chearful guests; the principal difficulty will be in contriving the lights and stair-cases.
> *Sir H. Wotton*, Reliquiæ, p. 42.

3. Containing much alcohol; distilled, whether pure or compounded, as distinguished from *fermented;* ardent: applied to a liquor for drinking.—**Syn. 3.** *Spirituous, Spiritual, Spirited.* *Spirituous* is now strictly confined to the meaning of alcoholic: as, *spirituous*, ardent, or intoxicating liquors. *Spiritual* is as strictly confined to that higher field of meaning which is opposed to corporeal or carnal, secular or temporal. *Spirited* expresses active animal spirits, or that spirit which is a vigorous movement of the feelings and the will: as, a *spirited* horse, boy, reply.

spirituousness (spir'i-tū-us-nes), *n.* The character of being spirituous. *Boyle.*

spiritus (spir'i-tus), *n.*; pl. *spiritus.* [L.: see *spirit.*] **1.** A breathing; an aspirate.—**2.** In *phar.*, spirit; any spirituous preparation: the officinal name of various spirits, specified by a qualifying term: as, *spiritus vini Gallici*, spirit of French wine (that is, brandy); *spiritus ætheris compositus*, compound spirit of ether.—**Spiritus asper**, a rough breathing; in *Gr. gram.*, the mark (῾) placed over or before an initial vowel, or over the second letter of an initial diphthong, to indicate that it should be preceded by a sound like *h* in English: also placed over ρ when it is initial or is preceded by another ρ (ῤῥ).—**Spiritus lenis**, a soft or smooth breathing; in *Gr. gram.*, the mark (᾽) denoting the absence of the rough breathing.

spiritweed (spir'it-wēd), *n.* Same as *spiritleaf.*

spirit-world (spir'it-wėrld), *n.* The world of disembodied spirits; Hades; the shades.

spirity (spir'i-ti), *a.* [< *spirit* + *-y*¹.] Full of spirit; spirited. [Scotch.]

spirivalve (spī'ri-valv), *a.* [< L. *spira*, a coil, spire, + *valva*, door (valve).] Having a spiral shell, as a univalve mollusk; spirally whorled, as a shell.

spirket (spėr'ket), *n.* [Origin obscure.] In *shipbuilding*, a space forward and aft between the floor-timbers. *Hamersly.*

spirketing, spirketting (spėr'ket-ing), *n.* [< *spirket.*] In *ship-building*, the strakes of plank worked between the lower sills of ports and waterways. *Thearle*, Naval Arch., § 209.

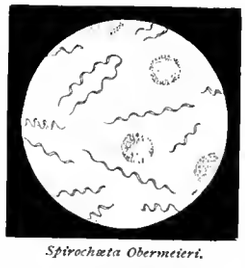
spirling (spėr'ling), *n.* Same as *sparling*¹.

Spirobranchia (spī-rō-brang'ki-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. σπεῖρα, a coil, spire, + βράγχια, gills.] Same as *Brachiopoda.* Also *Spirobranchiata.*

spirobranchiate (spī-rō-brang'ki-āt), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *spirobranchiatus*, < Gr. σπεῖρα, a coil, spire, + βράγχια, gills.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Spirobranchiata;* brachiopod.

II. *n.* A brachiopod.

Spirochæta (spī-rō-kē'tä), *n.* [NL. (Ehrenberg, 1833), < Gr. σπεῖρα, a coil, spire, + χαίτη, a bristle.] A genus of *Schizomycetes* or bacteria, having the cells united in long slender threads which usually show narrow spiral windings. The filaments have the liveliest movements, and clearly propel themselves forward and back, but are also able to bend in various ways. *S. plicatilis* occurs among algæ in swamp-water; *S. Obermeieri*, found in the blood of those sick with recurrent fever, is the cause of the disease; *S. Cohnii* is found in the mucus of the teeth, and *S. gigantea* in sea-water. Also *Spirochæte.*



Spirochæta Obermeieri.

spirogonimium (spī″rō-gō-nim'i-um), *n.*; pl. *spirogonimia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. σπεῖρα, a coil, spire, + NL. *gonimium*, q. v.] In *bot.*, a gonimium similar to a hormogonimium, but not moniliform, with the syngonimia subglobose, smaller and more scattered, as in *Omphalaria.*

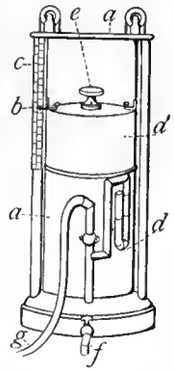
Spirogyra (spī-rō-jī'rä), *n.* [NL. (Link, 1833), so called with ref. to the spiral bands of chlorophyl in the cells; < Gr. σπεῖρα, a coil, spire, + γῦρος, a circle, ring.] A genus of fresh-water algæ, of the class *Conjugatæ* and order *Zygnemaceæ.* They are among the commonest of fresh-water algæ, forming dense bright-green masses, in both running and stagnant water, and have often a slimy feel, owing to the well-developed mucilaginous sheath in which each filament is enveloped. The cells have one to several parietal chlorophyl-bands spirally winding to the right. Conjugation is scalariform or lateral. There are about 40 species and very many varieties in the United States. They are popularly called *frog-spit* or *frog-spittle.* See *frog-spit*, and cuts under *chlorophyl* and *conjugation*, 4.

spirolet, spirol† (spī'rōl, -rol), *n.* [< OF. *spirole*, a small culverin.] A small culverin.

> Long pieces of artillery called basilisks, and smaller sized ones, known by the name of *spirols.*
> *Urquhart*, tr. of Rabelais, i. 47.

spiroloculine (spī-rō-lok'ū-lin), *a.* Composed of spirally coiled loculi or chamberlets: specifically noting certain foraminifers. *Amer. Jour. Sci.*, No. 160, p. 328.

spirometer (spī-rom'e-tėr), *n.* [Irreg. < L. *spirare*, breathe (see *spire*³), + *metrum*, measure.] A contrivance for measuring the extreme differential capacity of the human lungs. The instrument most commonly employed consists of an inverted chamber submerged in a water-bath. The breath is conducted by a flexible pipe and internal tube so as to collect in the chamber, which rises in the water, and is fitted with an index which marks the cubic inches of air expired after a forced inspiration. In the accompanying cut, *a a* is a small gas-holder containing an inverted vessel *a′*; *b*, index, which shows on the scale *c* the number of cubic inches expired; *d*, manometer, which, when *a′* is held down, shows the pressure which the lungs can exert; *e*, plug-vent for outlet of expired air; *f*, cock for outlet of water; *g*, tube through which the expiration is made.



Spirometer.

spirometric (spī-rō-met'rik), *a.* [As *spirometer* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to the spirometer; ascertained by means of the spirometer; as tested by the spirometer.—**Spirometric capacity**, extreme differential capacity of the lungs, measured by the total amount of air which can be expired after the fullest possible inspiration.

spirometry (spī-rom'e-tri), *n.* [As *spirometer* + *-y*³.] The use of the spirometer in measuring the capacity of the lungs.

Spiromonas (spī-rom'ō-nas), *n.* [NL. (Perty, 1852), < Gr. σπεῖρα, a coil, spire, + μονάς, a unit.] A genus of pantostomatous flagellate infusorians, spirally twisted on their long axis (whence the name). These animalcules are free-swimming or temporarily attached, soft and plastic, with two anterior subequal flagella, one of which is adherent at will. *S. volubilis* is an example. According to Kent, the *Cyclidium distortum* and *Heteromita angustata* of Dujardin are both species of *Spiromonas.*

spirophore (spī'rō-fōr), *n.* [Irreg. < L. *spirare*, breathe, + Gr. -φορος, < φέρειν = E. *bear*¹.] An apparatus for producing artificial respiration in cases of suspended animation, as in persons rescued from drowning. It consists of an air-tight case, in which the body is inclosed up to the neck, and an air-pump, for producing at proper intervals a partial vacuum in the case, thus causing the external air to fill the lungs of the patient.

Spirophyton (spī-rof'i-ton), *n.* [NL. (Hall), < Gr. σπεῖρα, a coil, spire, + φυτόν, a plant.] A genus of fossil algæ, a characteristic plant of a subdivision of the Devonian occurring in the State of New York, and called from this fossil (*Spirophyton cauda-galli*) the *cauda galli grit.* This alga belongs to a group which appeared early in the Silurian, and continued into the Tertiary, but is now extinct. The frond of *Spirophyton* was broad, thin, with a distinct transversal nervation, and spirally convoluted around a slender axis, the convolution widening with the distance from the point of attachment.

spirozooid (spī-rō-zō'oid), *n.* [< Gr. σπεῖρα, a coil, spire, + E. *zooid.*] The defensive zooid of certain hydroid hydrozoans, as of *Podocoryne*, a tubularian polyp: so called as coiling or curling spirally when not in action. These zooids are long slender filaments always provided with enidæ or lasso-cells for nettling, and are sometimes called *spiralozooids.* Compare *dactylozooid* and *machopolyp.*

Spirula lævis.

spirt¹, **spirt**². See *spurt*¹, *spurt*².

spirtle, *v.* and *n.* See *spurtle.*

Spirula (spir'ō-lä), *n.* [NL. (Lamarck, 1799), < LL. *spirula*, dim. of L. *spira*, a coil, spire: see *spire*².] **1.** In *Cephalopoda:* (*a*) A genus of sepioid cuttlefishes, typical of the family *Spirulidæ*, having a delicate shell in the hinder part of the body rolled into a flat or discoidal spiral, with discrete whorls whose involute spire presents ventrally, and no guard. There are several species, as *S. lævis* and *S. fragilis.* The shells are common, and are sometimes carried by the Gulf Stream to the coast of England, but specimens of the entire animal are extremely rare. Also *Spirulæa, Spirulea.* (*b*) [*l. c.*; pl. *spirulæ* (-lē).] A member of this genus. *Imp. Dict.*—**2.** [*l. c.*; pl. *spirulæ* (-lē).] In sponges, an irregular spineless polyact spicule of spiral form.

spirulate (spir'ō-lāt), *a.* [< LL. *spirula*, dim. of L. *spira*, a coil, spire (see *Spirula*), + *-ate*¹.] Spiral in form, or in disposition of parts; spirally arranged: said of structures, markings, etc.

Spirulidæ (spī-rō'li-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Spirula* + *-idæ.*] A family of cephalopods, typified by the genus *Spirula.* They are squids or sepioids with the mantle supported by a cartilaginous prominence or ridge and a corresponding pit or furrow, the fins small and terminal, and an internal tubular shell partitioned into numerous chambers by transverse septa, and wound in a loose coil.

spirulite (spir'ō-līt), *n.* [< NL. *Spirula* + *-ite*².] A fossil cephalopod resembling or related to *Spirula.*

spiry¹ (spīr'i), *a.* [Early mod. E. *spirie;* < *spire*¹ + *-y*¹.] **1.** Having the form of a spire or pyramid; tapering like a spire.

> In these lone walls (their days' eternal bound)
> Those moss-grown domes with *spiry* turrets crown'd.
> *Pope*, Eloisa to Abelard, l. 142.

2. Abounding in spires or steeples.

> And villages embosom'd soft in trees,
> And *spiry* towns by surging columns mark'd
> Of household smoke. *Thomson*, Spring, l. 953.

spiry² (spīr'i), *a.* [< *spire*² + *-y*¹.] Of a spiral form; spiral; wreathed; curled.

> Hid in the *spiry* volumes of the snake.
> *Dryden*, State of Innocence, iv. 2.

spisciousf, *a.* A variant of *spissous.*

spissf (spis), *a.* [= OF. *espais, espois*, F. *épais* = Sp. *espeso* = Pg. *espesso* = It. *spesso*, < L. *spissus*, thick, compact, dense.] Thick; close; dense.

> This *spiss* and dense, yet polish'd, this copious, yet concise treatise of the variety of languages. *Brerewood.*

spissated (spis'ā-ted), *a.* [< L. *spissatus*, pp. of *spissare*, thicken, condense, < *spissus*, thick, compact: see *spiss.*] Inspissated; thickened, as by evaporation. *Warburton*, Divine Legation, ii. 4.

spissed† (spist), *a.* [< *spiss* + *-ed*².] Thickened; condensed; inspissated.

> Of such a *spissed* Substance there 's no need.
> *Heywood*, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 214.

spissitude (spis'i-tūd), *n.* [< L. *spissitudo*, thickness, density, < *spissus*, thick, compact: see *spiss.*] Density; the denseness or compactness which belongs to substances not perfectly liquid nor perfectly solid; inspissated condition.

> From this Grossness and *Spissitude* of Air proceeds the slow Nature of the Inhabitants. *Howell*, Letters, I. i. 8.

spissous† (spis'us), *a.* [< L. *spissus*, thick: see *spiss.*] Thick. *Hist. of Francion* (1655). (*Nares.*)

spit¹ (spit), *n.* [(*a*) < ME. **spitte, spytte, spette*, earlier *spite, spyte, spete*, < AS. *spitu*, a spit, = MD. *spit, spet, speet, spete*, D. *spit* = MLG. *spit*, LG. *spitt* = OHG. MHG. *spiz*, G. *spiess* (= Dan. *spid* = Sw. *spett*, < LG. ?), a roasting-spit, in G. also the branches of a deer's horn (hence OF. *espoit, espoi*, a spit, *espois*, F. *épois*, a deer's horn, = Sp. Pg. *espeto*, a spit, = Olt. *spito, spedo*, a spit); orig. neut. of the adj., OHG. *spizzi*, MHG. *spitze, spiz*, G. *spitz*, pointed (G. *spitze*, a point). (*b*) Cf. LG. *speet* (prop. **spiet*), a spear, in humorous use a sword, = OHG. *spioz*, MHG. *spiez*, G. *spiess*, a spear, lance, pike, = Icel. *spjōt*, a spear, = Sw. *spjut* = Dan. *spyd*, a spear (hence OF. *espiet, espet, espie*, also *espoit, espoi* = It. *spiedo, spiede*, a spear). (*c*) Cf. Icel. *spýta*, a spit, a wooden peg, < *spjōt*, a spear. The above forms have been partly confused with one another. (*d*) Cf. W. *pid*, a tapering point.] **1.** A slender bar, sharply pointed at the end, to be thrust through meat which is to be roasted in front of the fire. The rotation of the spit brings all parts of the meat in turn to the heat. The ordinary spit is several feet long, and rests on supports at the sides of the fireplace. Shorter spits are used for small birds, kidneys, etc. See cut under *spit-rack.*

> With your arms crossed on your thin-belly doublet like a rabbit on a *spit.* *Shak.*, L. L. L., iii. 1. 20.

> He loves roast well
> That eats the *spit.*
> *Fletcher*, Mad Lover, ii. 1.

2†. A sword. [Cant.]

> Going naked with a *spit* on his shoulder.
> *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 309.

3†. The obelisk or dagger (†) used as a reference-mark.

> Either your starres or your *spits* (that I may use Origen's notes) shall be welcome to my margent.
> *Bp. Hall*, To Hugh Cholmley. (*Latham.*)

4. A small point of land running into the sea, or a long narrow shoal extending from the shore into the sea.

> But Hermod rode with Niord, whom he took
> To show him *spits* and beaches of the sea.
> *M. Arnold*, Balder Dead, iii.

> On a narrow *spit* of sand between the rocks a dozen little girls are laughing, romping, and pattering about.
> *Kingsley*, Two Years Ago, ii.

5. In *weaving*, the spindle or wire which holds the cop, spool, or pirn in the shuttle.

spit[1] (spit), *v.*; pret. and pp. *spitted*, ppr. *spitting*. [< ME. *spitten*, *spyten*, *spitien* = MD. *spiten*, *speten*, D. *speten* = MLG. LG. *speten* = OHG. *spizzen*, G. *spiessen* = Dan. *spidde* (cf. Sp. Pg. *espetar*), spit, turn on a spit; from the noun.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To thrust a spit through; pierce, transfix, or impale with or as with a spit: as, to *spit* a loin of veal.

> Look to see . . .
> Your naked infants *spitted* upon pikes.
> *Shak.*, Hen. V., iii. 3. 38.

> How lov'd Patroclus with Achilles joins,
> To quarter out the ox, and *spit* the loins.
> *W. King*, Art of Cookery, l. 203.

2. To string on a stick and hang up to dry, as herring in a smoke-house.

II. *intrans.* To roast anything on a spit; attend to a spit; use a spit.

spit[2] (spit), *v.*; pret. and pp. *spit* or *spat*, ppr. *spitting*. [Under this form are merged several orig. diff. forms: (*a*) Early mod. E. and dial. also *spet*, < ME. *spitten*, *spytten* (pret. *spitte*, *spytte*, *sputte*, *spat*), < AS. *spittan*, **spyttan* (pret. **spytte*) = G. *spützen* = Sw. *spotta* = Dan. *spytte*, spit; (*b*) late MHG. *sputzen*, G. *speutzen* = Icel. *spýta*, spit; (*c*) ME. *speten* (pret. *spette*, *spete*, *spetide*), < AS. *spǽtan* (pret. *spǽtte*), spit. These forms are supposed to be connected with *spew*, but their relations are not clear. The similar forms, MD. *spicken*, also *spugen*, MLG. *spigen*, *spiggen*, G. *spucken*, spit, are secondary forms of the verb cognate with AS. *spīwan*, E. *spew*: see *spew*. Hence *spattle*[1], *spittle*[1], and prob. ult. *spot*.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To eject saliva from the mouth; expectorate.

> When he had thus spoken, he *spat* on the ground, and made clay of the spittle. John ix. 6.

> Let him but fasting *spit* upon a toad,
> And presently it bursts and dies.
> *Fletcher and Massinger*, A Very Woman, iii. 1.

2. To fall in scattered drops, as rain. [Colloq.]

> "And"—putting her hand out at the window—"I think it 's *spitting* already." *Miss Ferrier*, Marriage, vii.

> It had been *spitting* with rain for the last half-hour, and now began to pour in good earnest.
> *Dickens*, Sketches, Tales, vii.

3. To make a noise as if spitting, like an angry cat.—**To spit on** or **upon**, to treat with gross insult or ignominy.

II. *trans.* To eject from the mouth; spew; especially, to eject as or with saliva: as, to *spit* blood.

> Thus *spitte* I out my venim under hewe
> Of holynesse, to seme holy and trewe.
> *Chaucer*, Prol. to Pardoner's Tale, l. 135.

> Sir Roger told me that Old Moll had been often brought before him for making Children *spit* Pins, and giving Maids the Night Mare. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 117.

To spit sixpences, to spit with a white nummular expectoration from a dry mouth. [Low.]

> He had thought it rather a dry discourse; and, beginning to *spit sixpences* (as his saying was), he gave hints to Mr. Wildgoose to stop at the first public-house they should come to. *Graves*, Spiritual Quixote, iv. 6. (*Davies.*)

To spit white, to spit from a dry or feverish mouth, especially after a debauch. [Low.]

> If it be a hot day, and I brandish any thing but a bottle, I would I might never *spit white* again.
> *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., i. 2. 237.

spit[2] (spit), *n.* [Early mod. E. and dial. also *spet*; < ME. *spyt*; < *spit*[2], *v.*] 1. What is ejected from the mouth; saliva; spume.—2. The act of spitting: as, a cat gives an angry *spit*.

> The speckl'd toad . . .
> Defies his foe with a fell *spit*.
> *Lovelace*, Lucasta, Toad and Spider, p. 42.

3. In *entom.*: (*a*) The spume of certain insects; a frothy, fleecy, or waxy substance secreted by various homopterous bugs from specialized pores scattered over the general surface of the body. (*b*) An insect which produces such spume: as, the cuckoo-*spit*, *Ptyelus spumarius*. See *spittle-insect*.—4. A light fall of rain or snow; especially, rain or snow falling in light gusts or scattered drops or flakes.

> *Spits* of rain dashed in their faces.
> *C. D. Warner*, Their Pilgrimage, p. 175.

5. Image; likeness. [Vulgar.]

> There was a large lithograph of a horse, dear to the remembrance of the old man from an indication of a dog in the corner. "The very *spit* of the one I had for years; it 's a real portrait, sir, for Mr. Hanbart, the printer, met me one day and sketched him."
> *Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, II. 488.

spit[3] (spit), *v. t.* [< D. *spitten*, dig; appar. connected with *speten*, spit: see *spit*[1].] To spade; plant by spading.

> Saffron . . . in the moneth of July, . . . when the heads thereof have been plucked up, and after twenty days *spitted* or set againe under mould.
> *Holland*, tr. of Camden, p. 453. (*Davies.*)

spit[3] (spit), *n.* [E. dial.; cf. *spit*[3], *v.*] A spade; hence, the depth of a spade in the earth; a spading or spadeful. [Prov. Eng.]

> It [a curious harp] was raised by labourers at the depth of twelve *spits* or spadings under the earth in Coolness Moss, near Newcastle, between Limerick and Killarney.
> *O'Curry*, Anc. Irish, II. xxxiii.

spital†, **spittle**[2]† (spit'al, spit'l), *n.* [< ME. *spyttle*, *spitel*, *spytelle*, by apheresis from *hospital*: see *hospital*.] A hospital; properly, a hospital for lazars.

> He is
> A *spittle* of diseases, and, indeed,
> More loathsome and infectious.
> *Massinger*, Picture, iv. 2.

> Kind, pious hands did to the Virgin build
> A lonely *Spital*, the belated swain
> From the night terrors of that waste to shield.
> *Wordsworth*, Guilt and Sorrow, xvii.

spital-house†, **spittle-house**† (spit'al-, spit'l-hous), *n.* A hospital.

> All the Cripples in tenne *Spittle-houses* shewe not more halting. *Dekker*, Seven Deadly Sins, p. 35.

spital-man†, **spittle-man**† (spit'al-, spit'l-man), *n.* One who lives in a spital or hospital.

> Good Preachers that liue ill (like *Spittle-men*)
> Are perfect in the way they neuer went.
> *Davies*, Summa Totalis, p. 26. (*Davies.*)

spital-sermon†, **spittle-sermon**† (spit'al-, spit'l-sėr″mon), *n.* A sermon preached at or in behalf of a spital or hospital. *B. Jonson*, Underwoods, lxi.

spitball (spit'bâl), *n.* Paper chewed and made into a ball to be used as a missile. [Colloq.]

spitbox (spit'boks), *n.* [< *spit*[2] + *box*[2].] A box, usually of wood, filled with sand, sawdust, or the like, to receeive discharges of spittle, tobacco-juice, etc.; a spittoon. Such boxes are sometimes open, as in country taverns in America, sometimes covered, the cover being easily raised by a lever arrangement, as is common on the continent of Europe.

spit-bug (spit'bug), *n.* Any spittle-insect.

spitchcock (spich'kok), *n.* [Appar. a corruption of **spitcock* (< *spit*[1] + *cock*[1]), which may have been orig. a name for a fowl roasted on a spit, transferred fancifully to an eel split and broiled. Cf. *spatchcock*.] An eel split and broiled.

> Will you have some Cray-fish and a *Spitch-cocke*?
> *Webster and Dekker*, Northward Hoe, i. 1.

spitchcock (spich'kok), *v. t.* [< *spitchcock*, *n.*] To split (an eel) lengthwise and broil it.

> Yet no man lards salt pork with orange-peel,
> Or garnishes his lamb with *spitchcock'd* eel.
> *W. King*, Art of Cookery, l. 18.

> If you chance to be partial to eels, . . .
> Have them *spitch-cock'd*—or stew'd—they're too oily when fried! *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 337.

spit-curl (spit'kėrl), *n.* A small lock of hair curled so as to lie flat on the temple: so called jocosely or contemptuously from the circumstance that they were often made with the help of saliva. [Colloq. and vulgar.]

spit-deep (spit'dēp), *a.* [< *spit*[3] + *deep*.] Having the depth of a spade-cut. [Prov. Eng.]

spite (spīt), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *spight*; < ME. *spite*, *spyt*, *spyyt*; by apheresis from *despite*: see *despite*. Cf. *spitous* for *despitous*.] 1†. Injury; mischief; shame; disgrace; dishonor.

> I'll find Demetrius and revenge this *spite*.
> *Shak.*, M. N. D., iii. 2. 420.

> Day and night he'l work my *spight*,
> And hanged I shall be.
> *Robin Hood and the Bishop* (Child's Ballads, V. 299).

2. A disposition to thwart and disappoint the wishes of another; ill-will; malevolence; malice; grudge; rancor.

> This is not the opinion of one, for some priuate *spite*, but the iudgement of all. *Ascham*, The Scholemaster, p. 78.

> Nor called the gods, in vulgar *spite*,
> To vindicate his helpless right.
> *Marvell*, Essay on Government.

3. Chagrin; vexation; ill luck; trouble.

> The time is out of joint: O cursed *spite*,
> That ever I was born to set it right!
> *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 5. 189.

In spite of, literally, in defiance or contempt of; in opposition to; hence, notwithstanding. Sometimes abbreviated to *spite of*.

> Death to me subscribes,
> Since, *spite of* him, I'll live in this poor rhyme.
> *Shak.*, Sonnets, cvii.

> Honour is into Scotland gone,
> *In spite of* England's skill.
> *Johnie Scot* (Child's Ballads, IV. 59).

=**Syn. 2.** *Animosity*, *Ill-will*, *Enmity*, etc. (see *animosity*), pique, spleen, defiance. *In spite of*, *Despite*, etc. See *notwithstanding*.

spite (spīt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *spited*, ppr. *spiting*. [Early mod. E. also *spight*; < late ME. *spite*; < *spite*, *n.*] 1. To dislike; regard with ill-will.

> I gat my master's good-will, who before *spited* me.
> *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, ii.

> Hash hated or *spited* Obed, partly on Margaret's account, partly because of misunderstandings with his mother.
> *S. Judd*, Margaret, i. 3.

2. To thwart; cross; mortify; treat maliciously: as, to cut off one's nose to *spite* one's face.

> I'll sacrifice the lamb that I do love,
> To *spite* a raven's heart within a dove.
> *Shak.*, T. N., v. 1. 134.

3. To fill with vexation; offend.

> The nobles, *spited* at this indignity done them by the commons, firmly united in a body.
> *Swift*, Nobles and Commons, iii.

spite-blasted† (spīt'blās″ted), *a.* Distracted or defeated by spite. *Nashe*, Pierce Penilesse, p. 34. [Rare.]

spiteful (spīt'fûl), *a.* [< ME. *spytefulle*; < *spite* + *-ful*.] Filled with spite; having a malevolent or grudging disposition; malicious.

> A wayward son,
> *Spiteful* and wrathful.
> *Shak.*, Macbeth, iii. 5. 12.

spitefully (spīt'fûl-i), *adv.* 1. Shamefully; outrageously.

> And the remnant took his servants, and entreated them *spitefully*, and slew them. Mat. xxii. 6.

2. In a spiteful manner; mischievously; maliciously.

> At last she *spitefully* was bent
> To try their wisdom's full extent.
> *Swift*, Cadenus and Vanessa.

spitefulness (spīt'fûl-nes), *n.* The state or character of being spiteful; the desire to vex, annoy, or injure, proceeding from irritation; malevolence; malice.

> It looks more like *spitefulness* and ill nature than a diligent search after truth. *Keill*, Against Burnet.

spitfire (spit'fīr), *n.* [< *spit*[2], *v.*, + obj. *fire*.] An irascible or passionate person; one whose temper is hot or fiery. [Colloq.]

spit-frog† (spit'frog), *n.* [< *spit*[1], *v.*, + *frog*[1].] A small sword. *John Taylor*, Works (1630). [Slang.] (*Nares.*)

spitkid (spit'kid), *n.* *Naut.*, a spitbox.

spitous†, *a.* [ME., also *spetous*; by apheresis from *despitous*: see *despitous*. Cf. *spite*.] Spiteful; malicious; mischievous.

> That arowe was as with felonye
> Envenymed, and with *spitous* blame.
> *Rom. of the Rose*, l. 979.

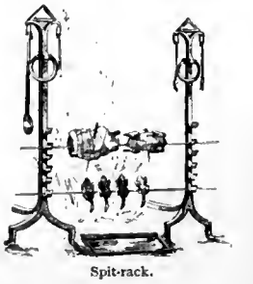
spitously†, *adv.* [ME., < *spitous* + *-ly*[2].] Spitefully; angrily; injuriously.

> They were ful glad whan I spak to hem faire,
> For, God it wot, I chidde hem *spitously*.
> *Chaucer*, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 223.

spit-poison (spit'poi″zn), *n.* [< *spit*[2], *v.*, + obj. *poison*.] A malicious or venomous person; one given to calumny.

> The scourge of society, a *spit-poison*, a viper.
> *South*, Sermons, X. 290.

spit-rack (spit'rak), *n.* An iron rack, formerly used, on which a spit was hung before a fire. A common form was that of a pair of tall andirons fitted with hooks to support the ends of the spit.



Spit-rack.

spit-sticker (spit'stik″ėr), *n.* In *engraving*, a graver with convex faces. *E. H. Knight*.

spit-sword† (spit'sōrd), *n.* Same as *estoc*: a term introduced in the sixteenth century. *Grose*.

spittard† (spit'ärd), *n.* [< *spit*[1] + *-ard*. Cf. *spitter*[1].] A two-year old hart; a spitter. *Topsell*, Four-Footed Beasts (1607), p. 122. (*Halliwell.*)

spitted (spit'ed), *p. a.* [< ME. *y-spyted*, spitted: see *spit*[1].] 1. Put upon a spit; thrust through, as if with a spit; impaled.—2.

Spiked, or shot out to a point like a spit or bodkin, but without tines or branches: said of the antlers of a deer.

Let trial be made . . . whether the head of a deer that by age is more *spitted* may be brought again to be mere branched. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 757.

spitten†. An obsolete past participle of *spit*[2].

spitter[1] (spit'ėr), *n.* [< *spit*[1] + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who puts meat on a spit.—**2.** A young deer whose antlers are spitted; a brocket or prieket.

spitter[2] (spit'ėr), *n.* [< *spit*[2] + *-er*[1].] One who spits, or ejects saliva from the mouth.

spitting (spit'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *spit*[2], *v.*] **1.** The act or practice of expectoration.—**2.** An appearance seen on the surface of silver which has been melted in considerable quantity and then allowed to cool slowly, protuberances like miniature volcanic cones being formed just as the surface of the metal begins to solidify, through the orifices of which oxygen gas escapes, sometimes with sufficient violence to throw out bits of the molten metal. This is frequently seen in the cupellation of silver in the large way. The same phenomenon is exhibited by melted platinum, which, like silver, absorbs oxygen when melted, and gives it off again on cooling. Also called *sprouting*.—**Spitting of blood.** Same as *hemoptysis* (which see).

spitting-snake (spit'ing-snāk), *n.* A venomous serpent of the family *Najidæ*, *Sepedon hæmachates* of South Africa. This snake, when irritated, has the habit of spitting in spray the poisonous saliva which has dribbled from its fangs.

spittle[1] (spit'l), *n.* [Formerly also *spettle;* a var. of *spattle*, conformed to the verb: see *spattle*[1], *spit*[2], *v.*] The mucous substance secreted by the salivary glands; saliva; saliva ejected from the mouth.

Owre men, moued with greate hope and hunger of golde, beganne ageine to swalowe downe theyr *spettle*.
Peter Martyr (tr. in Eden's First Books on America, ed. [Arber, p. 118).

The Priests abhorre the Sea, as wherein Nilus dieth; and salt is forbiden them, which they call Typhons *spittle*. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 572.

To lick the spittle of. See *lick*.

spittle[2]†, *n.* See *spital*.

spittle[3] (spit'l), *n.* [< ME. *spytelle;* dim. of *spit*[3].] **1.** A kind of small spade.—**2.** A spade-like implement with a short handle, used in putting cakes into an oven. [Prov. Eng.]

spittle[3] (spit'l), *v. t.* [< *spittle*[3], *n.*] To dig or stir with a small spade. [Prov. Eng.]

spittle-fly (spit'l-fli), *n.* A spittle-insect.

spittle-insect (spit'l-in″sekt), *n.* Any one of several different homopterous insects of the family *Cercopidæ*, as species of *Aphrophora*, *Lepyronia*, and *Ptyelus;* a spit-bug or froghopper. The larvæ and pupæ live upon plants, enveloping and entirely concealing themselves within a mass of frothy material which they secrete, sometimes called *toad-spittle* or *frog-spit* and *cuckoo-spit*. See cut under *froghopper*.

spittle-of-the-stars (spit'l-ov-thē̤-stärz'), *n.* See *Nostoc*, 2.

spittly (spit'li), *a.* [< *spittle*[1] + *-y*[1].] Containing or resembling spittle; slimy.

spittoon (spi-tön'), *n.* [Irreg. < *spit*[2] + *-oon*.] A vessel for receiving what is spit from the mouth; especially, a round vessel of metal, earthenware, or porcelain, made in the form of a funnel at the top, and having a bowl-shaped compartment beneath, which may be partly filled with water; a cuspidor.

A gentleman with his hat on, who amused himself by spitting alternately into the *spittoon* at the right hand side of the stove and the *spittoon* on the left.
Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit, xvi.

spit-venom (spit'ven″om), *n.* [< *spit*[2] + *venom*. Cf. *spit-poison*.] Poisonous expectoration. [Rare.]

The *spit-venom* of their poisoned hearts breaketh out to the annoyance of others. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, V. ii. § 2.

spitz (spits), *n.* [< G. *spitz*, also *spitzhund*, a Pomeranian dog, so called from its pointed muzzle; < *spitze*, a point: see *spit*[1].] A spitz-dog.

spitz-dog (spits'dog), *n.* [A half translation of G. *spitzhund*, a Pomeranian dog, < *spitze*, a point, + *hund*, a dog, = E. *hound*.] A variety of dog, so called from the pointed muzzle; a Pomeranian dog. See *Pomeranian*.

spitzflute (spits'flöt), *n.* [< G. *spitze*, a point, + E. *flute*[1].] In *organ-building*, a stop having conical pipes of metal, which give a thin, somewhat reedy tone.

spitzkasten (spits'käs-ten), *n.* [G., < *spitze*, a point, + *kasten*, a chest: see *chest*[1].] In *mining*, a pointed box; a V-vat: a German word frequently used by writers in English on ore-dressing.

Spiza (spī'zä), *n.* [NL. (Bonaparte, 1828), < Gr. *σπίζα*, a finch, < *σπίζειν*, pipe, chirp. Cf. *spink*[1].] A genus of fringilline birds, including a number of types, and hence variously limited. (*a*) That genus of painted finches of which the common indigo-bird of the United States is the type: synonymous with *Passerina* or *Hortulanus* of Vieillot, and *Cyanospiza* of Baird. See cut under *indigo-bird*. (*b*) Now employed for the silk-buntings, of which the common dickcissel or black-throated hunting, *S. americana*, is the type: synonymous with

Dickcissel (*Spiza americana*).

Euspiza. The male is 6¾ inches long, 10¾ in extent of wings; the plumage is smooth and compact; the upper parts are grayish-brown, streaked with black on the back; the lower are whitish, shaded with gray, tinged with bright yellow on the breast, and marked with a large black throat-patch; the edge of the wing is yellow; the lesser and middle coverts are bright-chestnut; the lower eyelid is white, the superciliary stripe yellow, and the bill dark horn-blue. The female is similar, but plainer, being less tinged with yellow, and having no black throat-patch, but a few black maxillary or pectoral streaks. This bunting is widely but irregularly distributed in the United States, especially in the eastern half, abounding in some districts, but seldom or never seen in others apparently as eligible. It nests on the ground or in a low bush, and lays four or five plain pale-greenish eggs (rarely speckled). The nuptial male has a quaint monotonous ditty, three notes of which are rendered in the name *dickcissel*—a word which originated in Illinois, and crept into print in or about 1876.

Spizaëtus (spī-zā'e-tus), *n.* [NL. (Vieillot, 1816), < Gr. *σπίζα*, a finch (see *Spiza*), + *ἀετός*, an eagle.] A genus of *Falconidæ*, including hawks or small eagles having the feet feathered to the bases of the toes, the tail square or little rounded, the wings short and rounded, and the head, in the typical species, with a long occipital crest. The genus is sometimes restricted to such birds as the crested eagle of Brazil, *S. manduyti* or *S. ornatus;* in a wider sense, it includes 12 or more species of Central and South America, Africa, India and the Indo-Malayan region, Celebes, Formosa, and Japan. Also *Spizaëtos*.

Spizella (spī-zel'ä), *n.* [NL. (Bonaparte, 1832), < *Spiza* + dim. *-ella*.] A genus of small American finches or sparrows, the chipping-sparrows, having the wings pointed, the tail long and emarginate, the back streaked, and the under parts not streaked in the adult. It includes several of the most familiar sparrows of the United States, as the chippy or chip-bird, *S. socialis* or *domestica;* the field-sparrow, *S. agrestis* or *pusilla;* the tree-sparrow, *S. monticola;* the clay-colored bunting and Brewer's bunting, *S. pallida* and *S. breweri;* and the black-chinned sparrow, *S. atrigularis*. See cut under *field-sparrow*.

Spizellinæ (spī-ze-lī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Spizella* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Fringillidæ*, containing a large number of small spotted and streaked sparrows. None of those which occur in the United States have any red, blue, or orange colors. *S. F. Baird*, 1858.

spizelline (spī-zel'in), *a.* [< *Spizella* + *-ine*[1].] Resembling or related to the chipping-sparrow; of or pertaining to the *Spizellinæ*.

spizine (spī'zin), *a.* [< *Spiza* + *-ine*[1].] Resembling or related to the finches or buntings of the genus *Spiza*.

Splachneæ (splak'nē̤-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Splachnum* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of bryaceous mosses, named from the genus *Splachnum*. Also *Splachnei*, *Splachnaceæ*.

Splachnum (splak'num), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1753), < Gr. *σπλάγχνον*, some cryptogamous plant.] A genus of bryaceous mosses, giving name to the tribe *Splachneæ*. They are loosely cespitose, mostly annual plants, with soft, slender branches, which bear distant lower and tufted upper leaves, all with very loose areolation. The capsule is long-pedicelled, small, oval or short-cylindrical, provided with a peristome of sixteen linear orange-colored teeth. There are 6 North American species.

splaiet, *v.* An old spelling of *splay*.

splanadet, *n.* Same as *esplanade*.

splanchnapophysial (splangk″na-pō̤-fiz'i-al), *a.* [< *splanchnapophysis* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to a splanchnapophysis.

splanchnapophysis (splangk-na-pof'i-sis), *n.;* pl. *splanchnapophyses* (-sēz). [NL., < Gr. *σπλάγχνον*, pl. *σπλάγχνα*, viscera, + *ἀπόφυσις*, an offshoot: see *apophysis*.] An apophysis or outgrowth of a vertebra on the opposite side of the vertebral axis from a neurapophysis, and inclosing or tending to inclose some viscus. See cut under *hypapophysis*.

splanchnic (splangk'nik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *σπλαγχνικός*, pertaining to the viscera, < *σπλάγχνον*, pl. *σπλάγχνα*, viscera, bowels.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the viscera or entrails; visceral; intestinal; enteric.—**Splanchnic cavities**, the visceral cavities of the body.—**Splanchnic musculature**, the muscles of the splanchnopleure; that one of the two chief layers of cœlomatic muscles which surrounds the alimentary canal: contrasting with *somatic musculature*, or the muscles of the somatopleure.—**Splanchnic nerves**, three nerves from the thoracic sympathetic ganglia—the first or great, the second lesser or small, and the third smallest or inferior. The first goes to the semilunar ganglion, the second to the cœliac plexus, the third to the renal and cœliac plexuses.—**Splanchnic wall**, the splanchnopleure.

II. *n.* A splanchnic nerve.

splanchnocœle (splangk'nō̤-sēl), *n.* [< Gr. *σπλάγχνον*, pl. *σπλάγχνα*, the viscera, + *κοῖλος*, hollow.] A visceral cavity; specifically, the visceral cavity of a brachiopod, an anterior division of which is the brachiocœle or brachial chamber, and the lateral parts of the posterior division of which are the pleurocœles.

splanchnographer (splangk-nog'ra-fėr), *n.* [< *splanchnograph-y* + *-er*[1].] One who describes viscera; a writer on splanchnography.

splanchnographical (splangk-nō̤-graf'i-kal), *a.* [< *splanchnograph-y* + *-ic-al*.] Descriptive of viscera; pertaining to splanchnography.

splanchnography (splangk-nog'ra-fi), *n.* [< Gr. *σπλάγχνον*, pl. *σπλάγχνα*, viscera, + *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write.] Descriptive splanchnology; a description of or a treatise on viscera.

splanchnological (splangk-nō̤-loj'i-kal), *a.* [< *splanchnology* + *-ic-al*.] Of or pertaining to splanchnology.

splanchnologist (splangk-nol'ō̤-jist), *n.* [< *splanchnology* + *-ist*.] One who is versed in splanchnology.

splanchnology (splangk-nol'ō̤-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *σπλάγχνον*, pl. *σπλάγχνα*, viscera, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] The sum of scientific knowledge concerning viscera.

splanchnopleura (splangk-nō̤-plö'rä), *n.;* pl. *splanchnopleuræ* (-rē). [NL.: see *splanchnopleure*.] Same as *splanchnopleure*.

splanchnopleural (splangk-nō̤-plö'ral), *a.* [< *splanchnopleure* + *-al*.] Forming the walls of viscera; constituting or pertaining to the splanchnopleure.

splanchnopleure (splangk'nō̤-plör), *n.* [< NL. *splanchnopleura*, < Gr. *σπλάγχνον*, pl. *σπλάγχνα*, viscera, + *πλευρά*, the side.] The inner or visceral layer of mesoderm, formed by the splitting of the mesoblast, separated from the somatopleure by the perivisceral space, cœlomatic cavity, or cœloma. It is formed in those animals whose germ becomes four-layered in the above manner, and then constitutes the musculature and connective tissue of the intestinal tract and its annexes—the lining epithelium being derived from the hypoblast. Thus, the connective tissue and muscular substance of the lungs, liver, kidneys, etc., and the thickness of the walls of the stomach, bowels, etc., are all splanchnopleural. The term is contrasted with *somatopleure*.

splanchnopleuric (splangk-nō̤-plö'rik), *a.* [< *splanchnopleure* + *-ic*.] Same as *splanchnopleural*. *Foster*, Elements of Embryology, i. 2.

splanchnoskeletal (splangk-nō̤-skel'e-tal), *a.* [< *splanchnoskeleton* + *-al*.] Skeletal or hard, as a part of a viscus; forming a part of, or relating to, the splanchnoskeleton.

splanchnoskeleton (splangk-nō̤-skel'e-tọn), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σπλάγχνα*, pl. *σπλάγχνα*, viscera, + *σκελετόν*, skeleton.] The splanchnic or visceral skeleton; those hard parts of the body, collectively considered, which are developed in special relation with the viscera, and serve to support or contain them. Such are teeth, branchial arches, tracheal rings, bonelets of the eyeball and heart, penis-bones, etc. The term originated with Carus, 1828, and acquired currency through Owen and others. Its difference of meaning from *sclereskeleton* is not clear in all its applications.

splanchnotomical (splangk-nō̤-tom'i-kal), *a.* [< *splanchnotom-y* + *-ic-al*.] Anatomical in respect of the viscera; of or pertaining to splanchnotomy.

splanchnotomy (splangk-not'ō̤-mi), *n.* [< Gr. *σπλάγχνον*, pl. *σπλάγχνα*, viscera, + *-τομία*, < *τέμνειν*, *ταμεῖν*, cut.] Dissection of the viscera; the anatomy of the viscera: more commonly called *visceral anatomy*.

splash (splash), *v.* [A var. of *plash*[1], with unorig. *s*, regarded as intensive; perhaps sug-

gested by the appar. relation of *smash* to *mash*[1].]

I. *trans.* **1.** To spatter or bespatter, as with water, water and mud, or any other liquid.

In carving a partridge, I *splashed* her with gravy from head to foot. *Sydney Smith*, To Francis Jeffrey, 1806.

2. To dash or throw about in splotches: as, to *splash* dirty water on one.—**3.** To accomplish with splashing or plashing.

The stout, round-sterned little vessel ploughed and *splashed* its way up the Hudson, with great noise and little progress. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 179.

4. To ornament with splashed decoration. =**Syn. 1** and **2.** *Spill*, etc. See *slop*[1].

II. *intrans.* **1.** To dabble or spatter about in water or other liquid; dash or spatter water about.

It is in knowledge as in swimming; he who flounders and *splashes* on the surface makes more noise, and attracts more attention, than the pearl-diver who quietly dives in quest of treasures to the bottom. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 211.

2. To fall with or make a plashing sound.

The heavy burden *splashed* in the dark blue waters. *Scott*, Rob Roy, xxxi.

Splashing fremitus, fremitus caused by succussion.

splash (splash), *n.* [< *splash*, *v.*] **1.** Water or other liquid thrown upon anything.—**2.** A noise or effect as from water or mud thrown up or dashed about.

The *splash* and stir
Of fountains spouted up and showering down.
Tennyson, Princess, i.

3. A spot of dirt or other discoloring or disfiguring matter; a blot; a daub.

Her [Rachel's] very mode of writing is complex, nay, is careless, ineondite; with dashes and *splashes*, . . . with involutions, abruptnesses, whirls, and tortuosities. *Carlyle*, Varnhagen von Ense's Memoirs.

4. A spot or plash of color strongly differing from the surrounding color, as on the hide of a horse, cow, or other animal.—**5.** A complexion-powder, generally the finest rice-flour, used by women to whiten their necks and faces.—**6.** A shad-wash.

splash-board (splash'bōrd), *n.* A guard of wood, or an iron frame covered with leather, in front of a wheeled vehicle or a sleigh, to protect the occupants from the splashing of the horses' feet; a dash-board or dasher. The guard placed over a wheel (on a passenger railroad-car, at the ends of the steps to protect them from dirt thrown by the wheels) is also sometimes called a splash-board. Also *splash-wing*.

He filled the glass and put it on the *splash-board* of the wagonette. *W. Black*, In Far Lochaber, xix.

splasher (splash'ėr), *n.* [< *splash* + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who or that which splashes. Specifically —**2.** That which is splashed; a contrivance to receive splashes that would otherwise deface the thing protected. (*a*) A guard placed over locomotive-wheels to protect persons on the engine or the machinery from the wheels, or from wet or dirt thrown up by them. (*b*) A guard over a wheel to prevent the splashes from entering the vehicle, or to protect the garments of the riders on entering. (*c*) A screen placed behind a wash-stand to protect the wall from water that may be splashed.

splash-wing (splash'wing), *n.* Same as *splash-board*.

splashy (splash'i), *a.* [< *splash* + *-y*[1].] Full of dirty water; wet; wet and muddy; plashy.

Not far from hence is Sedgemore, a watry, *splashy* place. *Defoe*, Tour through Great Britain, II. 34. (*Davies.*)

splat†, *v. t.* [Early mod. E. *splette*; < ME. *splatten*; a secondary form of *split* (?).] To split; splay; extend; spread out.

Splatte that pyke. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 265.

Pitche it not downwarde,
Nor *splatte* it not to flatte.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 48.

splatch (splach), *n.* and *v.* A variant of *splotch*.

splatter (splat'ėr), *v. i.* and *t.* [Prob. a var. of *spatter*, like *sputter* as related to *sputter*. Cf. *splot*.] To make a noise, as in dashing water about; splash; east or scatter about.

Dull prose-folk Latin *splatter*. *Burns*, To William Simpson.

splatter-dash (splat'ėr-dash), *n.* An uproar; a bustle. [Colloq.]

splatterdashes (splat'ėr-dash-ez), *n. pl.* Same as *spatterdashes*.

splatter-faced (splat'ėr-fāst), *a.* Broad- or flat-faced.

Oh, lawk! I declare I be all of a tremble;
My mind it misgives me about Sukey Wimble,
A *splatter-faced* wench, neither civil nor nimble!
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Oxford, I. iv. (song).

splay[1] (splā), *v. t.* [< ME. *splayen*, *splaien*, *spleyen*; by apheresis from *display*: see *display*.] **1**†. To display; unfold; spread out; hence, to cut up; carve: as, to *splay* a fish.

The cok confesseth emynent cupide
When he his gemmy tail begynneth *splay*.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 23.

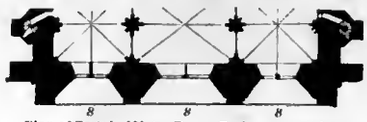
To *spleyen* out hire leves on brede
Ageyn the sunne.
Lydgate, Complaint of the Black Knight, l. 33.

2. To disloeate, as a horse's shoulder.—**3.** In *arch.*, to slope; form with an oblique angle, as the jambs or sides of a window. See the noun.

splay[1] (splā), *n.* [< *splay*[1], *v.*] **1.** Spread; flare.

By hammering in the corners of a bit, care should be taken to preserve the *splay* throughout to the extremity, by properly inclining the face of the hammer. *Morgans*, Mining Tools, p. 49.

2. In *arch.*, a sloped surface, or a surface which makes an oblique angle with another, as when



Plan of Portal of Notre Dame, Paris. *s s s*, Splays.

the opening through a wall for a door or window widens from the position of the door or window proper toward the face of the wall. A large chamfer is called a splay.

Among the most marked of these [defects in design of façade of Rheims Cathedral] is the projection of the great portal jambs, with their archivolts, beyond the faces of the buttresses, and the continuation of the *splays* to the outer faces of the jambs, so that those of the adjoining portals almost meet in a sharp edge. *C. H. Moore*, Gothic Architecture, p. 110.

3. In *fort.*, the outward widening of an embrasure from the mouth toward the exterior of the parapet. See *embrasure*.—**Splay cut**, an inclined cut on the edges of fancy brickwork.

splay[1] (splā), *a.* [< *splay*[1], *v.*] Spread or spreading out; wide and flat; turned outward; hence, clumsy; awkward. See *splay-foot*, *splay-mouth*.

In the German mind, as in the German language, there does seem to be something *splay*, something blunt-edged, unhandy, and infelicitous. *M. Arnold*, Literature and Dogma, Pref.

splay[2]† (splā), *v. t.* [A var. of *spay*[1], prob. by confusion with *splay*[1].] Same as *spay*. *Shak.*, M. for M., ii. 1. 243.

splayed (splād), *a.* [< *splay*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Having a splay form; splay.

splayer (splā'ėr), *n.* In *tile-manuf.*, a segment of a cylinder used as a mold for curved tiles, as ridge- or hip-tiles, drain-tiles, etc.

splay-foot (splā'fůt), *n.* and *a.* [< *splay*[1] + *foot*.] **I.** *n.* A broad flat foot turned more or less outward. A splay-foot may be only coarse or uncomely, but in extreme cases it amounts to the deformity known as *talipes valgus*, a kind of clubfoot.

II. *a.* Having splay-feet; splay-footed.

Tho' still some traces of our rustic vein
And *splay-foot* verse remain'd and will remain.
Pope, Imitation of Horace, Epistle 1, l. 271.

splay-footed (splā'fůt'ed), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *spley-footed*; as *splay-foot* + *-ed*[2].] Having splay-feet.

Salutes from a *splay-footed* witch, . . .
Croaking of ravens, or the screech of owls,
Are not so boding mischief. *Ford*, Broken Heart, v. 1.

splay-mouth (splā'mouth), *n.* A naturally large or wide mouth; also, the mouth stretched wide in a grin or grimace.

Hadst thou but, Janus like, a face behind,
To see the people what *splay-mouths* they make.
Dryden, tr. of Persius's Satires, i. 116.

splay-mouthed (splā'moutht), *a.* Having a splay-mouth; making the mouth splay, as in a grimace.

These solemn, *splay-mouth'd* gentlemen, Madam, says I, only do it to improve in natural philosophy. *Tom Brown*, Works, II. 271. (*Davies.*)

spleen (splēn), *n.* [< ME. *splene*, *splen*, < OF. *esplen*, *esplein*, *esplain*, *esplien*, *esplene* = It. *splene*, < L. *splen*, < Gr. σπλήν = L. *lien* (for orig. **splien*) = Skt. *plihan* (for orig. **splihan*), the spleen.] **1.** A non-glandular, highly vascular organ which is situated in the abdomen, on the left side, in connection with the digestive organs, and in which the blood undergoes certain modifications in respect of its corpuscles. This viscus has no proper secretion and no excretory duct, and in these respects agrees with the thyroid, thymus, and adrenal bodies. In man the spleen is of an oblong flattened form, dark livid-red in color, soft and friable in texture, and extremely vascular. It lies in the left hypochondriac region, capping the cardiac end of the stomach. The spleen has been supposed to be the seat of various emotions. Its enlargement or induration, under malarial poisoning, is known as *ague-cake*. See cut under *pancreas*.

I thought their *spleens* would break; they laugh'd us all Out of the room. *Beau. and Fl.*, Maid's Tragedy, iii. 2.

2. Ill humor; melancholy; low spirits.

He affected to complain either of the *Spleen* or his Memory. *Congreve*, Way of the World, i. 6.

Such [melancholic fancy] as now and then presents itself to musing, thoughtful men, when their spirits are low, and the *spleen* hath gotten possession of them. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, I. xii.

3. Bad temper; anger; ill-will; malice; latent spite; grudge: as, to vent one's *spleen*; a fit of the *spleen*.

A hare-brain'd Hotspur, govern'd by a *spleen*. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., v. 2. 19.

The Dauphin all this while, though outwardly having made a Reconciliation with the Duke of Burgoigne, yet inwardly bearing a *Spleen* against him, intended nothing so much as his Destruction. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 174.

4†. A sudden impulse, fancy, or caprice; a whim.

A thousand *spleens* bear her a thousand ways. *Shak.*, Venus and Adonis, l. 907.

5†. Mood; disposition.

Haply my presence
May well abate the over-merry *spleen*.
Shak., T. of the S., Ind., i. 137.

They [the Presbyterians] came to that *Spleen* at last that they would rather enthral themselves to the King again than admit their own Brethren to share in their Liberty. *Milton*, Ans. to Salmasius.

In the spleen†, in low spirits; out of sorts; in ill humor. —**On the spleen**†, on the impulse of the moment; suddenly; impulsively.

Wordes which seid are *on the splene*,
In faire langage peynted ful plesantlye.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 62.

spleen (splēn), *v.* [< *spleen*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To deprive of the spleen; extirpate the spleen of. Animals subjected to this operation tend to become fat, and may live for an indefinite period apparently in perfect health.

Animals *spleened* grow salacious. *Arbuthnot.*

2†. To anger; annoy. *Roger North*, Examen, p. 326.—**3**†. To dislike; hate.

Sir T. Wentworth *spleen'd* the bishop for offering to bring his rival into favour. *Bp. Hacket*, Abp. Williams, II. 83. (*Davies.*)

II. *intrans.* To have a loathing; become disgusted. [Rare.]

It is fairly sickenin'; I *spleen* at it. *R. T. Cooke*, The Congregationalist, Jan. 1, 1885.

spleenative†, *a.* An obsolete form of *splenitive*.

spleenful (splēn'fůl), *a.* [< *spleen* + *-ful*.] Full of or displaying spleen; angry; peevish; fretful; melancholy; hypochondriacal; splenetic.

Myself have calm'd their *spleenful* mutiny. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., iii. 2. 128.

spleenfully (splēn'fůl-i), *adv.* In a spleenful manner.

spleenish (splē'nish), *a.* [Formerly also, erroneously, *splenish*; < *spleen* + *-ish*[1].] Spleeny; affected with spleen; arising from disordered spleen; ill-natured.

But here yourselves you must engage
Somewhat to cool your *spleenish* rage.
Drayton, Nymphidia.

spleenishly (splē'nish-li), *adv.* In a spleenish manner. *Imp. Dict.*

spleenishness (splē'nish-nes), *n.* The state of being spleenish. *Imp. Dict.*

spleenitive†, *a.* An obsolete form of *splenitive*.

spleenless (splēn'les), *a.* [< *spleen* + *-less*.] Having no spleen; hence, free from anger, ill humor, malice, spite, or the like; kind; gentle.

A *spleenless* wind so stretcht
Her wings to waft us. *Chapman*, Odyssey, xii. 247.

spleen-pulp (splēn'pulp), *n.* The proper substance of the spleen, contained in the areoles of the trabecular tissue of that organ, forming a soft mass of a dark reddish-brown color, like grumous blood. Also *splenic pulp* or *tissue*.

spleen-sick†, *a.* Splenetic. *Levins*.

spleen-stone (splēn'stōn), *n.* Same as *jade*[2] or *nephrite*.

spleenwort (splēn'wėrt), *n.*

Spleenworts.

1, frond of *Asplenium ebeneum*; 2, frond of *Asplenium Adiantum-nigrum*; 3, frond of *Asplenium septentrionale*.

2. Ill humor; melancholy; low spirits.

He affected to complain either of the *Spleen* or his Memory. *Congreve*, Way of the World, i. 6.

Such [melancholic fancy] as now and then presents itself to musing, thoughtful men, when their spirits are low, and the *spleen* hath gotten possession of them. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, I. xii.

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II. *intrans.* To have a loathing; become disgusted. [Rare.]

It is fairly sickenin'; I *spleen* at it. *R. T. Cooke*, The Congregationalist, Jan. 1, 1885.

spleenative†, *a.* An obsolete form of *splenitive*.

spleenful (splēn'fůl), *a.* [< *spleen* + *-ful*.] Full of or displaying spleen; angry; peevish; fretful; melancholy; hypochondriacal; splenetic.

Myself have calm'd their *spleenful* mutiny. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., iii. 2. 128.

spleenfully (splēn'fůl-i), *adv.* In a spleenful manner.

spleenish (splē'nish), *a.* [Formerly also, erroneously, *splenish*; < *spleen* + *-ish*[1].] Spleeny; affected with spleen; arising from disordered spleen; ill-natured.

But here yourselves you must engage
Somewhat to cool your *spleenish* rage.
Drayton, Nymphidia.

spleenishly (splē'nish-li), *adv.* In a spleenish manner. *Imp. Dict.*

spleenishness (splē'nish-nes), *n.* The state of being spleenish. *Imp. Dict.*

spleenitive†, *a.* An obsolete form of *splenitive*.

spleenless (splēn'les), *a.* [< *spleen* + *-less*.] Having no spleen; hence, free from anger, ill humor, malice, spite, or the like; kind; gentle.

A *spleenless* wind so stretcht
Her wings to waft us. *Chapman*, Odyssey, xii. 247.

spleen-pulp (splēn'pulp), *n.* The proper substance of the spleen, contained in the areoles of the trabecular tissue of that organ, forming a soft mass of a dark reddish-brown color, like grumous blood. Also *splenic pulp* or *tissue*.

spleen-sick†, *a.* Splenetic. *Levins*.

spleen-stone (splēn'stōn), *n.* Same as *jade*[2] or *nephrite*.

spleenwort (splēn'wėrt), *n.*

Spleenworts.

1, frond of *Asplenium ebeneum*; 2, frond of *Asplenium Adiantum-nigrum*; 3, frond of *Asplenium septentrionale*.

Any fern of the genus *Asplenium*. The ebony spleenwort is *A. ebeneum;* the maidenhair spleenwort is *A. Trichomanes;* the wall-rue spleenwort is *A. Ruta-muraria.*

spleeny (splē'ni), *a.* [< *spleen* + *-y*[1].] Full of or characterized by spleen. (*a*) Angry; peevish; fretful; ill-tempered; irritable; fiery; impetuous.

The heart and harbour'd thoughts of ill make traitors,
Not *spleeny* speeches. *Fletcher*, Valentinian, ii. 3.

(*b*) Melancholy, or subject to fits of melancholy; affected with nervous complaints.

splegett, *n.* [Appar. an erroneous form of *pledget.*] A wet cloth for washing a sore. *Imp. Dict.*

splenadenoma (splē-nad-e-nō'mä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σπλήν*, spleen, + NL. *adenoma*, q. v.] Hyperplasia of the spleen-pulp.

splenalgia (splē-nal'ji-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σπλήν*, spleen, + *ἄλγος*, pain.] Pain in the spleen or its region.

splenalgic (splē-nal'jik), *a.* [< *splenalgia* + *-ic.*] Affected with splenalgia; having pain in the spleen or splenic region.

splenalgy (splē-nal'ji), *n.* Same as *splenalgia.*

splenativet, *a.* See *splenitive.*

splenauxe (splē-nâk'sē), *n.* [< Gr. *σπλήν*, the spleen, + *αὔξη* = *αὐξησις*, increase, amplification: see *auxesis.*] Enlargement of the spleen.

splencular (spleng'kū-lär), *a.* [< *splenculе* + *-ar*[3].] Having the character of a splenculus; pertaining to a splenculus.

splencule (spleng'kūl), *n.* [< NL. *splenculus.*] A splenculus or splenule.

splenculus (spleng'kū-lus), *n.*; pl. *splenculi* (-lī). [NL., dim. of L. *splen*, < Gr. *σπλήν*, spleen: see *spleen.*] A little spleen; an accessory or supplementary spleen; a splenule; a lienculus. Such splenic bodies are frequently found in association or connection with the spleen proper.

splendencyt (splen'den-si), *n.* [< *splenden(t)* + *-cy.*] Splendor. *Machin*, Dumb Knight, i. (*Davies.*)

splendent (splen'dent), *a.* [Formerly also *splendant;* = OF. *esplendent* = Sp. Pg. *esplendente* = It. *splendente*, < L. *splenden(t-)s*, ppr. of *splendere.* Hence (< L. *splendere*) also *splendor, splendid, resplendent*, etc.] **1.** Shining; resplendent; beaming with light; specifically, in *entom., mineral.*, etc., having a very bright metallic luster; reflecting light intensely, as the elytra of some beetles, or the luster of galena. Compare *iridescent.*

But what talke I of these, when brighter starres
Darken their *splendant* beauty with the scarres
Of this insatiate sinne?
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 90.

A *splendent* sun shall never set.
B. Jonson, Entertainment at Theobalds.

2. Very conspicuous; illustrious.

Divers great and *splendent* fortunes.
Sir H. Wotton, Reliquiæ, p. 66.

splendid (splen'did), *a.* [< F. *splendide* = Sp. *espléndido* = Pg. *esplendido* = It. *splendido*, < L. *splendidus*, shining, brilliant, < *splendere*, shine: see *splendent.*] **1.** Shining; brilliant; specifically, in *entom.*, having brilliant metallic colors; splendent.—**2.** Brilliant; dazzling; gorgeous; sumptuous: as, a *splendid* palace; a *splendid* procession.

Our state of *splendid* vassalage. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 252.

Indeede the entertainment is very *splendid*, and not unreasonable, considering the excellent manner of dressing their meate, and of the service.
Evelyn, Diary, Feb. 27, 1644.

3. Conspicuous; illustrious; grand; heroic; brilliant; noble; glorious: as, a *splendid* victory; a *splendid* reputation.

But man is a noble animal, *splendid* in ashes, and pompous in the grave. *Sir T. Browne*, Urn-burial, v.

We hold that the most wonderful and *splendid* proof of genius is a great poem produced in a civilised age.
Macaulay, Milton.

4. Very fine; excellent; extremely good: as, a *splendid* chance to make a fortune. [Colloq.]

Mr. Zach distinguished himself in Astronomy at Gotha, where I saw his *splendid* Observatory lately constructed by the Duke. *Abbé Mann*, in Ellis's Lettera, p. 446.

The dessert was *splendid*. . . . Oh! Todgers could do it, when it chose. Mind that.
Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit, ix.

=**Syn. 2.** *Magnificent, Superb*, etc. See *grand.*—**3.** Eminent, remarkable, distinguished, famous.

splendidioust (splen-did'i-us), *a.* [< *splendid* + *-i-ous.*] Splendid; magnificent. [Rare.]

A right exquisite and *splendidious* lady.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, v. 3.

splendidly (splen'did-li), *adv.* In a splendid manner. (*a*) Brilliantly; gorgeously; magnificently; sumptuously; showily; gloriously. (*b*) Excellently; exceedingly well; finely. [Colloq.]

splendidness (splen'did-nes), *n.* The character of being splendid; splendor; magnificence. *Boyle.*

splendiferous (splen-dif'e-rus), *a.* [Irreg. < L. *splendor*, brightness, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Splendor-bearing; splendid; brilliant; gorgeous. [Obsolete or colloq.]

O tyme most loyfull, daye most *splendiferus!*
The clerenesse of heaven now apereth vnto vs.
Bp. Bale, Enterlude of Johan Bapt. (1538).

Where is all your gorgeous attire from Oriental climes? I see the *splendiferous* articles arrive, and then they vanish forever. *C. Reade*, Hard Cash, xxviii.

splendor, splendour (splen'dor), *n.* [< OF. *splendeur, splendor*, F. *splendeur* = Pr. *splendor* = Sp. Pg. *esplendor* = It. *splendore*, < L. *splendor*, brightness, < *splendere*, shine: see *splendent.*] **1.** Great brightness; brilliant luster: as, the *splendor* of the sun.

A sudden *splendour* from behind
Flush'd all the leaves with rich gold-green.
Tennyson, Arabian Nights.

2. Great show of richness and elegance; magnificence; pomp; parade; grandeur; eminence: as, the *splendor* of a victory.

Romulus, being to give laws to his new Romans, found no better way to procure an esteem and reverence to them than by first procuring it to himself by *splendour* of habit and retinue. *South.*

A *splendour* of diction which more than satisfied the highly raised expectation of the audience.
Macaulay, Warren Hastings.

3. In *her.* See *sun in splendor*, under *sun.*=**Syn. 1.** *Refulgence, Brilliance*, etc. See *radiance, n.*—**2.** Gorgeousness, display, showiness, renown. See *grand.*

splendorous, splendrous (splen'dor-us, -drus), *a.* [< *splendor* + *-ous.*] Having splendor; bright; dazzling.

Your beauty is the hot and *splendrous* sun.
Drayton, Idea, xvi.

splenectomist (splē-nek'tō-mist), *n.* [< *splenectomy* + *-ist.*] One who has excised the spleen.

splenectomy (splē-nek'tō-mi), *n.* [< Gr. *σπλήν*, spleen, + *ἐκτομή*, a cutting out.] In *surg.*, excision of the spleen.

splenectopia (splē-nek-tō'pi-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σπλήν*, spleen, + *ἔκτοπος*, away from a place: see *ectopia.*] Displacement of the spleen.

splenetic (splē-net'ik or splen'e-tik), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *splenetyk*, < OF. *splenetique*, F. *splénétique* = Sp. *esplenético* = It. *splenetico*, < LL. *spleneticus*, < L. *splen*, spleen: see *spleen.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the spleen; splenic.—**2.** Affected with spleen; ill-humored; peevish; fretful; spiteful.

You humour me when I am sick,
Why not when I am *splenetic?*
Pope, Imit. of Horace, I. vii. 6.

=**Syn. 2.** *Sulky, Morose*, etc. (see *sullen*), irritable, pettish, waspish, snappish, cross, crusty, testy.

II. *n.* **1**†. The spleen.

It solveth fievme, and helpeth *splenetyk;*
Digestion it maketh, and een quyk.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 168.

2. A person affected with spleen.

The *Spleneticks* speak just as the Weather lets 'em—They are mere talking Barometers.
Steele, Tender Husband, iii. 1.

splenetical (splē-net'i-kal), *a.* [< *splenetic* + *-al.*] Same as *splenetic.* *Sir H. Wotton.*

splenetically (splē-net'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a morose, ill-humored, or splenetic manner.

splenetivet, *a.* An obsolete form of *splenitive.*

splenia, *n.* Plural of *splenium.*

splenial (splē'ni-al), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *σπλήνιον*, a bandage, compress.] **I.** *a.* In *zoöl.* and *anat.*: (*a*) Acting like a splint or clasp; having the character of a splenial: noting one of the pieces of the compound ramus of the lower jaw of many vertebrates below mammals. (*b*) Of or pertaining to the splenium of the brain: as, the *splenial* border of the corpus callosum. See *splenium.* (*c*) Of or pertaining to a splenius: as, the *splenial* muscles of the neck.

II. *n.* The splenial element of the compound mandible of a vertebrate below a mammal. It is a bone—of various shape in different animals, as birds, reptiles, and fishes—applied like a splint to the inner side of each ramus of the mandible, between the articular and the dentary elements. See cut under *Gallinæ.*

splenic (splen'ik), *a.* [< OF. *splenique*, F. *splénique* = Sp. *esplénico* = Pg. *esplenico, splenico* = It. *splenico*, < L. *splenicus*, < Gr. *σπληνικός*, pertaining to the spleen, affected in the spleen, hypochondriac, < *σπλήν*, spleen: see *spleen.*] Of or pertaining to the spleen: as, *splenic* vessels, nerves, tissue, etc.; *splenic* disease.—**Splenic apoplexy.** (*a*) Very rapid malignant anthrax. (*b*) Hemorrhage into the substance of the spleen.—**Splenic artery**, the main source of arterial blood-supply of the spleen, in man the largest one of three branches of the celiac axis. See cut under *pancreas.*—**Splenic corpuscles.** See *Malpighian corpuscles*, under *corpuscle.*—**Splenic fever.** Same as *malignant anthrax* (which see, under *anthrax*).—**Splenic flexure.** See *flexure.*—**Splenic hernia**, protrusion of the spleen, or some part of it, through an opening in the abdominal walls or the diaphragm.—**Splenic lymphatics**, the absorbent vessels of the spleen, originating in the arterial sheaths and trabeculæ of that organ, passing through the lymphatic glanda at the hilum, and ending in the thoracic duct.—**Splenic nerves**, nerves of the spleen derived from the solar plexus and the pneumogastric nerve.—**Splenic plexus.** See *plexus.*—**Splenic pulp** or **tissue.** Same as *spleen-pulp.*—**Splenic veins**, veins which convey from the spleen to the portal vein the blood which has been modified in character in the spleen.

splenical (splen'i-kal), *a.* [< *splenic* + *-al.*] Same as *splenic.* [Rare.]

spleniculus (splē-nik'ū-lus), *n.*; pl. *spleniculi* (-lī). [NL., dim. of L. *splen*, spleen: see *spleen.*] A splenculus.

splenii, *n.* Plural of *splenius.*

splenisation, *n.* See *splenization.*

spleniserrate (splē-ni-ser'āt), *a.* [< NL. *splenius* + *serratus.*] Consisting of, represented by, or pertaining to the splenii and serrati muscles of the back: as, the *spleniserrate* group of muscles. *Coues and Shute*, 1887.

spleniserrator (splē″ni-se-rā'tor), *n.*; pl. *spleniserratores* (-ser-ā-tō'rēz). [NL.: see *spleniserrate.*] The spleniserrate muscles, collectively considered as a muscular group, forming the so-called "third layer" of the muscles of the back, composed of the splenius capitis, splenius colli, serratus posticus superior, and serratus posticus inferior. *Coues and Shute*, 1887.

splenisht, *a.* An obsolete erroneous spelling of *spleenish.*

splenitic (splē-nit'ik), *a.* [< *splenitis* + *-ic.*] Inflamed, as the spleen; affected with splenitis.

splenitis (splē-nī'tis), *n.* [NL., < L. *splen*, < Gr. *σπλήν*, spleen, + *-itis.* Cf. Gr. *σπληνῖτις*, fem. adj., of the spleen.] Inflammation of the spleen.

splenitive (splen'i-tiv), *a.* [Also *splenative*, and formerly *spleenative, spleenitive, splenetive;* irreg. < L. *splen*, spleen, + *-it-ive.*] **1**†. That acts or is fitted to act on the spleen.

Whereby my two cunning philosophers were driuen to studie Galen anew, and seeke *splenatiue* simples to purge their popular patients of the opinion of their olde traditions and customes. *Noshe*, Pierce Penilesse, p. 73.

2. Splenetic; fiery; passionate: irritable.

For, though I am not *splenitive* and rash,
Yet have I something in me dangerous,
Which let thy wiseness fear.
Shak., Hamlet, v. 1. 284.

splenium (splē'ni-um), *n.*; pl. *splenia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. *σπλήνιον*, a bandage, compress.] In *anat.*, the thickened and rounded free border in which the corpus callosum ends behind. Also called *pad.* See cut I. under *cerebral.*

splenius (splē'ni-us), *n.*; pl. *splenii* (-ī). [NL. (sc. *musculus*), < Gr. *σπληνίον*, a bandage, compress.] A broad muscle, extending from the upper part of the thorax, on the back and side of the neck, beneath the trapezius. In man the splenius arises from the nuchal ligament and from the spinous processes of the seventh cervical and of the first six dorsal vertebræ. In ascending the neck, it is divided into two sections—(*a*) the *splenius capitis*, inserted into the occipital bone beneath the superior curved line, and partly into the mastoid process, and (*b*) the *splenius colli*, inserted into the transverse processes of some of the upper cervical vertebræ. The splenius of each side is separated from its fellow by a triangular interval, in which the complexus appears. The splenii together draw the head backward, and separately turn it a little to one side. See cut under *muscle*[1].

splenization (splē-ni-zā'shon), *n.* [< L. *splen*, spleen, + *-ize* + *-ation.*] In *pathol.*, a change produced in the lungs by inflammation, in which they resemble the substance of the spleen. Compare *hepatization.* Also spelled *splenisation.*

splenocele (splē'nō-sēl), *n.* [< Gr. *σπλήν*, spleen, + *κήλη*, a tumor.] A splenic tumor; a hernia or protrusion of the spleen.

splenodynia (splē-nō-din'i-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σπλήν*, spleen, + *ὀδύνη*, pain.] Pain in the spleen.

splenographical (splē-nō-graf'i-kal), *a.* [< *splenograph-y* + *-ic-al.*] Descriptive of the spleen; relating to splenography.

splenography (splē-nog'ra-fi), *n.* [< Gr. *σπλήν*, spleen, + *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write.] The descriptive anatomy of the spleen; a treatise on the spleen.

splenoid (splē'noid), *a.* [< Gr. **σπληνοειδής*, *σπληνώδης*, like the spleen, < *σπλήν*, spleen, + *εἶδος*, form.] Like the spleen; having the appearance of a spleen, or of splenic tissue or substance.

splenological (splē-nō-loj'i-kal), *a.* [< *splenology* + *-ic-al.*] Of or pertaining to splenology;

relating to the structure and function of the spleen.

splenology (splē-nol′ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *σπλήν*, spleen, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] The science or knowledge of the spleen; the body of anatomical and physiological fact or doctrine respecting the structure and function of the spleen.

splenomalacia (splē″nō-ma-lā′si-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σπλήν*, spleen, + *μαλακία*, softness, < *μαλακός*, soft.] Softening of the spleen.

splenopathy (splē-nop′a-thi), *n.* [< Gr. *σπλήν*, spleen, + *πάθος*, suffering.] Disease of the spleen.

splenotomical (splē-nō-tom′i-kal), *a.* [< *splenotom-y* + *-ic-al*.] Anatomical as regards the spleen; pertaining to splenotomy.

splenotomy (splē-not′ō-mi), *n.* [< Gr. *σπλήν*, spleen, + *-τομία*, < *τέμνειν*, *ταμεῖν*, cut.] Splenological anatomy; incision into or dissection of the spleen.

splent (splent), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *splint*.

splenter (splen′tėr), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *splinter*.

splenule (splen′ūl), *n.* [< NL. **splenulus*, dim. of L. *splen*, < Gr. *σπλήν*, the spleen: see *spleen*.] A splencule, or little spleen; a rudimentary spleen. *Owen*.

splettet, *v.* See *splat*.

spleuchan, spleughan (splö′ċhan), *n.* [< Gael. Ir. *spluchan*, a pouch.] A pouch or pocket; especially, a tobacco-pouch.

> Ye ken Jock Hornbook i' the clachan;
> Deil mak his king's-hood in [into] a *spleuchan!*
> *Burns*, Death and Dr. Hornbook.

splice (splīs), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *spliced*, ppr. *splicing*. [= OF. **esplisser*, *espisser*, F. *épisser* = Sw. *splissa* = Dan. *splidse*, *spledse*, *spleise*, splice, < MD. *splissen*, an assimilated form of **splitsen*, D. *splitsen*, splice; so called with ref. to the splitting of the strands of the rope; with formative *-s*, < MD. *splitten*, *splijten*, D. *splijten*, split, = MHG. *splīzen*, G. *spleissen*, split: see *split*. The G. *splissen*, *splitzen*, splice, may be a secondary form of *spleissen*, split, and this itself the source of the OF. and the D., Sw., etc., forms; or it may be from the D.] **1.** To unite or join together, as two ropes or the parts of a rope by interweaving the strands of the ends; also, to unite or join together by overlapping, as two pieces of timber, metal, or other material. See *splice*, *n.*

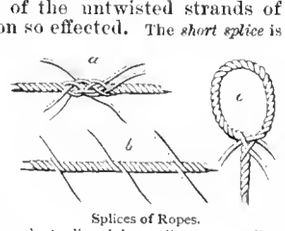
> When the long tale, renew'd when last they met,
> Is *spliced* anew, and is unfinish'd yet.
> *Crabbe*, Works, II. 164.

2. To join in marriage; marry. [Slang.]

> Alfred and I intended to be married in this way almost from the first; we never meant to be *spliced* in the humdrum way of other people. *Charlotte Brontë*, Villette, xl.

Spliced eye. Same as *eye-splice*.—**Splicing-clamp**, a clamp used to hold the ends or parts to be spliced.—**To splice the main-brace.** See *main-brace*.

splice (splīs), *n.* [< *splice*, *v.*] **1.** The joining together of two ropes or parts of a rope by interweaving part of the untwisted strands of each, or the union so effected. The *short splice* is used for a rope where it is not to pass through blocks. The *long splice* or *round splice* is made by unlaying the ends of ropes that are to be joined together and following the lay of one rope with a strand of the other until all the strands are used, and then neatly tucking the ends through the strands so that the size of the rope will not be changed. This occupies a great extent of rope, but by the three joinings being fixed at a distance from one another the increase of bulk is diminished, hence it is adapted to run through the sheave-hole of a block, etc. The *eye-splice* or *ring-splice* forms a sort of eye or circle at the end of a rope, and is used for splicing in thimbles, etc. See cut under *eye-splice*.



Splices of Ropes.
a, short splice; *b*, long splice; *c*, eye-splice.

2. The junction of two pieces of wood or metal by overlapping and bolting or otherwise fastening the ends; a scarf. See cut under *scarf*, 2.

splice-grafting (splīs′gräf″ting), *n.* See *grafting*, 1.

splice-piece (splīs′pēs), *n.* On a railway, a fish-plate or break-joint plate used where two rails come together, end to end.

splicer (splī′sėr), *n.* [< *splice* + *-er*1.] One who splices; also, a tool used in splicing.

splicing-fid (splī′sing-fid), *n.* *Naut.*, a tapered wooden pin or marlinspike used to open the strands of a rope in splicing. It is sometimes driven by a mallet called a *commander*. *E. H. Knight*.

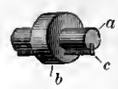
splicing-hammer (splī′eing-ham″ėr), *n.* A hammer with a face on one end and a point on the other, used in splicing. *E. H. Knight*.


Splicing-shackle.

splicing-shackle (splī′-sing-shak″l), *n.* A shackle in the end of a length of chain around which the end of a rope is taken and spliced when the chain and cable are to be secured together.

splinder†, *v.* See *splinter*, *v.*

spline (splīn), *n.* [Origin obscure.] **1.** In *mach.*, a rectangular piece or key fitting into a groove in the hub of a wheel, and a similar groove in a shaft, so that, while the wheel may slide endwise on the shaft, both must revolve together. See cut under *paint-mill*. —**2.** A flexible strip of wood or hard rubber used by draftsmen in laying out broad sweeping curves, especially in railroad work. The spline has a narrow groove on its upper edge to which can be anywhere attached the projecting finger of the heavy weight which keeps it in any desired position while the curve is being drawn.



Spline.
a, shaft; *b*, pulley; *c*, spline or feather fitted to a groove in both *a* and *b*.

spline (splīn), *v. t.* [< *spline*, *n.*] To fit with a spline.

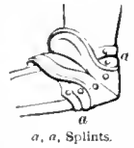
splining-machine (splī′ning-ma-shēn″), *n.* A machine-tool for cutting grooves and key-seats.

splint (splint), *v. t.* [= Sw. *splinta*, splinter; a secondary, nasalized form of *split*: see *split*. In sense 2 also dial. *splent*; < ME. *splenten*; from *splint*, *n.*] **1.** To splinter; shiver. *Florio*. [Rare.]—**2.** To join together, confine, or support by means of splints, as a broken limb.

splint (splint), *n.* [Formerly and still dial. also *splent*; < ME. **splinte*, *splynte*, *splent*, *splente* (> AF. *esplente*), a splint, = D. *splint*, a piece of money, = MLG. *splinte*, LG. *splinte*, *splint* (> G. *splint*), a thin piece of iron, = Sw. *splint*, a kind of spike, a forelock, flat iron peg (cf. *sprint*, a forelock), = Dan. *splint*, a splinter; from the verb: see *splint*, *v.* Cf. *splinter*.] **1.** A piece of wood or other substance split off; a splinter.

> The speres aplindered in *splyntes*.
> *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 628.

2. A thin flexible strip of wood (or metal) adapted to a particular use. Specifically—(*a*) One of a number of strips woven together to make chair-seats, baskets, etc. (*b*) A lath. [Prov. Eng.] (*c*) A piece of wood used to splice or stiffen a weak or broken beam. (*d*) One of the thin strips of wood used in making matches, brooms, etc. *E. H. Knight*. (*e*) A tapering strip of wood formerly used to adjust a shell in the center of the bore of a mortar. *E. H. Knight*. (*f*†) In *armor*, a narrow plate of steel overlapping another. Splints were used for protecting parts of the body where movement had to be allowed for. See also cut under *sollaret*. (*g*) In *surg.*, a thin piece of wood or other substance used to hold or confine a broken bone when set, or to maintain any part of the body in a fixed position. See *pistol-splint*.



a, *a*, Splints.

3. In *anat.*, a bone acting as a splint; a splint-bone.—**4.** In *farriery*: (*a*) Periostitis in the horse, involving the inner small and the large metacarpal or cannon-bone, rarely also the corresponding metatarsal bones. It is caused mainly by concussion, and sometimes leads to lameness. (*b*) An exostosis of the splint-bone of a horse; a bony callus or excrescence on a horse's leg formed by periostitis of a splint-bone.

> Outward diseases, as the spavin, *splent*, ring-bone, wind-gall.
> *Greene and Lodge*, Looking Glass for Lond. and Eng.

5. Alburnum or sap-wood.

splintage (splin′tāj), *n.* [< *splint* + *-age*.] The application or use of splints.

splint-armor (splint′är″mor), *n.* Armor made of splints. See *splint*, 2 (*f*).


Splint-armor, 15th century. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. du Mobilier français.")

splint-bandage (splint′-ban″dāj), *n.* An immovable bandage, as a starch, gum, plaster of Paris, etc., bandage.

splint-bone (splint′bōn), *n.* **1.** In *anat.*: (*a*) The splenium of the mandible. See *splenium*. (*b*) The fibula or perone, which acts like a splint to the tibia.—**2.** In *farriery*, a splint; one of the reduced lateral metacarpals or metatarsals of the horse, closely applied to one side of the back of the cannon-bone, or middle metacarpal or metatarsal. See cuts under *cannon-bone*, *Perissodactyla*, *pisiform*, and *solidungulate*.

splint-bottomed (splint′bot″umd), *a.* [< *splint* + *bottom* + *-ed*2.] Having the bottom or seat made of splints, or thin strips of wood, generally interwoven: as, a *splint-bottomed* chair. Also *split-bottomed*.

splint-box (splint′boks), *n.* A form of fracture-box consisting of a support for the leg with hinged side strips, adjustable foot-piece, and often a support for the thigh, which is attached by means of a hinge so that it may be adjusted.

splint-coal (splint′kōl), *n.* A variety of cannel-coal having a more or less slaty structure. See *slate-coal*.

splinted† (splin′ted), *a.* [< *splint* + *-ed*2.] Composed of splints: as, *splinted* armor.

splinter (splin′tėr), *v.* [Formerly also *splinder*; < ME. **splinteren*, *splinderen*, < D. *splinteren*, split, shiver, = Dan. *splintre*, splinter; cf. Sw. *splittra*, separate, = G. *splittern*, splinter; a freq. form of *splint*, ult. of *split*: see *splint*, *v.*, *split*, *v.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To split or rend into long thin pieces; shiver.

> "The postern gate shakes," continued Rebecca; "it crashes—it is *splintered* by his blows."
> *Scott*, Ivanhoe, xxix.

2†. To support by a splint, as a broken limb; splint.

> This broken joint . . . entreat her to *splinter*; and . . . this crack of your love shall grow stronger than it was before. *Shak.*, Othello, ii. 3. 329.

II. *intrans.* To be split or rent into long pieces; shiver.

> A lance that *splinter'd* like an icicle.
> *Tennyson*, Geraint.

splinter (splin′tėr), *n.* [Formerly also *splenter*; = MD. *splinter*, *splenter*, D. *splinter*; cf. MD. *spletter* = G. *splitter*, a splinter: see *splinter*, *v.*] A sharp-edged fragment of anything split or shivered off more or less in the direction of its length; a thin piece (in proportion to its length) of wood or other solid substance rent from the main body; a splint.

> The *splenderis* of thair spearis they break.
> *Battle of Balrinnes* (Child's Ballads, VII. 227).

> Several have picked *splinters* of wood out of the gates [of a church] for relics.
> *Addison*, Remarks on Italy (Works, ed. Bohn, I. 369).

splinter-bar (splin′tėr-bär), *n.* A cross-bar in front of a vehicle to which the traces of the horses are attached; also, the cross-bar which supports the springs.

splinter-bone (splin′tėr-bōn), *n.* The fibula.

splintered (splin′tėrd), *a.* [< *splinter* + *-ed*2.] In *her.*: (*a*) Same as *shivered*. (*b*) Same as *ragged*.

splinter-netting (splin′tėr-net″ing), *n.* *Naut.*, a netting formed of small rope rigged on a man-of-war to prevent accidents from splinters and falling spars in action.

splinter-proof (splin′tėr-pröf), *a.* Proof against the splinters of bursting shells: as, *splinter-proof* shelters.

splintery (splin′tėr-i), *a.* [< *splinter* + *-y*1.] **1.** Apt to splinter: as, *splintery* wood.—**2.** Consisting of or resembling splinters.—**3.** In *mineral.*, noting a fracture of minerals when the surface produced by breaking is slightly roughened by small projecting splinters or scales.

splint-machine (splint′ma-shēn″), *n.* In *woodworking*, a machine for planing thin veneers, or riving slats or splints from a block of wood for making matches, veneers, etc.; a slivering-machine.

splint-plane (splint′plān), *n.* A plane for cutting or riving from a board splints for boxes, blind-slats, etc.; a scale-board plane. *E. H. Knight*.

split (split), *v.*; pret. and pp. *split* (sometimes *splitted*), ppr. *splitting*. [Not found in ME. or AS., and prob. of LG. origin: = OFries. *splīta* = MD. D. *splijten* = MLG. *splīten*, LG. *spliten* = MHG. *splīzen*, G. *spleissen* = Dan. *splitte*, split, = Sw. dial. *splitta*, split, separate, disentangle (cf. Sw. *splittra*, separate). Connection with *spald*1, split, cannot be made out: see *spald*1. The E. dial. *sprit*, split, may be a var. of *split*, or else of Sw. *spricka*, split. Hence ult. *splice*, *splint*, *splinter*, etc.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To cleave or rend lengthwise; separate or part in two from end to end forcibly or by cutting; rive; cleave.

He straight inform'd a lute,
Put neck and frets to it; of which a suit
He made of *splitted* quilla.
Chapman, Homeric Hymn to Hermes, l. 88.

2. To tear asunder by violence; burst; rend: as, to *split* a rock or a sail.

Do't, and thou hast the one half of my heart;
Do't not, thou *split'st* thine own.
Shak., W. T., i. 2. 349.

That Man makes me *split* my Sides with Laughing, he 's auch a Wag. *Steele*, Tender Husband, ii. 1.

3. To divide; break into parts.

The parish of St. Pancras is *split* into no less than 21 districts, each district having a separate and independent "Board."
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, II. 187.

4. To cause division or disunion in; separate or cause to separate into parts or parties, as by discord.

In states notoriously irreligious, a secret and irresistible power *splits* their counsels, and smites their most refined policies with frustration and a curse. *South.*

5. In *leather-manuf.*, to divide (a skin) parallel with one of its surfaces. See *splitting-machine*.—**6.** In *coal-mining*, to divide (a current of air passing through any part of a mine) so that various districts, as required, shall be supplied.—**To split hairs.** See *hair*[1].—**To split one's votes,** in cases where an elector has more than one vote, to vote for candidates of opposite parties.

He calls himself a Whig, yet he'll *split votes* with a Tory —he'll drive with the Debarrys.
George Eliot, Felix Holt, xi.

=**Syn. 1-3.** *Tear, Cleave*, etc. See *rend*[1].

II. *intrans.* **1.** To break or part lengthwise; suffer longitudinal division; become divided or cleft: as, timber that *splits* easily.—**2.** To part asunder; suffer disruption; burst; break in pieces: as, the sails *split* in the gale.—**3.** Figuratively, to burst with laughter. [Colloq.]

Each had a gravity would make you *split*.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. ii. 131.

4. To differ; separate; disagree.

We . . . struck upon the corn-laws, where we *split*.
Tennyson, Audley Court.

5. To divulge secrets; inform upon one's accomplices; betray confidence. [Slang.]

I might have got clear off, if I'd *split* upon her. . . . But I didn't blab it. *Dickens*, Oliver Twist, xxv.

6. To vote for candidates of opposite parties. See *to split one's votes*, under I.

I'll plump or I'll *split* for them as treat me the handsomest and are the most of what I call gentlemen; that's my idee. *George Eliot*, Felix Holt, xi.

7. To run or walk with long strides. [Colloq.]—**To make** (or **let**) **all split**†. See *make*[1].

split (split), *n.* [= MD. *splete*, D. *spleet*, a split, rent, = G. *spleisse*, a splinter, = Dan. Sw. *spalt*, a split, rent: see *split*, *v.*] **1**†. A splinter; a fragment; a sliver.

If I must totter like a well-grown oak,
Some under-shrubs shall in my weighty fall
Be crush'd to *splits*. *Ford*, 'Tis Pity, v. 3.

2. One of a number of short flat strips of steel, cane, etc., placed in vertical parallel order at small distances from one another in a frame to form the reed of a loom. The threads of the web are passed through the splits, which beat up the weft to compact the fabric.—**3.** An osier, or willow twig, split so as to have one side flat, used in basket-making in certain parts of the work.—**4.** A lath-like strip of bog-fir used in the rural districts of Ireland as a candle or torch.—**5.** *pl.* In *leather-manuf.*, skins which have been separated into two layers by the cutting-machine.—**6.** A crack, rent, or longitudinal fissure.—**7.** A division or separation, as in a political party; a schism; a breach: as, there is a *split* in the cabinet.

The humiliation of acknowledging a *split* in their own ranks. *Nineteenth Century*, XXVI. 749.

8. Same as *split stroke*. See *split*, *p. a.*—**9.** In *printing*, a small spindle placed below the carriage of a printing-press, about which leather belts wind in opposite directions and lead to opposite ends of the carriage. By turning this spindle by a crank attached, the carriage is moved in or out.—**10.** *pl.* Among acrobats, the feat of going down on the ground with each leg extended laterally: as, to do the *splits*. [Slang.]

He taught me to put my leg round my neck, and I was just getting along nicely with the *splits* . . . when I left him. *Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, II. 569.

11. An occasion for splitting or dividing that which could otherwise be claimed by one person: thus, in faro, a *split* occurs when two cards of the same value appear together, and the better loses half of his stake.—**12.** A split fish: as, Nova Scotia *splits:* a trade-name.—**13.** A division of the air-current in a coal-mine.—**14.** A small or half bottle of aërated water; also, a half glass of brandy or the like. [Slang.]

"Well, that's your opinion," said Jack, finishing his brandy. "Perhaps if you knew what it is to love a woman, your opinion would be different. Have another *split*? I must be off, then." *The Century*, XXXVII. 210.

A split in the ranks. See *rank*[2].—**Full split.** See *full*[1].—**To run like split,** to run very fast. [Colloq.]

split (split), *p. a.* **1.** Divided; separated; rent; fractured.—**2.** In *bot.*, deeply divided into segments; cleft.—**3.** Opened, dressed, and cured, as fish: opposed to *round*.—**Split cloth,** in *surg.*, a bandage which consists of a central part and six or eight tails. It is used chiefly for the head.—**Split cut,** in *glass-engraving*, a groove like a flute, except that it is cut deeper.—**Split draft.** See *draft*[1].—**Split ferrule.** See *ferrule*[2].—**Split gear,** or **split wheel,** a gear or wheel made in halves for convenience in attaching or removing from the shaft. See cut under *paint-mill*.—**Split gland, herring, leather.** See the nouns.—**Split moss,** a moss of the order *Andreæaceæ:* so called from the manner in which the capsule splits at maturity. See *Andreæa*.—**Split pease,** husked pease split for making pease-soup or pease-pudding.—**Split pelvis,** a congenital deformity in which the pubic bones are not united at the symphysis.—**Split ring, rod, ticket,** etc. See the nouns.—**Split stroke** or **shot,** in *croquet* and similar games, a stroke or shot made in such a way that two balls placed in contact are driven in different directions.

split-back (split'bak), *a.* Having a back made of thin splits or laths: as, a *split-back* chair.

splitbeak (split'bēk), *n.* A bird of the genus *Schizorhis;* one of the plantain-eaters or touracous: a book-name.

split-bottomed (split'bot″umd), *a.* Same as *splint-bottomed*.

split-brilliant (split'bril″yant), *n.* See *brilliant*.

splitfeet (split'fēt), *n. pl.* The fissiped carnivores. See *Fissipedia*.

splitfoot (split'fůt), *n.* The devil, from the cloven hoofs which are popularly attributed to him.

splitful (split'fůl), *n.* [< *split* + *-ful*.] In *weaving*, the number of yarns, whether two or more, passed through each split or opening in the reed of the batten or lathe. *E. H. Knight.*

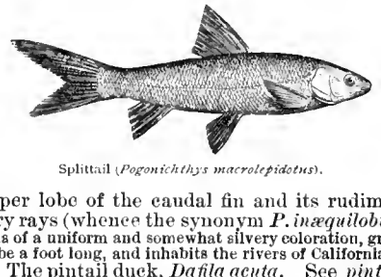
split-harness (split'här″nes), *n.* Same as *shaft-monture* (which see, under *monture*).

splitmouth (split'mouth), *n.* The hare-lipped sucker, or cutlips, a fish, *Quassilabia lacera:* more fully called *split-mouthed sucker*. See cut under *Quassilabia*.

split-new (split'nū), *a.* [< *split* + *new*. Cf. *span-new*, *spick-and-span-new*.] Quite new; brand-new; span-new. [Scotch.]

A *split-new* democratical system. *Bp. Sage.*

splittail (split'tāl), *n.* **1.** A cyprinoid fish, *Pogonichthys macrolepidotus*, a kind of chub, characterized by the great development of the



Splittail (*Pogonichthys macrolepidotus*).

upper lobe of the caudal fin and its rudimentary rays (whence the synonym *P. inæquilobus*). It is of a uniform and somewhat silvery coloration, grows to be a foot long, and inhabits the rivers of California.

2. The pintail duck, *Dafila acuta*. See *pintail*, 1, and cut under *Dafila*. [Massachusetts.]

splitter (split'ėr), *n.* [< *split* + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who or that which splits: as, a rail-*splitter;* also, an implement used in splitting.—**2.** One who splits hairs; one who makes too fine distinctions, as in argument, classification, etc.: in natural history, opposed to *lumper*. See the quotation under *lumper*, 3. [Slang.]—**3.** A kind of rich short-cake baked in irons like waffles, and then split and buttered. [U. S.]

splitting (split'ing), *a.* **1.** Very severe, or in some way extreme, as if it were likely to cause something to split: as, a *splitting* headache.—**2.** Very rapid. [Colloq.]

Though stout, he was no mean pedestrian; and on he ran at a *splitting* pace, keeping the hounds still in view, and intent only on seeing as much of the sport as he could. *Whyte Melville*, White Rose, II. xv.

splitting-knife (split'ing-nīf), *n.* **1.** The knife of a leather-splitting machine. It is usually a steel plate of the length of the cylinder, or about 6 feet long, and is gaged to a distance from a roller over which the sheet separates and the grain-side split winds as the hide passes through the machine.

2. A knife used for splitting fish.—**3.** In *diamond-cutting*, a steel blade used by the diamond-cleaver.

splitting-machine (split'ing-ma-shēn″), *n.* **1.** A machine for dividing a skin of leather parallel with one of its surfaces in order to produce a sheet of uniform thickness.—**2.** A machine for resawing thick boards. *E. H. Knight.*

splitting-saw (split'ing-sâ), *n.* **1.** A resawing-machine.—**2.** A machine for sawing a round log into bolts, instead of riving or sawing repeatedly through it in parallel planes. It is used in preparing stuff for ax- and pick-handles, and other work in which the direction of the grain must be considered.

split-tongued (split'tungd), *a.* Fissilingual, as a lizard.

sploacht, *n.* An obsolete form of *splotch*. *Wycherley.*

splodge (sploj), *n.* A variant of *splotch*.

A *splodge* of green for a field, and a *splodge* of purple for a mountain, and a little blue slopped here and there on a piece of white paper for a sky.
Contemporary Rev., XLIX. 397.

splore (splōr), *n.* [Origin obscure; cf. *splurge*.] A frolic; a spree. [Scotch.]

In Poosie Nancy's held the *splore*.
Burns, Jolly Beggars.

splore (splōr), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *splored*, ppr. *sploring*. [Cf. *splore*, *n.*] To make a great show; show off. [Scotch.]

slot† (splot), *n.* [< ME. *splot*, < AS. *splot*, a spot, blot. Cf. *spot*. Hence *splotch*.] A spot; a sploteh.

splotch (sploch), *n.* [Formerly also *sptoach* (also in var. form *splatch* and *splodge*, q. v.); a var. or irreg. extension of *splot* (cf. *blotch* as related to *blot*[1]).] A broad, ill-defined spot; a stain; a daub; a smear.

Thou spot, *sploach* of my family and blood!
Wycherley, Gentleman Dancing-Master, v. 1.

The leaves were crumpled, and smeared with stains and *splotches* of grease. *M. E. Braddon*, Eleanor's Victory, v.

splotchy (sploch'i), *a.* [< *splotch* + *-y*[1].] Marked with splotches or daubs.

There were *splotchy* engravings scattered here and there through the pages of Monsieur Féval's romance.
M. E. Braddon, Eleanor's Victory, v.

splurge (splėrj), *n.* [Origin obscure; cf. *splore*.] A blustering, noisy, or ostentatious demonstration, display, or effort. [Colloq.]

The great *splurge* made by our American cousins when . . . they completed another connection with the Pacific.
Daily Telegraph, Dec. 28, 1885. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

splurge (splėrj), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *splurged*, ppr. *splurging*. [< *splurge*, *n.*] To make an ostentatious demonstration or display. [Colloq.]

You'd be surprised to know the number of people who come here [to Newport], buy or build expensive villas, *splurge* out for a year or two, then fail or get tired of it, and disappear. *C. D. Warner*, Their Pilgrimage, p. 114.

splurgy (splėr'ji), *a.* [< *splurge* + *-y*[1].] Making, or disposed to make, a splurge. [Colloq.]

splutter (splut'ėr), *v.* [A var. of **sprutter*, freq. of *sprout*, or of *sputter*, freq. of *spout:* see *sprout*, *spout*, and cf. *spurt*[1]. Cf. *splatter* as related to *spatter*.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To sputter.

A row of apples roasting and *spluttering* along the hearth. *Irving*, Sketch-Book, p. 425.

2. To talk hastily and confusedly.

II. *trans.* To utter confusedly or indistinctly, as through haste, excitement, embarrassment, or the like: often with *out* or *forth:* as, to *splutter out* an apology.

splutter (splut'ėr), *n.* [< *splutter*, *v.*] Bustle; stir; commotion. [Colloq.]

Ringwood . . . lighted amidst the flowers, and the water, and the oil-lamps, and made a dreadful mess and *splutter* among them. *Thackeray*, Philip, xxiv.

splutterer (splut'ėr-ėr), *n.* [< *splutter* + *-er*[1].] One who or that which splutters.

spodiosite (spod'i-ō-sīt), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. σποδιός, ash-colored, ashy (< σποδός, ashes), + *-ite*[2].] A fluophosphate of calcium, found in ash-gray crystals in Wermland, Sweden.

spodium (spō'di-um), *n.* [ML., < L. *spodium*, the dross of metals, < Gr. σποδός, ashes.] A powder obtained by calcination, as ivory-black, metallic calxes, etc. [Now rare.]

spodogenous (spō-doj-e-nus), *a.* [< Gr. σποδός, ashes, + *-γενής*, producing: see *-genous*.] Caused by debris or waste products: applied by Ponfick to enlargement of the spleen caused by the debris of the red blood-corpuscles, as in hemiglobinemia.

spodomancy (spod'ō-man-si), *n.* [< Gr. σποδός, ashes, embers, + *μαντεία*, divination.] Divination by means of ashes.

spodomantic (spod-ō-man'tik), *a.* [< *spodomancy* (*-mant-*) + *-ic.*] Relating to spodomancy, or divination by means of ashes.

The poor little fellow buried his hands in his curls, and stared fiercely into the fire, as if to draw from thence omens of his love, by the *spodomantic* augury of the ancient Greeks. *Kingsley*, Two Years Ago, vii. (*Davies.*)

spodumene (spod'ū-mēn), *n.* [=F. *spodumène*, < Gr. σποδούμενος, ppr. pass. of σποδοῦν, burn to ashes, roast in ashes, < σποδός, ashes, embers.] A silicate of aluminium and lithium, occurring usually in flattened prismatic crystals, near pyroxene in form, also in cleavable masses. It is hard, transparent to translucent, and varies in color from grayish-, yellowish-, or greenish-white to emerald-green and purple. The emerald-green variety (hiddenite), found in North Carolina, is used as a gem. Also called *triphane.*

spoffish (spof'ish), *a.* [< **spoff* (origin obscure; cf. *spiffy*) + *-ish*[1].] Bustling; fussy; demonstratively smart; officious. [Slang.]

He invariably spoke with astonishing rapidity; was smart, *spoffish*, and eight-and-twenty. *Dickens*, Sketches, Tales, vii.

spoffle (spof'l), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *spoffled*, ppr. *spoffling.* [Freq. of **spoff* as in *spoffish*, *spoffy.*] To fuss over trifles. [Prov. Eng.]

spoffy (spof'i), *a.* and *n.* [< **spoff* (cf. *spoffish*) + *-y*[1].] **I.** *a.* Same as *spoffish.*

II. *n.*; pl. *spoffies* (-iz). A bustling busybody. [Slang.]

spogel-seed (spō'gl-sēd), *n.* Same as *ispaghul-seed.*

spoil (spoil), *n.* [Early mod. E. *spoile*, *spoyle*, < ME. *spoile*, *spuyle*, < OF. *espoille*, *espuille*, booty, spoil, = Sp. *espolio*, property of an ecclesiastic, spolium, = Pg. *espolio*, booty, spoil, = It. *spoglio*, booty, prey, spoil, goods, furniture, chattels, = W. *ysbail*, *yspail*, formerly *yspeil*, spoil, < L. *spolium*, usually in pl. *spolia*, booty, prey, spoil, the arms or armor stripped from a defeated enemy, also, and perhaps orig., the skin or hide of an animal stripped off; cf. Gr. σκῦλον, usually in pl. σκῦλα, booty, spoil, σκύλος, hide, σκύλλειν, flay. Hence *spoil*, *v.* Cf. *despoil*, etc., *spoliate*, *spolium*, etc.] **1.** Arms and armor stripped from a defeated enemy; the plunder taken from an enemy in war; booty; loot; hence, that which is seized or falls to one after any struggle; specifically, in recent use, the patronage and emoluments of office, considered as a reward for zeal or service rendered in a struggle of parties: frequently in the plural: as, the *spoils* of capture; to the victor belong the *spoils;* the *spoils* of office; party *spoils.*

The *spoil* got on the Antiates
Was ne'er distributed. *Shak.*, Cor., iii. 3. 4.

Then lands were fairly portioned;
Then *spoils* were fairly sold.
Macaulay, Horatius, st. 32.

2. The act of plundering, pillaging, or despoiling; the act of spoliation; pillage; robbery.

Shortly after he [Bajazeth] ouercame the prouinces of Hungaria, Albania, and Valachia, and there committing many *spoyles* and damages he tooke diuers Christian prisoners. *Guevara*, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 331.

The man that hath no music in himself,
Nor is not moved with concord of sweet sounds,
Is fit for treasons, stratagems, and *spoils.*
Shak., M. of V., v. 1. 85.

The *spoil* of the church was now become the only resource of all their operations in finance.
Burke, Rev. in France.

3†. Injury; damage; waste; havoc; destruction.

If the tender-hearted and noble-minded reioice of the victorie, they are greeued with others *spoyle.*
Guevara, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 39.

Old age, that ill layer up of beauty, can do no more *spoil* upon my face. *Shak.*, Hen. V., v. 2. 249.

The mice also did much *spoil* in orchards, eating off the bark at the bottom of the fruit trees in the time of the snow. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, II. 113.

4†. Ruin; ruination.

Company, villanous company, hath been the *spoil* of me. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., iii. 3. 11.

They put too much learning in their things now o' days; and that I fear will be the *spoil* of this.
B. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair, v. 1.

5. An object of pillage or spoliation; a thing to be preyed upon; a prey.

The Welsh-men, growing confident upon this Success, break into the Borders of Herefordshire, making *Spoil* and Prey of the Country as freely as if they had Leave to do it. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 160.

Oh, Greece! thy flourishing cities were a *spoil*
Unto each other. *Bryant*, The Ages.

6. Waste material, as that obtained in mining, quarrying, excavating canals, making railway cuttings, etc. Compare *spoil-bank.*

The selection of the sites was guided . . . in part by convenience in disposing of the *spoil*, or waste rock.
The Century, XXXIX. 215.

7†. The slough, or cast skin, of a serpent or other animal. [Rare.]

The snake is thought to renew her youth by casting her *spoil.* *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 969.

8. In *spoil-five*, a drawn game.—**Spoils system**, in *politics*, the practice of treating the public offices not as public trusts, to be administered primarily for the public interest, but as spoils of war, to be taken from members of the defeated party and given to members of the successful party—the emoluments and distinction of holding such offices being regarded as rewards for services rendered to the successful party, and the influence resulting from the possession of the offices being expected to be used for the maintenance of that party in power: a term of depreciation. The name is derived from a remark made in a speech in the United States Senate, in January, 1832, by Mr. Marcy of New York; speaking of and for the New York politicians, he said, "They see nothing wrong in the rule that to the victor belong the spoils of the enemy." This system had previously attained great power in the State of New York; under Jackson's administration it prevailed in national politics, and was soon adopted by nearly all parties, and applied to local as well as State and national offices.—**To shoot to spoil.** See *shoot.*—**Syn. 1.** *Plunder*, *Booty*, etc. See *pillage*, *n.*

spoil (spoil), *v.*; pret. and pp. *spoiled* or *spoilt*, ppr. *spoiling.* [Early mod. E. also *spoile*, *spoyle;* < ME. *spoilen*, *spuylen*, < OF. *espoillier*, *espollier*, *espuler*, F. *spolier* = Pr. *espoliar* = Sp. *expoliar* = Pg. *espoliar* = It. *spogliare*, < L. *spoliare*, strip, plunder, spoil, < *spolium*, booty, spoil: see *spoil*, *n.* Cf. *despoil.* The senses 'destroy, injure' have been supposed, unnecessarily, to be due in part to *spill*[1].] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To strip with violence; rob; pillage; plunder; despoil: with *of* before the thing taken.

And the sons of Jacob came upon the slain, and *spoiled* the city. Gen. xxxiv. 27.

Love always gives something to the object it delights in, and anger *spoils* the person against whom it is moved of something laudable in him. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 263.

2†. To seize or take by force; carry off as booty.

For feare lest Foree or Fraud should unaware
Breake in, and *spoile* the treasure there in gard.
Spenser, F. Q., II. vii. 25.

How can one enter into a strong man's house, and *spoil* his goods, except he first bind the strong man?
Mat. xii. 29.

3. To destroy; ruin; injure; mar; impair; render useless, or less valuable, potent, or the like; seriously impair the quality, value, soundness, beauty, usefulness, pleasantness, etc., of: as, to *spoil* a thing in the making; to *spoil* one's chances of promotion; to *spoil* the fun.

Spiritual pride *spoils* many graces. *Jer. Taylor.*

There are not ten people in the world whose deaths would *spoil* my dinner. *Macaulay*, in Trevelyan, I. 286.

4. To injure, vitiate, or impair in any way; especially, as applied to persons, to vitiate or impair in character or disposition; render less filial, obedient, affectionate, mannerly, modest, contented, or the like: as, to spare the rod and *spoil* the child; to *spoil* one with flattery.

You will *spoil* me, Mamma. I always thought I should like to be *spoiled*, and I find it very sweet.
Charlotte Brontë, Shirley, xxv.

5†. To cut up; carve: as, to *spoil* a hen. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 265.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To engage in plunder and robbery; pillage; rob.

Robbers and out-lawes, which lurked in woodes, . . . whence they used oftentimes to breake foorthe . . . to robbe and *spoyle.* *Spenser*, State of Ireland.

2. To decay; become tainted or unsavory; lose freshness: as, fruit and fish soon *spoil* in warm weather.—**To be spoiling for**, to be pining for; especially, to have a longing for, caused or stimulated by disuse: as, he *was* just *spoiling for* a fight. [Slang.]

spoilable (spoi'la-bl), *a.* [< *spoil* + *-able.*] Capable of being spoiled.

spoilage (spoi'lāj), *n.* [< *spoil* + *-age.*] In *printing*, paper spoiled or wasted in presswork.

spoil-bank (spoil'bangk), *n.* In *mining*, the burrow or refuse-heap at the mouth of a shaft or adit-level: a term little used except in parts of England, and there chiefly in coal-mining.

spoiler (spoi'lėr), *n.* [< *spoil* + *-er*[1].] One who or that which spoils. (*a*) A plunderer; a pillager; a robber.

The anger of the Lord was hot against Israel, and he delivered them into the hands of *spoilers* that spoiled them. Judges ii. 14.

(*b*) One who or that which impairs, mars, or decays.

Unchanged, the graven wonders pay
No tribute to the *spoiler* Time.
Whittier, The Rock in El Ghor.

spoil-five (spoil'fīv), *n.* A round game of cards, played with the whole pack, by from three to ten persons, each receiving five cards. Three tricks make the game, and when no one can take so many the game is said to be *spoiled.*

spoilful (spoil'fùl), *a.* [< *spoil* + *-ful.*] Rapacious; devastating; destructive. [Rare.]

Those *spoylefull* Picts, and swarming Easterlings.
Spenser, F. Q., II. x. 63.

spoil-paper (spoil'pā″pėr), *n.* [< *spoil*, *v.*, + obj. *paper.*] A scribbler. [Humorous.]

As some *Spoile-papers* have dearly done of late.
A. Holland. (*Davies.*)

spoilsman (spoilz'man), *n.*; pl. *spoilsmen* (-men). [< *spoils*, pl. of *spoil*, + *man.*] An advocate of the spoils system; a politician who seeks personal profit at the public cost from the success of his party; one who maintains that party service should be rewarded with public office; one who is opposed to the administration of the civil service on the basis of merit. See *spoils system*, under *spoil*, *n.* [U. S.]

spoilsmonger (spoilz'mung″gėr), *n.* One who distributes political spoils. See *spoilsman.* [U. S.]

spoil-sport (spoil'spōrt), *n.* [< *spoil*, *v.*, + obj. *sport.*] One who spoils or hinders sport or enjoyment. *Scott*, Kenilworth, xxviii.

spoilt. A past participle of *spoil.*

spoke[1] (spōk), *n.* [Also dial. *speke*, *spake;* < ME. *spoke*, *spake* (pl. *spokes*, *spoken*, *spaken*), < AS. *spāca* (pl. *spācan*) = D. *speek* = MLG. *spēke*, LG. *speke* = OHG. *speicha*, *speihha*, MHG. G. *speiche*, a spoke; prob. not related to OHG. *spahhā*, shaving, splinter, G. dial. *spache*, a spoke, = MD. *spaecke*, a rod, D. *spaak*, a lever, roller, but perhaps related to *spike:* see *spike*[1]. Cf. Icel. *spōki*, a piece of wood, *spækja*, a thin board.] 1. One of the bars, rods, or rungs which are inserted in the hub or nave of a wheel, and serve to support the rim or felly; a radius of a wheel. See cut under *felly.*

Lat brynge a cart wheel into this halle;
But looke that it have his *spokes* alle;
Twelve *spokes* hath a cart wheel comunly.
Chaucer, Summoner's Tale, l. 554.

Break all the *spokes* and fellies from her wheel,
And bowl the round nave down the hill of heaven.
Shak., Hamlet, ii. 2. 517.

2. One of the rounds or rungs of a ladder.—3. One of a number of pins or handles jutting from the periphery of the steering-wheel of a vessel.—4. A bar of wood or metal so placed in or applied to the wheel of a vehicle as to prevent its turning, as when going down a hill. See second phrase below.

You would seem to be master! you would have your *spoke* in my cart! *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, ii. 1.

I'll put a *spoke* among your wheels.
Fletcher, Mad Lover, iii. 5.

Spoke-sizing machine, a machine for planing tenons of spokes to uniform size and shape. It has cutters with an adjustable angle-gage for beveling the edges of the tenons.—**To put a spoke in one's wheel**, to put an impediment in one's way; check or thwart one's purpose or effort.

It seems to me it would be a poor sort of religion to *put a spoke in his wheel* by refusing to say you don't believe such harm of him as you've got no good reason to believe.
George Eliot, Middlemarch, xiii.

spoke[1] (spōk), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *spoked*, ppr. *spoking.* [< *spoke*[1], *n.*] To fit or furnish with spokes: as, to *spoke* a wheel.

spoke[2] (spōk). Preterit and obsolete past participle of *speak.*

spoke-auger (spōk'â″gėr), *n.* A hollow auger for forming the round tenons on the outer ends of spokes. *E. H. Knight.*

spoke-bone (spōk'bōn), *n.* The radius of the forearm.

spoke-gage (spōk'gāj), *n.* A device for testing the set of spokes in a hub. It consists of a mandrel with conical sleeves, which bear upon the ends of the boxing, and hold the hub true while the distance of the spokes is tested by the gage-pin in the staff. *E. H. Knight.*

spoke-lathe (spōk'lāᴛʜ), *n.* A lathe for turning irregular forms, especially adapted for turning spokes, gun-stocks, handles, etc.

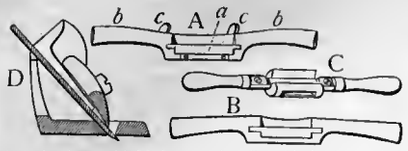
spoken (spō'kn), *p. a.* [Pp. of *speak.*] 1. Uttered; oral: opposed to *written.*—2. Speaking: in composition: as, a civil-*spoken* man.

The pleasantest-*spoken* gentleman you ever heard.
Dickens, Christmas Carol, iv.

spoke-pointer (spōk'poin″tėr), *n.* A knife for trimming the ends of spoke-tenons. It is a form of circular plane, having a cutting-edge in a hollow cone, like a pencil-sharpener.

spoke-setter (spōk'set″ėr), *n.* A machine by which a hub is centered to insure true borings for the spoke-mortises.

spoke-shave (spōk'shāv), *n.* A wheelwrights' and carpenters' tool, having a plane-bit between two handles, formerly used in shaping



A, spoke-shave with blade *a*, made adjustable in the stock *b*, by adjusting-screws *c*; B, spoke-shave similar to A, but without the adjusting-screws; C, spoke-shave for working upon very concave surfaces; D, spoke-shave, in the nature of a small hand-plane, for smoothing and dressing off the straighter parts of spokes.

wagon-spokes, but now in woodwork of every kind.

spokesman (spōks′man), *n.*; pl. *spokesmen* (-men). [< **spoke's*, gen. of **spoke*, var. of *speech* (AS. *spǣc*, *sprǣc*), + *man*.] One who speaks for another or others; an advocate; a representative.

He shall be thy *spokesman* unto the people. Ex. iv. 16.

He is our Advocate—that is, a *spokesman*, comforter, intercessor, and mediator.
J. Bradford, Works (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 294.

spoke-trimmer (spōk′trim″ėr), *n.* A wheelwrights' tool for trimming ends of spokes, etc., preparatory to using the spoke-pointer.

spoking-machine (spō′king-ma-shēn″), *n.* An apparatus for adjusting the spokes of a wheel to give them all the same inclination, and thus give the wheel a uniform dish.

spole (spōl), *n.* [A var. of *spool*.] **1.** An obsolete or dialectal form of *spool*. Specifically— **2.** The small wheel near the distaff in the common spinning-wheel.

Then fly the *spoles*, the rapid axles glow,
And slowly circumvolves the labouring wheel below.
Darwin, Loves of the Plants, ii. 103.

spolia, *n.* Plural of *spolium*.

spolia opima (spō′li-ą ō-pī′mą). [L.: *spolia*, pl. of *spolium*, spoil; *opima*, neut. pl. of *opimus*, fat, rich, plump: see *opime*.] In ancient Rome, the choicest spoil taken from an enemy; hence, any valuable booty or pillage.

Milton, however, was not destined to gather the *spolia opima* of English Rhetoric. *De Quincey*, Rhetoric.

spoliary (spō′li-ā-ri), *n.*; pl. *spoliaries* (-riz). [< L. *spoliarium*, a room or place, as in the amphitheater, where the bodies of slain gladiators were stripped of their clothes, also a den of robbers, < *spolium*, spoil: see *spoil*.] The place in Roman amphitheaters to which slaughtered gladiators were dragged, and where their clothes and arms were stripped from their bodies.

An Act of the Senate . . . is extant in Lampridius: "Let the Enemy of his Country be depriv'd of all his Titles; let the Parricide be drawn, let him be torn in pieces in the *Spoliary*." *Milton*, Ans. to Salmasius.

spoliate (spō′li-āt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *spoliated*, ppr. *spoliating*. [< L. *spoliatus*, pp. of *spoliare*, spoil: see *spoil*, *v.*] **I.** *trans.* To plunder; pillage; despoil.

The other great Whig families, . . . who had done something more for it than *spoliate* their church and betray their king. *Disraeli*, Sybil, i. 3.

II. *intrans.* To engage in robbery; plunder.

spoliation (spō-li-ā′shọn), *n.* [< F. *spoliation* = Pr. *expoliatio* = Sp. *expoliacion* = It. *spogliagione*, < L. *spoliatio(n-)*, plundering, a spoiling, < *spoliare*, plunder, spoil: see *spoliate*, *spoil*, *v.*] **1.** The act of pillaging, plundering, or spoiling; robbery; plunder.

He [Hastings] . . . declared that, if the *spoliation* which had been agreed upon were not instantly carried into effect, he would himself go to Lucknow, and do that from which feebler minds recoil with dismay.
Macaulay, Warren Hastings.

2. The act or practice of plundering in time of war, especially of plundering neutrals at sea under authority.— **3.** *Eccles.*, the act of an incumbent in unlawfully taking the fruits of a benefice under a pretended title.— **4.** In *law*, intentional destruction of or tampering with (a document) in such way as to impair evidentiary effect.— **French Spoliation Act,** a United States statute of 1885 (23 Stat. at Large, 283) providing for the ascertainment of the French spoliation claims.— **French spoliation claims,** certain claims of citizens of the United States, or their representatives, against France for illegal captures, etc., prior to the treaty of 1800–1 between the United States and France. By this treaty these claims were assumed by the United States. The first appropriation for the payment of them was made in 1891.— **Writ of spoliation,** a writ obtained by one of the parties to a suit in the ecclesiastical courts, suggesting that his adversary has wasted the fruits of a benefice, or unlawfully taken them to the complainant's prejudice.

spoliative (spō′li-ā-tiv), *a.* [= F. *spoliative*; as *spoliate* + *-ive*.] Tending to take away or diminish; specifically, in *med.*, lessening the mass of the blood.

spoliator (spō′li-ā-tọr), *n.* [= F. *spoliateur* = Sp. *expoliador*, plunder, < L. *spoliator*, a plunderer, < *spoliare*, spoil: see *spoliate*.] One who commits spoliation; a despoiler; a robber.

Spoliatores (spō″li-ą-tō′rēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of L. *spoliator*, a plunderer: see *spoliator*.] In Macgillivray's system of classification, an order of birds, the robbers, as the jägers. [Not in use.]

spoliatory (spō′li-ā-tọ-ri), *a.* [< *spoliate* + *-ory*.] Consisting in spoliation; causing spoliation. *Quarterly Rev.*, XLVII. 416.

spolium (spō′li-nm), *n.*; pl. *spolia* (-ą). [ML. use of L. *spolium*, spoil: see *spoil*.] In *eccles. law*, the property of a beneficed ecclesiastic which could not be legally disposed of by will at death.— **Jus spolii,** originally, the right claimed in the middle ages by those present at the deathbed of a beneficed ecclesiastic to seize and carry off any portable property of the deceased. This led to such scandals that finally the right was vested by papal constitutions in the church, and all spolia belong to the papal treasury.

spont, *n.* A Middle English form of *spoon*[1].

spondaic (spon-dā′ik), *a.* [< OF. *spondaique*, F. *spondaïque* = Sp. *espondáico* = Pg. *espondaico* = It. *spondaico*, < L. **spondaicus*, incorrect form of *spondiacus*, < Gr. σπονδειακός, of or pertaining to a spondee, < σπονδεῖος, a spondee: see *spondee*.] In *anc. pros.*: (*a*) Of or pertaining to a spondee; constituting a spondee; consisting of spondees. (*b*) Having a spondee in the fifth place: noting a dactylic hexameter of the exceptional form

$$- \breve{\smile} \mid - \breve{\smile} \breve{\smile} \mid - \breve{\smile} \breve{\smile} \mid - \breve{\smile} \breve{\smile} \mid - - \mid - \asymp,$$

the fifth foot being regularly a dactyl.

spondaical (spon-dā′i-kąl), *a.* [< *spondaic* + *-al*.] Same as *spondaic*.

spondal† (spon′dąl), *n.* An obsolete erroneous form of *spondyl*.

spondee (spon′dē), *n.* [Formerly also *spondæ* (also, as L., *spondeus* = D. G. Dan. *spondeus*); = Sw. *spondé*, < F. *spondée* = Sp. Pg. *espondeo* = It. *spondeo*, < L. *spondeus*, *spondæus*, < Gr. σπονδεῖος, a spondee, so called as used (probably as double spondee) in hymns accompanying libations, prop. adj. (sc. ποίς, a foot), of or pertaining to a libation, < σπονδή, a drink-offering, libation to the gods, pl. σπονδαί, a solemn treaty, a truce, < σπένδειν, pour out, make a libation; root uncertain. Cf. L. *spondere*, answer: see *sponsor*.] In *anc. pros.*, a foot consisting of two long times or syllables, one of which constitutes the thesis and the other the arsis: it is accordingly tetrasemic and isorrhythmic. The spondee is principally used as a substitute for a dactyl or an anapest. In the former case it is a *dactylic spondee* (– – for – ⏑ ⏑), in the latter an *anapestic spondee* (– – for ⏑ ⏑ –). An *irrational spondee* represents a trisemic foot, trochee, or iambus (– ⏑ for – ⏑, or ⏑ – for ⏑ –). It is found in the even places of trochaic lines and in the odd places of iambic lines, also in logaœdic verses, especially as representing the initial trochee ("basis"). A foot consisting of two spondees is called a *dispondee*.— **Double spondee, greater spondee,** in *anc. pros.*, a foot consisting of two tetrasemic longs (– – – –), and accordingly double the magnitude of an ordinary (single) spondee (– –).

Spondiaceæ (spon-di-ā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Kunth, 1824), < *Spondias* + *-aceæ*.] Same as *Spondieæ*.

Spondias (spon′di-as), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1737), < Gr. σπονδιάς, a false reading of σποδιάς, a tree supposed to be the bullace.] A genus of polypetalous trees, of the order *Anacardiaceæ*, type of the tribe *Spondieæ*. It is characterized by polygamous flowers with eight or ten stamens and four or five styles which are free at the apex. There are 5 species, dispersed through tropical regions of both hemispheres. They bear alternate odd-pinnate leaves, often crowded at the ends of the branches, with opposite and often very taper-pointed leaflets. The small short-pedicelled flowers form spreading terminal panicles. Each flower contains four or five spreading petals and a free ovary of as many cells, which becomes in fruit a fleshy drupe with a thick stone. The leaves and bark often yield medicinal and principally astringent preparations; the fruit is often austere and laxative; that of *S. tuberosa* is valued in Brazil as a remedy in fevers. The fruits of several species are known as *hog-plums*. *S. purpurea*, the purple or Spanish plum, is often cultivated in the West Indies, and is readily propagated by cuttings. *S. lutea*, a tree resembling the ash and reaching 40 or 50 feet, bears yellowish flower-buds, used as a sweetmeat with sugar, and a yellow oval fruit known as *Jamaica plum* or *golden apple*. *S. dulcis*, a similar tree abundant in most Polynesian islands, and known as *Otaheite apple*, yields a large yellow fruit with the smell of apples and an agreeable acid flavor, to the eye contrasting handsomely with the dark-green foliage. The tree is widely cultivated elsewhere in the tropics. A Brazilian tree, reported as *S. tuberosa*, produces long aërial roots which descend and form at the ground large black hollow and cellular tubers containing about a pint of water, supplying in dry weather the needs both of the tree and of travelers. *S. mangifera* of India is the source of a gum resembling gum arabic, known as *hog-gum*, and of several medicinal remedies. Its smooth yellowish-green fruit is known as *wild mango*, or *amra*, and is eaten parboiled or pickled or made into curries.

Spondieæ (spon-dī′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bentham and Hooker, 1862), < *Spondias* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of polypetalous plants, of the order *Anacardiaceæ*, distinguished from the other tribe, *Mangifericæ*, by an ovary with from two to five cells (instead of one), the ovules usually or always pendulous. It includes 47 genera, of which *Spondias* is the type. They are mainly tropical or South African, and are mostly trees with pinnate leaves. Also *Spondiaceæ*, *Spondieæ*.

spondilt, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *spondyl*.

spondulics (spon-dū′liks), *n.* [Also *spondoolics*, *spondoolix*; origin obscure.] Originally, paper money; now, any money; funds. [Slang, U. S.]

spondyl, spondyle (spon′dil), *n.* [Formerly also *spondil*, *spondal*, *spondle*; < F. *spondyle*, < L. *spondylus*, < Gr. σπόνδυλος, less correct form of σφόνδυλος, a joint of the spine, a vertebra, joint, round stone, etc.] **1.** A joint, or joining of two pieces.

Great Sir, the circles of the divine providence turn themselves upon the affairs of the world so that every *spondyl* of the wheels may mark out those virtues which we are then to exercise. *Jer. Taylor*, Ductor Dubitantium, Ded.

2. A joint of the backbone; a vertebra.

A kind of rack
Runs down along the *spondils* of his back.
B. Jonson, Sad Shepherd, ii. 2.

spondylalgia (spon-di-lal′ji-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. σπόνδυλος, a vertebra, + ἄλγος, pain.] Pain in the spine; rachialgia.

spondylarthritis (spon″di-lär-thrī′tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. σπόνδυλος, a vertebra, + NL. *arthritis*, q. v.] Inflammation of the vertebral articulations.

spondylexarthrosis (spon-di-leks-är-thrō′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. σπόνδυλος, a vertebra, + ἐξάρθρωσις, dislocation, < ἐξ, out, + ἄρθρον, a joint.] Dislocation of the vertebræ.

Spondylidæ[1] (spon-dil′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (J. E. Gray, 1826), < *Spondylus* + *-idæ*.] A family of marine bivalves, related to the *Limidæ* and to the scallops, typified by the genus *Spondylus*; the thorn-oysters. The valves are dissimilar, the right one being the larger, and attached at the beak, the left generally flat or concave; the ligament is internal. About 70 species are known, inhabiting chiefly tropical seas. The extinct species are numerous. Formerly also *Spondylea*. See cut under *Spondylus*.

Spondylidæ[2] (spon-dil′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Spondylis* + *-idæ*.] In *entom.*, a family of phytophagous coleopterous insects, typified by the genus *Spondylis*, having deeply impressed sensitive surfaces of the antennæ, and the tarsi not dilated. The family was erected by Le Conte and Horn to receive all the aberrant *Cerambycidæ* of Lacordaire, probably representing in the modern fauna remnants of the undifferentiated types of a former geologic age. The genera and species are few. Also *Spondylii*.

Spondylis (spon′di-lis), *n.* [NL. (Fabricius, 1775), < Gr. σπόνδυλος, σφόνδυλος, a vertebra, joint: see *spondyl*.] A genus of phytophagous beetles, typical of the family *Spondylidæ*.

spondylitis (spon-di-lī′tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. σπόνδυλος, a vertebra, + *-itis*.] Arthritis of a vertebra.— **Spondylitis deformans,** arthritis deformans involving the vertebræ.

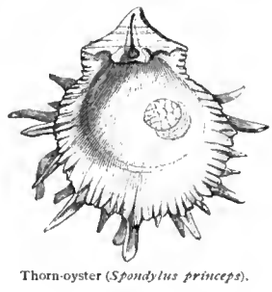
spondylolisthesis (spon-di-lol-is-thē′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. σπόνδυλος, a vertebra, + ὀλίσθησις, a slipping, < ὀλισθάνειν, slip, < ὄλισθος, slipperiness.] A displacement forward of the last lumbar vertebra on the sacrum.

spondylolisthetic (spon-di-lol-is-thet′ik), *a.* [< *spondylolisthesis* (*-et-*) + *-ic*.] Pertaining to, of the nature of, or affected with spondylolisthesis.

spondylopathia (spon″di-lō-path′i-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. σπόνδυλος, a vertebra, + πάθος, suffering.] Disease of the vertebræ.

spondylous (spon′di-lus), *a.* [< *spondyl* + *-ous*.] Of or pertaining to a spondyl; like a vertebra; vertebral.

Spondylus (spon′di-lus), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1758), < L. *spondylus*, < Gr. σπόνδυλος, σφόνδυλος, a vertebra, joint: see *spondyl*.] **1.** A genus of bivalves, representing the family *Spondylidæ*, formerly referred to the *Ostræidæ* or *Pectinidæ*. They are remarkable for the character of their spines and the richness of their coloring. Some are known as *thorn-oysters*, *spring-oysters*, and *water-clams*.



Thorn-oyster (*Spondylus princeps*).

2. [*l. c.*] An oyster of this genus.—3. [*l. c.*] A vertebra.

sponet, *n.* A Middle English form of *spoon*[1].

spong (spong), *n.* [Prob. a form of *spang*, a clasp, brooch (taken as a point, a gore ?): see *spang*[1].] A projection of land; an irregular, narrow, projecting part of a field. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

The tribe of Judah with a narrow *spong* confined on the kingdom of Edom.
Fuller, Pisgah Sight, II. iv. 2. (*Trench.*)

sponge (spunj), *n.* [Formerly also *spunge;* < ME. *sponge, spunge, spounge* (= D. *spongie, spons*), < OF. *esponge*, F. *éponge* = Pr. *esponja, esponga* = Sp. Pg. *esponja* = It. *spogna, spugna* = AS. *sponge* = Gael. Ir. *sponc*, < L. *spongia*, < Gr. σπογγιά, also σπόγγος (Attic σφόγγος), a sponge, any spongy substance, = L. *fungus*, a mushroom, fungus; perhaps akin to Gr. σαμφός, spongy, porous, and to Dan. Sw. *svamp*, a sponge, fungus, = Icel. *sveppr*, a sponge, and so to Goth. *swamms*, a sponge, = OHG. *swam, swamp*, MHG. *swam, swamp* (*swamb-*), G. *schwamm* = MLG. *swam, swamp*, LG. *swamm, swamp*, a sponge, fungus: see *swamp*, and cf. *spunk* and *fungus*.] 1. A fixed aquatic organism of a low order, various in form and texture, composed of an aggregate of amœbiform bodies disposed about a common cavity provided with one or more inhalent and exhalent orifices (ostioles and oscules), through which water pours in and out. The proper sponge-substance is traversed by a water-vascular system or set of irrigating canals, and in nearly all cases is supported and strengthened by a skeleton in the form of horny fibers, or silicious or calcareous spicules. The streaming of the water is kept up by the vibration of cilia in the water-vascular system—that is, by the lashing of flagella borne upon the individual sponge-cells. These so much resemble flagellate infusorians that some naturalists regard sponges as compound infusorians, and consequently as protozoans. Those cells which have definite form are spindle-shaped, or flask-shaped, and provided with flagella, round the base of which there may be a little rim or collar, as in those infusorians known as collar-bearing monads, or *Choanoflagellata*. Sponges propagate by budding or gemmation, a process involving cell-fission or ordinary division of cells. They also reproduce sexually by ova and spermatozoa. Sponge-germs resulting from fission are called *gemmules*. The spermatozoa are spindle-shaped. The ova are like ordinary amœbiform cells, and are usually shed into the canals and pass out of the system to be developed; in some species they develop in the substance of the parent. The embryo forms a hollow ball with a ciliated cavity, and then acquires inhalent and exhalent pores. The living tissue proper of sponges is disposed in three layers or sets of cells, as in all higher animals. These are an ectoderm, cuticle, or out-layer; an endoderm, innermost layer, or in-layer; and a mesoderm, middle layer, or mid-layer, which may be quite thick. It is from the mid-layer that the reproductive elements, and all the many forms of skeletal elements, are derived. Special sense-organs have been described in some sponges. (See cut under *synocil*.) Sponges as a class or phylum of animals have many technical names—as *Acnidophora*, because they have no enidæ or stinging-organs (compare *Cnidaria*); *Amorphozoa*, from their shapelessness, or rather their many shapes; *Parazoa*, from their position with respect to both *Protozoa* and *Metazoa*; *Porifera, Poriferata, Porozoa*, and *Polystomata*, from their many pores or openings (see cut under *Porifera*); *Spongiæ, Spongiaria, Spongida, Spongiozoa*, etc. They are divided into various primary groups, the most tangible of which are two—the chalk-sponges, or *Calcispongiæ*, and the fibrous and flinty sponges, or *Silicispongiæ*. But the leading authorities differ irreconcilably in the arrangement and nomenclature of the many orders, families, and genera they respectively adopt; and the opinion has been expressed that the sponges are not susceptible of satisfactory treatment by the ordinary methods of zoölogical classification. See also cuts under *ciliate, Spongilla, monadiform, Euplectella*, and *Hyalonemidæ*.

Ascetta primordialis, one of the Chalk-sponges; a part of one side of the body removed, exposing the ventriculus.
o, osculum, mouth, or exhalent aperture; *p*, one of the many ostioles or inhalent pores; *i*, endoderm; *e*, ectoderm, in which triradiate spicules are embedded; *g*, ova.

2. The fibrous framework of a colony of sponge-animalcules, from which the animalcules themselves have been washed out, and from which the gritty or sandy parts of the colony, if there were any, have been taken away. See *skeleton*, 1 (*b*). The framework of sponges is of different characters in the several orders. The slime-sponges have none, or scarcely any. In the ordinary fibrous sponges the skeleton is a quantity of interlacing fibers and layers, forming an intricate network. This is further strengthened in the chalky and glassy sponges by hard spicules, either separately embedded in the general skeletal substance, called *ceratode*, or solidified in a kind of latticework. (See *Calcispongiæ, Silicispongiæ*.) The chalk-needles or calcareous spicules are either straight or oftener rayed in three-armed or four-armed crosses. The sand-needles or silicious spicules present an extraordinary and beautiful variety. Among them are many starry figures and wheel-like forms, resembling snow-crystals; others are still more curious, in the forms of crosses, anchors, grapnels, shirt-studs, bodkins, etc. The six-rayed star is the characteristic shape in the glass-sponges. (See *Hexactinellida*.) Sponge-spicules are named in an elaborate special vocabulary. (See *sponge-spicule*.) The glass-sponges have some commercial value from their beauty as objects of curiosity; but a few of the fibrous sponges are the only others out of many hundreds of species, both fossil and recent, of any economic importance. Sponges, when wetted, swell to a much greater size, and become very flexible; they are therefore used as vehicles and absorbents of water and other liquids, in wiping or cleansing surfaces, erasing marks, as from a slate, etc. See *bath-sponge, Euspongia*, and *Hippospongia*.

The *Spounge*, and the Reed, of the whiche the Jewes zaven oure Lord Eyselle and Galle, in the Cros.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 10.

3. Any sponge-like substance. (*a*) In *baking*, dough before it is kneaded and formed, when full of globules of carbonic acid generated by the yeast or leaven. (*b*) A metal when obtained in a finely divided condition, the particles having little coherence, and the mass more or less of a spongy texture. Thus, a "metallic sponge" of iron is obtained by the reduction of brown hematite ore by cementation with charcoal in the so-called "Chenot process" for the manufacture of steel. Spongy iron is also prepared on a large scale by the reduction of various ores, and in this form is used for purifying water. Platinum-sponge may be prepared by gently heating the double chlorid of platinum and ammonium. Platinum-black is a black powder not differing much in its properties from platinum-sponge, except that it is less dense; it may be made to take on the spongy character by repeated ignition in a mixture of air and a combustible gas: both are used as oxidizing agents.

4. A tool for cleaning a cannon after its discharge. The sponge used for smooth-bore guns consists of a cylinder of wood covered with sheepskin or some similar woolly fabric, and fitting the bore of the gun rather closely; this is secured to a long handle, or, for field-guns, to the reverse end of the rammer. For modern rifled guns and breech-loaders, sponges of different forms and materials have been introduced. A common form is a cylinder to which bristles are fixed, forming a cylindrical brush, the rounded end being also covered with the bristles. See cut under *gun-carriage*.

5. Figuratively, one who or that which absorbs without discrimination, and as readily gives up, when subjected to pressure, that which has been absorbed.—6. One who persistently lives upon others; a sycophantic or cringing dependent; a hanger-on for the sake of maintenance; a parasite.

Better a penurious Kingdom then where excessive wealth flowes into the gracelesse and injurious hands of common *sponges* to the impoverishing of good and loyall men.
Milton, Reformation in Eng., ii.

7. In the *manège*, the extremity or point of a horseshoe answering to the heel.—8. The coral, or mass of eggs, under the abdomen of a crab. [Chesapeake Bay.]—**Bahama sponge**, one of three species or varieties of bath-sponges procured from the Bahamas.—**Burnt sponge**, sponge that has been burnt, used in the treatment of goiter and scrofulous swellings.—**Calcareous sponge**, a chalk-sponge.—**Crumb-of-bread sponge**. See *Halichondria*.—**Dog-head sponge**, a kind of bath-sponge, *Spongia agaricina punctata*.—**Fibrous sponge**, any horny sponge.—**Glove-sponge**, a finger-sponge; a reef-sponge.—**Hardhead sponge**, a kind of bath-sponge, the hardhead, *Spongia dura*.—**Holy sponge**, in the *Gr. Ch.*, a piece of compressed sponge which the deacon uses in the office of prothesis to gather together the portions in the disk under the holy bread, and with which he wipes the disk after communion.—**Honeycomb sponge**, the grass-sponge, *Spongia equina cerebriformis*.—**Horny sponge**, a fibrous or fibrosilicious sponge; a sponge of the group *Ceratosa*, as distinguished from a chalk-sponge or glass-sponge.—**Pyrotechnical sponge**. Same as *amadou*.—**Red sponge**, *Microciona prolifera*, the red beard of the oyster of the northern United States.—**Reef-sponge**, a kind of bath-sponge, *Spongia officinalis*, var. *tubulifera*, growing on the Florida reefs and in the West Indies.—**Sheepswool sponge**. See *sheepswool*.—**Sponge tent**. See *tent*.—**Toilet-sponge**, a bath-sponge of fine quality; a Turkish sponge.—**To set a sponge**, in *baking*, to leaven a small mass of dough, to be used in leavening a larger quantity.—**To throw up the sponge**, in *pugilism*, to toss up the sponge used to freshen a fighter, in acknowledgment of his defeat; hence, in general, to acknowledge that one is conquered or beaten; submit; give up the contest or struggle. [Slang.]—**Turkey cup-sponge**, *Spongia adriatica*.—**Vegetable sponge**. See *sponge-gourd*.—**Velvet sponge**, a fine soft sponge of the West Indies and Florida, *Spongia equina*, var. *meandriformis*.—**Vitreous sponge**, a glass-sponge.—**Waxed sponge**. Same as *sponge tent*.—**Yellow sponge, zimocca sponge**. See *bath-sponge*. (See also *boring-sponge, cup-sponge, finger-sponge, flint-sponge, glass-sponge, grass-sponge, horse-sponge, wool-sponge*.)

sponge (spunj), *v.*; pret. and pp. *sponged*, ppr. *sponging*. [Formerly also *spunge;* = D. *sponsen* = F. *éponger* = Sp. *esponjar*, sponge, < LL. *spongiare*, wipe off with a sponge; cf. Gr. σπογγίζειν, sponge; from the noun.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To cleanse or wipe with a sponge: as, to *sponge* the body; to *sponge* a slate or a cannon.

Brush thou, and *spunge* thy cloaths to,
That thou that day shalt weare.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 73.

2. To wipe out with a sponge, as letters or writing; efface; remove with a sponge; destroy all traces of: with *out, off*, etc.

Every little difference should not seem an intolerable blemish necessarily to be *spunged out*.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v. 19.

Specifically—3. To dampen, as in cloth-manufacturing.—4. To absorb; use a sponge, or act like a sponge, in absorbing: generally with *up:* as, to *sponge up* water that has been spilled.

They *spunged up* my money while it lasted, borrowed my coals and never paid for them, and cheated me when I played at cribbage.
Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, xxvii.

5. To gain by sycophantic or mean arts.

Here wont the dean, when he 's to seek,
To *sponge* a breakfast once a week,
Swift, Richmond Lodge and Marble Hill.

"What else have you been *spunging?*" said Maria. . . . "*Spunging*, my dear! It is nothing but four of those beautiful pheasants' eggs, which Mrs. Whitaker would quite force upon me." *Jane Austen*, Mansfield Park, x.

6. To drain; harass by extortion; squeeze; plunder.

How came such multitudes of our own nation . . . to be *spunged* of their plate and money?
South, Sermons, I. xii.

7. In *baking*, to set a sponge for: as, to *sponge* bread.

II. *intrans.* 1. To gather sponges where they grow; dive or dredge for sponges.

There were a few small open boats engaged in *sponging* from Apalachicola, which were not entered upon the custom-house books. *Fisheries of U. S.*, V. ii. 824.

2. To live meanly at the expense of others; obtain money or other aid in a mean way: with *on*.

She was perpetually plaguing and *spunging on* me.
Swift, To Dr. Sheridan, April 24, 1736.

sponge-animalcule (spunj'an-i-mal#kūl), *n.* A sponge-cell. See cut under *monadiform*.

sponge-bar (spunj'bär), *n.* A sand-bar or rock bottom on which sponges grow. [Florida.]

sponge-cake (spunj'kāk'), *n.* A very light sweet cake made of flour, eggs, and sugar, flavored with lemon: so called from its light, spongy substance.

sponge-crab (spunj'krab), *n.* A crab with which a sponge is habitually cancrisocial, as a member of the genus *Dromia*. See cut under *Dromia*.

sponge-cucumber (spunj'kū#kum-bėr), *n.* Same as *sponge-gourd*.

sponge-diver (spunj'dī#vėr), *n.* One who dives for sponges; a sponge-fisher.

sponge-farming (spunj'fär#ming), *n.* The industry of breeding and rearing sponges. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 428.

sponge-fisher (spunj'fish#ėr), *n.* One who fishes for sponges, or is engaged in the sponge-fishery.

sponge-fishery (spunj'fish#ėr-i), *n.* The process or occupation of fishing for sponges.

sponge-glass (spunj'glàs), *n.* 1. A bucket with a glass bottom, used in searching for sponges. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XXXIX. 179.—2. The flint-sponge, *Hyalonema mirabilis*, found on the coast of Japan.

sponge-gourd (spunj'gōrd), *n.* The washing- or towel-gourd, *Luffa cylindrica* (*L. Ægyptiaca*), also *L. acutangula*. The netted fiber from the interior of the fruit is used for washing and other purposes, hence called *vegetable sponge* or *dish-rag*. See *Luffa* and *strainer-vine*.

sponge-hook (spunj'hůk), *n.* See *hook*.

spongelet (spunj'let), *n.* [< *sponge* + *-let*.] 1. A little sponge. *Eneyc. Diet.*—2. In *bot.*, same as *spongiole*.

sponge-moth (spunj'môth), *n.* The gipsy-moth. [Eng. and (recently) U. S.]

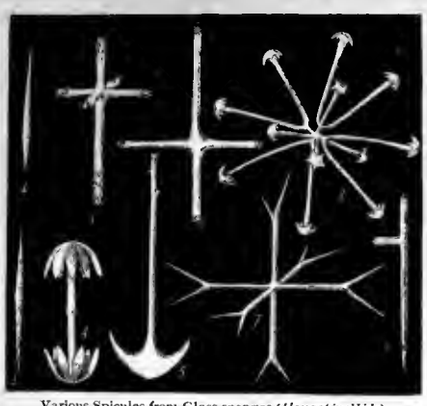
spongeous (spun'jus), *a.* [< *sponge* + *-ous*. Cf. *spongious*.] Same as *spongy*.

sponger (spun'jėr), *n.* [Formerly also *spunger;* < *sponge* + *-er*[1].] 1. One who uses a sponge.—2. A person or vessel engaged in fishing for sponges. *Fisheries of U. S.*, V. ii. 823.—3. In *cloth-manuf.*, a machine in which cloth is dampened previous to ironing. It has a perforated adjustable cylinder, which is filled with steam, and about which the cloth is rolled.—4. A parasitical dependent; a hanger-on for maintenance; a sponge.

Trencher-flies and *spungers*. *Sir R. L'Estrange*.

sponge-spicule (spunj'spik#ūl), *n.* One of the calcareous or silicious spicules peculiar to sponges. They generally appear in more or less modified geometrical figures, with definite axes represented by a non-skeletal rod or axial canal, around which the lime or silica is deposited in concentric layers. There may be one such axis or several. Sponge-spicules are either calcareous or silicious; according to their position and relations, they are either supporting-spicules or skeleton-spicules (megascleres), or flesh-spicules or tension-spicules (micro-

scleres). Schulze has classified them, according to position, more elaborately into *spicula autodermalia, autogastralia, basalia*, etc. They are also grouped primarily according to their axes, next according to their rays, and finally according to their many individual figures. Thus, both calcareous and silicious spicules are *monaxon, diaxon, triaxon*, or *tetraxon*. Some silicious spicules are anaxon or polyact, giving stellate figures, either regular, as the *oxyaster, euaster*, and *sterraster*, or irregular, as the *spiraster, spirula*, and *corona*. These anaxon spicules are always flesh-spicules or microscleres. The monaxon spicules are either megascleres or microscleres; of the former are the *strongylus* or *strongylon, oxystrongylus, oxyus* or *oxyon, tylotus*, and *tylostylus;* of the latter are the *toxius* or *toxon, toxodragma, sigma, sigmadragma, isochela, anisochela, diancistra, trichodragma*, etc. Of triaxon silicious forms are the *oxyhexact, oxypentact, oxytetract, oxydiact;* the *hexaster, oxyhexaster, discohexaster, graphiohexaster, floricome*, and *plumicome;* the *pinula, scopula, amphidisk, uncinate*, and *clavula*. The tetraxon spicules are divided into *monactinal, diactinal, triactinal*, and *tetractinal*. The above names and classes (excepting those from Schulze) are substantially according to Lendenfeld. Sollas, the monographer of the sponges in the ninth edition of the "Encyclopædia Britannica," uses a similar set of terms and many others. Among the terms employed by these investigators may be noted *acerella, amphiaster, amphiastrella, amphitetrad, amphitrixene, anatrixene, anthaster, arculus, aster, colthrops, candelabrum, chela, chiaster, cladome, cladus, cymba, desma, diancistron, dichotrixene, echinella, ectaster, endaster, hexaster, meniscoid, microrhabd, microstrongylon, microxeon, orthotrixene, pentact, polyact, polyaxon, protrixene, pterocymba, pycnaster, rhabd* or *rhabdus, sanidaster, sigmaspire, sigmella, spheraster, spherula, spinispirula, spirastrella, stellate (n.), stylus, tetract, triact, trixene, trichite, trichotrixene, triona, tylon*, etc. Sponge-spicules are occasionally absent, as in gelatinous sponges. They are small or few in horny sponges, such as are used for the bath. In the glass-sponges they make magnificent structures, like spun glass, of elegant figures, and constitute most of the bulk of the sponge. See also cuts under *Haliphysema, Euplectella, Hyalonemidæ*, and *sponge*.



Various Spicules from Glass-sponges (*Hexactinellida*).
1, oxydiact; 2, echinate oxydiact; 3, echinate hexact; 4, amphidisk; 5, ancora; 6, tetract; 7, oxyhexact; 8, discohexaster; 9, triact.

sponge-tongs (spunj'tôngz), *n. sing.* and *pl.* Tongs used for taking sponges.

sponge-tree (spunj'trē), *n.* An evergreen shrub or small tree, *Acacia Farnesiana*, widely diffused through the tropics, and found in the United States along the Gulf of Mexico. It has slender zigzag branches, bipinnate leaves, stipular spines, and bright-yellow heads of very fragrant flowers, much used by perfumers. It is often planted for ornament.

spongewood (spunj'wụd), *n.* **1.** The hat-plant, *Æschynomene aspera*, or its pith. See *hat-plant* and *Æschynomene*.—**2.** A plant with spongy bark, *Gastonia cutispongia*, of the *Araliaceæ*, the only species of its genus. It is an erect shrub with pinnate leaves and a panicle a foot long consisting of crowded branches with the flowers umbeled at the ends.

Spongiæ (spon'ji-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of L. *spongia*, a sponge: see *sponge*.] Sponges; the mesodermalian class of *Cœlentera*, having a branching canal-system (the organs of which are developed from cells of the mesoglœa, or primary mesoderm), simple epithelia, endodermal collar-cells, and no cnidoblasts or movable appendages. The class is divided by Lendenfeld into two subclasses: the *Calcarea*, with one order, *Calcispongia;* and the *Silicea*, with three orders, *Hexactinellida, Chondrospongiæ*, and *Cornacuspongiæ*, with many suborders, tribes, etc., and about fifty living families, besides several fossil ones. The class dates back to the Silurian. See *sponge*.

spongian (spon'ji-an), *n.* [< *Spongiæ* + *-an*.] A member of the *Spongiæ;* any sponge.

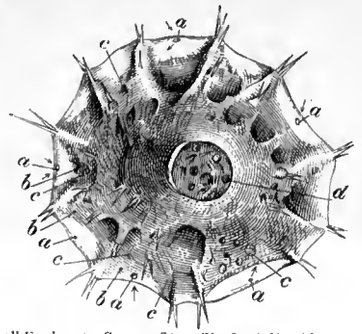
spongicell (spon'ji-sel), *n.* [< L. *spongia*, a sponge, + *cella*, a cell.] A sponge-cell.

spongicolous (spon-jik'ọ̈-lus), *a.* [< L. *spongia*, a sponge, + *colere*, inhabit.] Inhabiting sponges.

Spongidæ, Spongiidæ (spon'ji-dē, spon-jī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Spongiæ* + *-idæ*.] **1.** Sponges; the *Spongiæ*.—**2.** A family of horny or fibrous sponges, typified by the genus *Spongia*, to which various limits have been assigned. In the most restricted sense the family is represented by such forms as the bath-sponges, and now called *Euspongidæ*.

spongiform (spon'ji-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *spongia*, a sponge, + *forma*, form.] **1.** Having the form or structure of a sponge; poriferous, as a member of the *Spongiæ;* of or pertaining to the *Spongiæ*. Hence—**2.** Sponge-like; spongy; soft, elastic, and porous, like an ordinary bath-sponge: noting various objects or substances not sponges. —**Spongiform quartz**, floatstone.

Spongilla (spon-jil'ạ), *n.* [NL. (Lamarck, 1816), dim. of *Spongiæ*, the sponges: see *sponge*.] The only genus of fresh-water sponges, belonging to the group *Fibrospongiæ*. The type-species is *S. fluvialis*, which grows on the banks of rivers and ponds, on submerged timber and other supports, forming thick greenish incrustations. It represents a highly specialized and somewhat aberrant family, *Spongillidæ*. See also cuts under *ciliate* and *Porifera*.



A Small Fresh-water Sponge, *Spongilla fluviatis*, with one exhalent aperture, seen from above.
a and *b*, ostioles, or inhalent apertures; *c*, ciliated chambers; *d*, osculum, or exhalent aperture. (Arrows indicate the direction of the current of water.)

Spongillidæ (spon-jil'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Spongilla* + *-idæ*.] The only family of sponges which are not marine, characterized by their gemmules, and typified by the genus *Spongilla*.

spongilline (spon'ji-lin), *a.* [< *Spongilla* + *-ine*[1].] Pertaining to the *Spongillidæ*, or having their characters.

spongin (spun'jin), *n.* [< *sponge* + *-in*[2].] The proper horny or fibrous substance of sponges; ceratose or ceratode. Also *spongiolin*.

sponginblast (spun'jin-blast), *n.* [< *spongin* + Gr. *βλαστός*, a germ.] One of the cells of sponges from which spongin is produced: the formative blastema in which spongin arises. *W. J. Sollas*, Encyc. Brit., XXII. 420. Also *spongoblast*.

sponginblastic (spun-jin-blas'tik), *a.* [< *sponginblast* + *-ic*.] Producing spongin, as a sponginblast; formative or germinating, as spongin.

sponginess (spun'ji-nes), *n.* The state or character of being soft and porous, or spongy; porosity: said of various objects and substances not sponges.

sponging-house (spun'jing-hous), *n.* [Formerly also *spunging-house;* < *sponging*, verbal n. of *sponge*, *v.*, 6, + *house*[1].] A victualing-house or tavern where persons arrested for debt were kept by a bailiff for twenty-four hours before being lodged in prison, in order that their friends might have an opportunity of settling the debt. Sponging-houses were usually the private dwellings of bailiffs, and were so named from the extortionate charges made upon prisoners for their accommodation therein.

> A bailiff by mistake seized you for a debtor, and kept you the whole evening in a *sponging-house*.
> *Swift*, Advice to Servants (General Directions).

Spongiocarpeæ (spon″ji-ọ̄-kär'pē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *σπογγιά*, a sponge, + *καρπός*, a fruit, + *-eæ*.] An order of florideous algæ, founded upon a single species, *Polyides rotundus*. The fronds are blackish-red, cylindrical, cartilaginous, from 3 to 6 inches long, and attached by a disk, with an undivided stipe, which becomes repeatedly dichotomous above. The cystocarps are in external flesh-colored wart-like protuberances, which are borne on the upper parts of the frond. It grows on stones in deep water.

spongiole (spon'ji-ōl), *n.* [= F. *spongiole*, < L. *spongiola*, dim. of *spongia*, a sponge: see *sponge*.] In *bot.*, a former name of the spongy tissue of a root-tip, from its supposed property of sucking up moisture like a sponge. Also called *spongelet*.

sp, Spongiole (magnified).

spongiolin (spon'ji-ọ̄-lin), *n.* [< *spongiole* + *-in*[2].] Same as *spongin*. *W. J. Sollas*, Encyc. Brit., XXII. 416.

spongiolite (spon'ji-ọ̄-līt), *n.* [< Gr. *σπογγίον*, dim. of *σπόγγος*, sponge (see *sponge*), + *λίθος*, stone.] A fossil sponge-spicule; one of the minute silicious elements of a sponge in a fossil state.

spongiolitic (spon″ji-ọ̄-lit'ik), *a.* [< *spongiolite* + *-ic*.] Of the nature of a spongiolite; containing spongiolites, or characterized by their presence: as, *spongiolitic* flint.

spongiopiline (spon″ji-ọ̄-pī'lin), *n.* [< Gr. *σπογγίον*, dim. of *σπόγγος*, sponge, + *πῖλος*, felt, + *-ine*[2].] A substitute for cataplasms. It is a thick cloth into which sponge is incorporated in the weaving, in a manner analogous to that of pile-weaving, to form a uniform pile, and coated on the opposite side with rubber.

spongioplasm (spon'ji-ọ̄-plazm), *n.* [< Gr. *σπογγίον*, dim. of *σπόγγος*, sponge, + *πλάσμα*, anything formed or molded: see *plasm*.] The substance, resembling neuroglia, which supports the so-called "primitive tubules" or subdivisions of nerve-fiber containing hyaloplasm. *Nansen*, 1886.

> The primitive tubes are the meshes in a supporting substance designated as "*spongioplasm*," a substance described as similar to the neuroglia which forms the sheath of the nerve tube or fibre. *Amer. Jour. Psychol.*, I. 487.

spongioplasmic (spon″ji-ọ̄-plaz'mik), *a.* [< *spongioplasm* + *-ic*.] Of the nature of, or pertaining to, spongioplasm. *Amer. Jour. Psychol.*, I. 487.

spongiose (spon'ji-ōs), *a.* [< L. *spongiosus:* see *spongious*.] Same as *spongy*.

spongious (spon'ji-us), *a.* [< F. *spongieux* = Sp. Pg. *esponjoso* = It. *spugnoso*, < L. *spongiosus, spongeosus*, porous, < *spongia*, a sponge: see *sponge*.] Spongy.

spongiozoön (spon″ji-ọ̄-zō'on), *n.*; pl. *spongiozoa* (-ạ). [NL., < Gr. *σπογγίον*, a sponge, + *ζῷον*, an animal.] A sponge. Also *spongozoön*.

spongite (spon'jīt), *n.* [< L. *spongia*, sponge, + *-ite*[2].] A fossil sponge.

spongitic (spon-jit'ik), *a.* [< *spongite* + *-ic*.] Of the nature of a fossil sponge; containing or characterized by the fossil remains of sponges.

spongoblast (spong'gọ̄-blast), *n.* [< Gr. *σπόγγος*, sponge, + *βλαστός*, germ.] Same as *sponginblast*.

Spongodieæ (spong-gọ̄-dī'ẹ̄-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *σπογγώδης, σπογγοειδής*, sponge-like, spongy (see *spongoid*), + *-eæ*.] An order of siphonocladaceous algæ, typified by the genus *Codium*. They form spongy spherical or cylindrical floating masses, consisting of branched tubes.

spongoid (spong'goid), *a.* [< Gr. *σπογγοειδής, σπογγώδης* (also *σφογγοειδής, σφογγώδης*), sponge-like, < *σπόγγος*, sponge, + *εἶδος*, form.] Spongiform, in any sense; spongy.

spongological (spong-gọ̄-loj'i-kạl), *a.* [< *spongology* + *-ic-al*.] Of or pertaining to spongology, or the science of sponges.

spongologist (spong-gol'ọ̄-jist), *n.* [< *spongology* + *-ist*.] One who is versed in the science of sponges.

spongology (spong-gol'ọ̄-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *σπόγγος*, a sponge, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] The science of sponges; the study of the *Spongiæ*, and the body of knowledge thence obtained.

spongomeral (spong'gọ̄-mēr-ạl), *a.* [< *spongomere* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to a spongomere; choanosomal, as that part of a sponge which is characterized by flagellated chambers.

spongomere (spong'gọ̄-mēr), *n.* [< Gr. *σπόγγος*, a sponge, + *μέρος*, a part.] The upper, choanosomal part of a sponge, characterized by the presence of flagellated chambers: distinguished from *hypomere*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 415.

spongozoön (spong-gọ̄-zō'on), *n.* [< Gr. *σπόγγος*, sponge, + *ζῷον*, animal.] Same as *spongiozoön*. *Hyatt*.

spongy (spun'ji), *a.* [Formerly also *spungy;* < *sponge* + *-y*[1].] **1.** Of the nature or character of a sponge; spongiform or spongoid.—**2.** Resembling a sponge in certain particulars; soft or elastic and porous; of open, loose, compressible texture, like a bath-sponge; punky, pithy, or soft-grained, as wood; boggy or soggy, as soil; absorbent; imbibitive. See cuts under *cellular* and *cystolith*.

> That sad breath his *spongy* lungs bestow'd.
> *Shak.*, Lover's Complaint, l. 326.
>
> Here pits of crag, with *spongy*, plashy base,
> To some enrich th' uncultivated space.
> *Crabbe*, Works, II. 9.

3†. As it were soaked with drink; drunken. [Rare.]

> What not put upon
> His *spongy* officers, who shall bear the guilt
> Of our great quell? *Shak.*, Macbeth, i. 7. 71.

4†. Moist; wet; rainy.

> Thy banks with pioned and twilled brims,
> Which *spongy* April at thy hest betrims,
> To make cold nymphs chaste crowns.
> *Shak.*, Tempest, iv. 1. 65.

Spongy bones, cancellated bones; specifically, the sphenoturbinals.—**Spongy cartilage.** Same as *elastic cartilage*.

lage (which see, under *elastic*).—**Spongy platinum,** platinum-sponge. See *sponge*, *n.*, 3.

spongy-pubescent (spun′ji-pū-bes′ent), *a.* In *entom.*, having a very compact pubescence, resembling the surface of a sponge.

spongy-villous (spun′ji-vil′us), *a.* In *bot.*, so thickly covered with fine soft hairs as to be spongy or to resemble a sponge.

sponkt, *n.* An obsolete form of *spunk*.

sponnent, sponnet, *v.* Obsolete forms of the preterit plural and past participle of *spin*.

sponsal (spon′sal), *a.* [< L. *sponsalis*, pertaining to betrothal or espousal, < *sponsus*, a betrothal: see *spouse*.] Relating to marriage or to a spouse. *Bailey*, 1731.

sponsible (spon′si-bl), *a.* [An aphetic form of *responsible*.] **1.** Capable of discharging an obligation; responsible. *Scott*, Rob Roy, xxvi.—**2.** Respectable; creditable; becoming one's station.

sponsing (spon′sing), *n.* Same as *sponson*.

sponsion (spon′shon), *n.* [< L. *sponsio(n-)*, a solemn promise or engagement, security, < *spondere*, pp. *sponsus*, engage oneself, promise solemnly: see *sponsor*.] **1.** The act of becoming surety for another.—**2.** In *international law*, an act or engagement made on behalf of a state by an agent not specially authorized. Such conventions must be confirmed by express or tacit ratification.

sponsional (spon′shon-al), *a.* [< *sponsion* + *-al*.] Responsible; implying a pledge. [Rare.]

He is righteous even in that representative and *sponsional* person he put on. *Abp. Leighton*, Sermons, v.

sponson (spon′son), *n.* [Also *sponsing*; origin obscure.] *Naut.*, the curve of the timbers and planking toward the outer part of the wing,

a, *a*, Sponson.

before and abaft each of the paddle-boxes of a steamer; also, the framework itself.—**Sponson-beams,** the projecting beams which contribute to form sponsons.

sponsor (spon′sor), *n.* [< L. *sponsor*, a surety, LL. a sponsor in baptism, < *spondere*, pp. *sponsus*, promise; cf. Gr. *σπονδαί* (pl. of *σπονδή*), a truce, < *σπένδειν*, pour a libation, as when making a solemn treaty: see *spondee*. From L. *spondere* are also ult. *despond*, *respond*, *correspond*, *spouse*, *espousal*, etc.] **1.** A surety; one who binds himself to answer for another, and is responsible for his default; specifically, one who is surety for an infant at baptism, professing the Christian faith in its name, and guaranteeing its religious education; a godfather or godmother. The custom of having sponsors in baptism is as old as the second century. See *godfather*.—**2.** [*cap.*] [NL.] In *entom.*, a genus of coleopterous insects.

sponsorial (spon-sō′ri-al), *a.* [< *sponsor* + *-i-al*.] Of or pertaining to a sponsor.

sponsorship (spon′sor-ship), *n.* [< *sponsor* + *-ship*.] The state of being a sponsor.

spontaneity (spon-tā-nē′i-ti), *n.* [< F. *spontanéité* = Sp. *espontaneidad* = Pg. *espontaneidade* = It. *spontaneità*, < ML. **spontaneita(t-)s*, < LL. *spontaneus*, spontaneous: see *spontaneous*.] **1.** Spontaneous character or quality; that character of any action of any subject by virtue of which it takes place without being caused by anything distinguishable from the subject itself. *Spontaneity* does not imply the absence of a purpose or external end, but the absence of an external incitement or external efficient cause.

2. In *biol.*, the fact of apparently automatic change in structure, or activity in function, of animals and plants, whereby new characters may be acquired, or certain actions performed, under no influence of external conditions or stimulus; animal or vegetable automatism. (*a*) The inherent tendency of an individual organism to vary in structure without reference to its conditions of environment, as when a plant or animal sports; spontaneous variability. Some of the most valuable strains of domestic animals and cultivated plants have arisen thus spontaneously. (*b*) The tendency to purposeless activity of the muscular system of animals, whereby they execute movements independent of external stimulus. Such actions, though voluntary, lack recognizable motive, and appear to depend upon the tension of a vigorous nervous system refreshed by repose. Such spontaneity is notable in the great activity of children and the gambols of young animals.—**Spontaneity of certain cognitive faculties,** in the philosophy of Kant, the self-activity of those faculties which are not determined to act by anything in the sense-impressions on which they act. But the conception is not made very clear by Kant.

spontaneous (spon-tā′nē-us), *a.* [= F. *spontané* = Sp. Pg. *espontaneo* = It. *spontaneo*, < LL. *spontaneus*, willing, < L. **spon(t-)s*, will, only in gen. *spontis* and abl. *sponte*, of one's own will, of one's own accord.] **1.** Proceeding from a conscious or unconscious internal impulse; occurring or done without the intervention of external causes; in a restricted sense, springing from one's own desire or volition, apart from any external suggestion or incitement. Of late the employment of *spontaneous* in the sense of 'irreflective' or 'not controlled by a definite purpose' is creeping in from the French; but this is an objectionable use of the term.

The *spontaneous* grace with which these homely duties seemed to bloom out of her character. *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, v.

Now my speculation is that advantageous permanent changes are always produced by the *spontaneous* action of the organism, and not by the direct action of the environment. *W. K. Clifford*, Lectures, I. 101.

A man whose nature leads him to a *spontaneous* fulfilment of the Divine will cannot be conceived better. *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 277.

2. Growing naturally, without previous human care.

Spontaneous flowers take the place of the finished parterre. *Goldsmith*, Citizen of the World, xxxi.

3. Growing as native; indigenous. [Rare.]

Whence they had their Indian corn I can give no account; for I don't believe that it was *spontaneous* in those parts. *Beverley*, Hist. Virginia, iv. ¶ 20.

4. In *biol.*, instinctive or automatic, as some actions of animals which depend upon no external stimulus and are performed without apparent motive or purpose; uninfluenced by external conditions, as a change in structural character. Compare *spontaneity*, 2. Spontaneous actions may be either voluntary, in a usual sense, as the gambols of puppies or kittens, or involuntary and quite uncontrollable by the will. Of the latter class, some are abnormal, as spontaneous (in distinction from *induced*) somnambulism, and these are also called *idiopathic*.—**Center of spontaneous rotation.** See *rotation*.—**Spontaneous axis,** an axis of rotation of a body under instantaneous forces, in case there is no translation in the first instant.—**Spontaneous cause,** a cause that is moved to causing by the end or the object.—**Spontaneous combustion.** See *combustion*.—**Spontaneous dislocation.** See *dislocation*, 2 (*a*).—**Spontaneous energy,** free energy, unrepressed and unforced.—**Spontaneous evolution,** in *obstet.*, the spontaneous expulsion of the fetus in a case of shoulder presentation, the body being delivered before the head.—**Spontaneous generation.** See *generation* and *abiogenesis*.—**Spontaneous suggestion,** suggestion by the action of the laws of association, without the intervention of the will.=**Syn. 1.** *Willing*, etc. (see *voluntary*), instinctive, unbidden.

spontaneously (spon-tā′nē-us-li), *adv.* In a spontaneous manner; with spontaneity.

spontaneousness (spon-tā′nē-us-nes), *n.* The character of being spontaneous; spontaneity.

spontoon (spon-tön′), *n.* [Formerly also *esponton*; = G. *sponton*, < F. *sponton*, *esponton*, F. dial. *éponton* = Sp. *esponton* = Pg. *espontão*, < It. *spontone*, *puntone*, a sharp point, a bill, javelin, pike, spontoon; cf. *spuntare*, shoot forth, break off the point, blunt; *puntone*, a point, < *punto*, a prick, a point: see *point*1.] A kind of halberd or partizan formerly serving as the distinguishing arm for certain officers of the British infantry. Compare *half-pike*. Also called *demi-pike*.

spook (spök), *n.* [Also *spuke*; < D. *spook*, MD. *spoocke* = MLG. *spōk*, *spūk*, LG. *spook* = G. *spuck* (obs. except in dial. use), also *spuk* (after LG.) = Sw. *spöke* (cf. D. *spooksel*, MD. *spoocksel*, Dan. *spögelse*), a spook, ghost. There is nothing to show any connection with Ir. *puca*, elf, sprite, = W. *pwca*, *pwci*: see *puck*, *pug*1.] A ghost; a hobgoblin. [Now colloq.]

Woden, who, first losing his identity in the Wild Huntsman, sinks by degrees into the mere *spook* of a Suabian baron, sinfully fond of field-sports. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 118.

spook (spök), *v. i.* [= D. *spoken* = MLG. *spoken* = G. *spuken*, *spucken* = Sw. *spöka* = Dan. *spöge*; from the noun.] To play the spook. [Rare.]

Yet still the New World *spooked* it in his veins,
A ghost he could not lay with all his pains.
Lowell, Fitz Adam's Story.

spookish (spö′kish), *a.* [< *spook* + *-ish*1.] **1.** Like a spook or ghost; ghostly.—**2.** Given over to spooks; congenial to ghosts; haunted: as, a *spookish* house.—**3.** Affected by a sense or fear of ghosts; suggestive of the presence or agency of spooks: as, a *spookish* circumstance; a *spookish* sensation. [Colloq. in all uses.]

spooky (spö′ki), *a.* [< *spook* + *-y*1.] Same as *spookish*, in any sense. [Colloq.]

spool (spöl), *n.* [< ME. *spole* (not in AS.), < MD. *spoele*, D. *spoel*, a spool, quill, = MLG. *spōle*, LG. *spole* = OHG. *spuolo*, *spuolā*, MHG. *spuole*, G. *spule*, a spool, bobbin, = Icel. *spōla* = Sw. Dan. *spole*, a spool (cf. It. *spola*, *spuola*, bobbin, OF. *epolet*, spindle, < Teut.); perhaps akin to Icel. *spölr*, a rail, a bar: see *spale*.] **1.** A small cylinder of wood or other material (with a projecting disk at each end), upon which thread or yarn is wound; a reel.—**2.** The revolving metal shaft of an anglers' reel, upon which the fishing-line is wound. See cut under *reel*.

spool (spöl), *v. t.* [< *spool*, *n.*] To wind on a spool.

spool-cotton (spöl′kot″n), *n.* Cotton thread wound on spools.

spooler (spö′lėr), *n.* [< *spool* + *-er*1.] One who winds, or a machine used in winding, thread or yarn on spools. *Ure*, Dict., IV. 122.

spool-holder (spöl′hōl″dėr), *n.* **1.** A stand for one or more spools of sewing-thread, on which the spools are mounted on pins, so as to turn freely as the thread is unwound. Also *spool-stand*.—**2.** In *warping*, a creel on which spools are placed on skewers.

spooling-machine (spö′ling-ma-shēn″), *n.* A machine for winding thread on spools.

spooling-wheel (spö′ling-hwēl), *n.* Same as *spole*, 2. *Halliwell*.

spool-stand (spöl′stand), *n.* Same as *spool-holder*, 1.

spoomt (spöm), *v.* [Supposed to be a var. of *spume*, q. v. Cf. *spoon*2.] **I.** *intrans.* *Naut.*, to sail steadily and rapidly, as before the wind.

We'll spare her our main-top sail;
She shall not look us long, we are no starters.
Down with the fore-sail too! we'll *spoom* before her.
Fletcher, Double Marriage, ii. 1.

II. *trans.* To cause to scud, as before the wind.

Spoom her before the wind, you'll lose all else!
Fletcher (and another), Two Noble Kinsmen, iii. 4.

spooming (spö′ming), *p. a.* Rushing before the wind: in the quotation perhaps used erroneously in the sense of 'foaming,' 'surging,' 'roaring.'

O Moon! far *spooming* Ocean bows to thee.
Keats, Endymion, iii.

spoon1 (spön), *n.* [< ME. *spoon*, *spone*, *spon*, *span*, < AS. *spōn*, a splinter of wood, chip, = OFries. *spōn*, *span* = D. *spaen*, *spaan* = MLG. *spōn*, LG. *spoon* = MHG. *spān*, G. *span*, a thin piece of wood, shaving, chip, = Icel. *spānn*, *spōnn* = Sw. *spån* = Dan. *spaan*, a chip; root uncertain. Cf. *span-new*, *spick-and-span-new*.] **1**†. A thin piece of wood; a splinter; a chip.

A fyre of *sponys*, and iowe of gromis
Full soun woll be att a nende [an end].
Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), p. 41.

2. A utensil consisting of a bowl or concave part and a handle, used for conveying liquids or liquid food to the mouth. Spoons were originally of wood, later of horn or metal. They are now made usually of silver, gold, iron, or mixed metal, of wood, horn, shell, or other materials, in various sizes and shapes, and for a great variety of purposes. Compare *dessert-spoon*, *egg-spoon*, *table-spoon*, etc.

He must have a long *spoon* that must eat with the devil.
Shak., C. of E., iv. 3. 62.

3. Something wholly or in part like a spoon (def. 2) or the bowl of a spoon in shape. Specifically—(*a*) The blade of an oar when broad and slightly curved, or an oar with such a curved blade. (*b*) A bright spoon-shaped piece of metal or other substance, swiveled above hooks, used as a lure or decoy in fishing. It revolves as it is drawn through the water. (*c*) A piece cut from the horn of an ox or bison, in the shape of an elongated bowl of a spoon, six to eight inches in length. It is used in gold-washing, and for testing the value of any kind of detrital material or pulverized ore. (*d*) A club the striking-surface of which is somewhat hollowed, used in the game of golf. (*e*) The spoonbill or paddle-fish. (*f*) In *ornith.*, the spatulate dilatation at the end of the bill of a spoon-billed bird. (*g*) In *cotton-manuf.*, a weighted gravitating arm in the stop-motion of a drawing-frame. One of these is held in position by the tension of each sliver, and in case the sliver breaks or the can becomes empty, and the tension is thus relieved, it falls, and, actuating a belt-shifter, causes the driving-belt to slip from the fast pulley to the loose pulley, thus stopping the machine. (*h*) In *archery*, same as *petticoat*, 5.—**Apostle's spoon.** See *apostle-spoon*.—**Bag and spoon.** See *bag*1.—**Deflagrating-spoon,** a small spoon of metal, upon which a substance which is to be deflagrated is subjected to the action of heat.—**Eucharistic spoon.** Same as *labis*.—**Maidenhead spoon.** See *maidenhead*.—**To be born with a silver spoon in one's mouth.** See *born*1.—**Wooden spoon.** (*a*) At Cambridge University, the student whose name stands last in the Mathematical Tripos. (*b*) At Yale, formerly, the student who took the last appointment at the Junior Exhibition; later, the most popular student in a class.

spoon[1] (spön), *v.* [< *spoon*[1], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To take up or out with a spoon or ladle; remove with a spoon; empty or clean out with a spoon: often with *up:* as, to *spoon up* a liquid.

> Ours, . . .
> An age of scum, *spooned* off the richer past.
> *Mrs. Browning*, Aurora Leigh, v.

2. To lie close to, the face of one to the back of the other, as the bowl of one spoon within that of another. Compare *spoon-fashion*. [Colloq.]

> "Now *spoon* me." Sterling stretched himself out on the warm flag-stone, and the boy nestled up against him.
> *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 49.

II. *intrans.* **1.** In *croquet*, to use the mallet as a spoon; push or shove the ball along with the mallet instead of striking it smartly as is required by the strict rules of the game.

> Belabour thy neighbour, and *spoon* through thy hoops.
> *F. Locker*, Mr. Placid's Flirtation.

2. To fish with spoon-bait.—**3.** To lie spoon-fashion. Compare I., 2. [Colloq.]

> Two persons in each bunk, the sleepers *spooning* together, packed like sardines. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXIV. 781.

spoon[2] (spön), *v. i.* [A var. or corruption of *spoom*.] Same as *spoom*.

> Such a storme did arise, they were forced to let slip Cable and Anchor, and put to Sea, *spooning* before the wind. *Capt. John Smith*, True Travels, I. 52.

spoon[3] (spön), *n.* [Usually assumed to be a particular use of *spoon*[1]; but rather a back-formation from *spoony*, orig. in allusion to the use of a spoon in feeding an infant.] **1.** A foolish fellow; a simpleton; a spoony; a silly lover. [Colloq.]

> A man that's fond precociously of stirring
> Must be a *spoon*. *Hood*, Morning Meditations.

> What a good-natured *spoon* that Dodd is!
> *C. Reade*, Hard Cash, Prol.

2. A fit of silliness; especially, a fit of silly love. [Colloq.]—**To be spoons on,** to be sillily in love with. [Slang.]

> I ought to remember, for I *was spoons on* you myself for a week or two. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVIII. 749.

spoon[3] (spön), *v. i.* [< *spoon*[3], *n.*] To be a spoon or spoony; be sillily in love. [Colloq.]

spoonage† (spö'nāj), *n.* [< *spoon*[1] + *-age*.] Spoon-meat. *Warner*, Albion's England, ii. 10.

spoon-bait (spön'bāt), *n.* A trolling-spoon; a revolving metallic lure for the capture of certain kinds of fish, used in trolling; a spinner or propeller.

spoonbeak (spön'bēk), *n.* Same as *spoonbill*, 1 (*b*). [Prov. Eng.]

spoonbill (spön'bil), *n.* **1.** In *ornith.*: (*a*) A large grallatorial bird of either of the genera *Platalea* and *Aiaia:* so called from the broad, flat, spatulate dilatation of the end of the bill, likened to a spoon. See cuts under *Platalea* and *aiaia*. (*b*) The shoveler-duck, *Spatula clypeata*. See cut under *shoveler*[2]. (*c*) The scaup-duck, *Fuligula marila*. See cut under *scaup*. [East Lothian.] (*d*) The ruddy duck, *Erismatura rubida;* the broadbill: more fully called *spoon-billed butterball*. See cut under *Erismatura*. [Massachusetts and New York.]—**2.** In *ichth.*, the spoon-billed cat, or paddle-fish, *Polyodon spatula*. See cuts under *paddle-fish*.—**Roseate spoonbill.** See *aiaia*.

spoon-billed (spön'bild), *a.* **1.** In *ornith.*, having a spoon-like or spatulate bill, dilated at the end. See *spoonbill*.—**2.** In *ichth.*, duck-billed; shovel-nosed; having a long spatulate snout, as a sturgeon. See cuts under *paddle-fish* and *Psephurus*.—**Spoon-billed butterball.** Same as *spoonbill*, 1 (*d*).—**Spoon-billed cat.** Same as *paddle-fish*.—**Spoon-billed duck, teal,** or **widgeon,** the shoveler.—**Spoon-billed heron,** a spoonbill.—**Spoon-billed sandpiper,** *Eurynorhynchus pygmæus*, a sandpiper with the bill dilated into a spoon at the end. In other respects this curious little bird is almost identical in form with the stints, or least sandpipers, of the genus *Actodromas;* it is also of about the same size, and its plumage is similar. See cut under *Eurynorhynchus*.

spoon-bit (spön'bit), *n.* A shell-bit in which the piercing-end is drawn to a radial point: same as *dowel-bit*.

spoon-chisel (spön'chiz″el), *n.* See *chisel*[2]. *E. H. Knight*.

spoon-drift (spön'drift), *n.* [< *spoon*[2] + *drift*.] *Naut.*, a showery sprinkling of sea-water or fine spray swept from the tops of the waves by the violence of the wind in a tempest, and driven along before it, covering the surface of the sea; scud. Sometimes called *spindrift*.

spooney, *a.* and *n.* See *spoony*.

spoon-fashion (spön'fash″ on), *adv.* Like spoons close together; with the face of one to the back of the other and with the knees bent: as, to lie *spoon-fashion*. *The Century*, XXXV. 771. [Colloq.]

spoonflower (spön'flou″ėr), *n.* A plant, *Xanthosoma sagittifolium*, more specifically *arrow-leafed spoonflower*, considerably resembling a calla-lily. It is a native of the West Indies, occurring very sparingly in the southern United States. Its rootstock after boiling is mealy and edible, and for this it is said to be cultivated in Brazil. [Local, U. S.]

spoonful (spön'fůl), *n.* [< *spoon*[1] + *-ful*.] As much as a spoon contains.

spoon-gouge (spön'gouj), *n.* In *carp.*, a gouge with a crooked end, used for hollowing out deep furrows or cuttings in wood.

spoon-hook (spön'hůk), *n.* A fish-hook with a spoon attached; an anglers' spoon.

spoonily (spö'ni-li), *adv.* In a silly or spoony manner.

spooniness (spö'ni-nes), *n.* Spoony character or state; silliness; especially, silly fondness. *E. H. Yates*, Land at Last, I. 107.

spoon-meat (spön'mēt), *n.* Food that is or has to be taken with a spoon; liquid food; figuratively, food for babes or weaklings.

> *Caur.* Will you go with me? We'll mend our dinner here?
> *Dro. S.* Master, if you do, expect *spoon-meat;* or bespeak a long spoon. *Shak.*, C. of E., iv. 3. 61.

spoon-net (spön'net), *n.* A landing-net used by anglers.

spoon-saw (spön'sâ), *n.* A spoon-shaped instrument with a serrated edge, used in gynecological operations.

spoon-shaped (spön'shāpt), *a.* Shaped like a spoon; spatulate; cochleariform.

spoontail (spön'tāl), *n.* A phylloped crustacean of the genus *Lepidurus*.

spoon-victuals (spön'vit″lz), *n. pl.* Same as *spoon-meat*. [Colloq.]

spoonwood (spön'wůd), *n.* The mountain-laurel or calico-bush, *Kalmia latifolia*, of the eastern United States. It is commonly a shrub, but in the Alleghanies southward becomes a tree 20 or 30 feet high. Its wood is hard and heavy, and is used for tool-handles, in turnery, and for fuel. The leaves are considered poisonous, and have a slight medicinal repute. See cut under *Kalmia*.

spoonworm (spön'wėrm), *n.* A gephyrean worm; especially, a sipunculoid worm. See *Gephyrea*, and cuts under *Sipunculus*.—**Neptune's spoonworm.** See *Neptunc*.

spoonwort† (spön'wėrt), *n.* [< *spoon*[1] + *wort*[1].] The scurvy-grass, *Cochlearia officinalis*.

spoony (spö'ni), *a.* and *n.* [Also *spooney;* cf. *spoon*[3].] **I.** *a.* Soft; silly; weak-minded; specifically, weakly or foolishly fond; sentimental.

> Not actually in love, . . . but only *spoony*.
> *Lever*, Davenport Dunn, lx.

> His grandson was not to his taste; amiable, no doubt, but *spoony*. *Disraeli*.

II. *n.*; pl. *spoonies* (-niz). A stupid or silly fellow; a noodle; a ninny; a simpleton; especially, a sillily fond sentimental fellow. Also *spoon*. [Slang.]

> In short, I began the process of ruining myself in the received style, like any other *spoonie*.
> *Charlotte Brontë*, Jane Eyre, xv.

> What the deuce can she find in that *spooney* of a Pitt Crawley? . . . The fellow has not pluck enough to say Bo to a goose. *Thackeray*, Vanity Fair, xxxiv.

spoor (spör), *n.* [< D. *spoor* = MLG. *spor* = OHG. MHG. *spor*, G. *spur* = Icel. *spor* = Sw. *spår* = Dan. *spor*, track, = AS. *spor*, a track, trace, footprint. Cf. *spcer*[1], *spur*.] The track or trail of a wild animal or animals, especially such as are pursued as game; slot; hence, scent: used originally by travelers in South Africa.

spoor (spör), *v.* [< *spoor*, *n.* Cf. *speer*[1].] **I.** *intrans.* To follow a spoor or trail.

> After searching and *spooring* about for another hour, we were obliged to abandon pursuit.
> *The Field*, Feb. 17, 1887. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

II. *trans.* To track by the spoor.

> The three bulls, according to the natives, have been *spoored* into the dense patch of bush above the kloof.
> *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVII. 192.

spoorer (spör'ėr), *n.* One who follows or tracks game by the spoor or scent.

> Ventvogel . . . was one of the most perfect *spoorers* I ever had to do with.
> *H. R. Haggard*, King Solomon's Mines, iii.

spoorn†, *n.* [Origin obscure.] The name of a fiend or hobgoblin whose nature does not appear to be determinable.

> Urchins, Elves, Hags, Satyrs, . . . Kitt-with-the-candle-stick, Tritons, . . . the *Spoorn*, the Mare, the Man-in-the-oak. *Middleton*, The Witch, i. 2.

> Most antiquarians will be at fault concerning the *spoorne*, Kitt-with-the-candlestick, Boneless, and some others.
> *Scott*, Letters on Demonology, note.

> The scene of fairy revels, . . . the haunt of bulbeggars, witches, . . . the *spoorn*. *S. Judd*, Margaret, i. 5.

sporaceous (spō-rā'shius), *a.* [< *spore* + *-aceous*.] In *bot.*, pertaining to spores; contributing to spores.

Sporades (spor'a-dēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. σποράδες, sc. νῆσοι, 'the scattered islands,' a group of islands off the west coast of Asia Minor, pl. of σποράς, scattered: see *sporadic*.] **1.** A group of scattered islands in the Greek Archipelago.—**2.** [*l. c.*] In *anc. astron.*, stars which were not included in any constellation.

sporadial (spō-rā'di-al), *a.* [< Gr. σποράς (σποραδ-), scattered (see *sporadic*), + *-i-al*.] Scattered; sporadic. [Rare.]

sporadic (spō-rad'ik), *a.* [= F. *sporadique* = Sp. *esporádico* = Pg. *esporadico* = It. *sporadico*, < NL. *sporadicus*, < Gr. σποραδικός, scattered, < σποράς, scattered, < σπείρειν, scatter: see *spore*[2].] Separate; single; scattered; occurring singly, or apart from other things of the same kind; widely or irregularly scattered; of exceptional occurrence (in a given locality); straggling.

> If there was discontent, it was in the individual, and not in the air; *sporadic*, not epidemic.
> *Lowell*, New Princeton Rev., I. 158.

Sporadic cholera. See *cholera*, 2.—**Sporadic dysentery,** dysentery occurring in scattered cases, which have no apparent common origin.

sporadical (spō-rad'i-kal), *a.* [< *sporadic* + *-al*.] Same as *sporadic*. *Arbuthnot*.

sporadically (spō-rad'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a sporadic manner; separately; singly; dispersedly.

sporadicalness (spō-rad'i-kal-nes), *n.* The quality of being sporadic.

> Rare even to *sporadicalness*.
> *W. D. Whitney*, Amer. Jour. Philol., V. 287.

sporal (spō'ral), *a.* [< *spore*[2] + *-al*.] Relating to or resembling spores.

sporange (spō-ranj'), *n.* [< *sporangium*.] In *bot.*, same as *sporangium*.

sporangia, *n.* Plural of *sporangium*.

sporangial (spō-ran'ji-al), *a.* [< *sporangium* + *-al*.] **1.** Of or relating to the sporangium: as, the *sporangial* layer.—**2.** Containing spores; having the character of a sporangium; pertaining to sporangia.

sporangidium† (spō-ran-jid'i-um), *n.*; pl. *sporangidia* (-ä). [NL., dim. of *sporangium*.] In *bot.*: (*a*) The columella in mosses. (*b*) A sporangium.

sporangiferous (spō-ran-jif'e-rus), *a.* [< NL. *sporangium* + L. *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] In *bot.*, bearing or producing sporangia.

sporangiform (spō-ran'ji-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *sporangium* + L. *forma*, form.] In *bot.*, having the form or appearance of a sporangium.

sporangioid (spō-ran'ji-oid), *a.* [< NL. *sporangium* + Gr. εἶδος, appearance.] In *bot.*, having the appearance of a sporangium.

sporangiole (spō-ran'ji-ōl), *n.* [< NL. *sporangiolum*.] In *bot.*, same as *sporangiolum*.

sporangiolum (spō-ran-jī'ō-lum), *n.*; pl. *sporangiola* (-lä). [NL., dim. of *sporangium*.] In *bot.*, a small sporanginm produced in certain genera of *Mucorini* in addition to the large sperangium. The spores are similar in both. The term has also been used as a synonym for *ascus*.

sporangiophore (spō-ran'ji-ō-fōr), *n.* [< NL. *sporangiophorum*, < *sporangium* + Gr. -φορος, < φέρειν = E. *bear*[1].] In *bot.*, the axis or receptacle which bears the sporangia; a sporophore bearing sporangia. See *sporophore*.

sporangiophorum (spō-ran-ji-of'ō-rum), *n.*; pl. *sporangiophora* (-rä). [NL.: see *sporangiophore*.] In *bot.*, same as *sporangiophore*.

sporangiospore (spō-ran'ji-ō-spōr), *n.* [< Gr. σπορά, σπόρος, seed. + ἀγγεῖον, vessel, + σπορά, σπόρος, seed.] In *bot.*, one of the peculiar spores of the *Myxomycetes*. See *Myxomycetes*.

sporangium (spō-ran'ji-um), *n.*; pl. *sporangia* (-ä). [NL., < *spora*, a spore, + Gr. ἀγγεῖον, vessel.] **1.** In *bot.*, a spore-case; the case or sac in cryptegamous plants in which the spores, which are the analogues of the seeds of the higher or flowering plants, are produced endogenously. The sporangium receives different names, in accordance with the kind of spores produced: as, *macrosporangium, microsporangium, oösporangium, zoösporangium*, etc. In mosses *sporangium* is usually the same as *capsule*, but by some authors it is restricted to the spore-case or sac lining the cavity of the capsule. See *spore-sac*.

2. In *zoöl.*, the spore-capsule or spore-receptacle of the *Myeetozoa*. *W. B. Carpenter*, Micros., § 334.

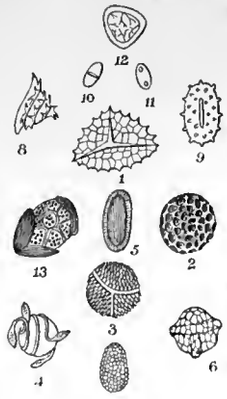
Also *sporange*.

sporation (spō-rā'shon), *n.* [< *spore*[2] + *-ation*.] In *biol.*, a mode of generation which consists in the interior division of the body into a mass

of spores or germs, which are freed upon the rupture of the body-wall; also, spore-formation. Usually called *sporulation*.

spore[1]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *spur*.

spore[2] (spōr), *n.* [= F. *spore*, < NL. *spora*, a spore, < Gr. σπορά, a sowing, seed-time, seed sown, seed, produce, offspring; cf. σπόρος, a sowing, seed-time, seed, produce; < σπείρειν, sow, scatter; cf. *sperm*[1].] **1.** In *bot.*, a single cell which becomes free and is capable of developing directly into a new morphologically and physiologically independent individual. The name is given to all the reproductive bodies of cryptogamous plants, which are the analogues of the seeds of the higher or flowering plants, from which they further differ by having no embryo. In the majority of cases a spore consists of a nucleated mass of protoplasm, inclosing starch or oil as reserve nutritive material, surrounded by a cell-wall. In those cases in which the spore is capable of germination immediately on the completion of its development, the cell-wall is a single delicate membrane consisting of cellulose; but in those cases in which the spore must pass through a period of quiescence before germination, the wall is thick and may consist of two layers, an inner, the *endospore*, which is delicate and consists of cellulose, and an outer, the *exospore*, which is thick and rigid, frequently dark-colored, and beset externally with spines or bosses, and which consists of cutin. In certain plants, as some algæ and fungi, spores are produced which are for a time destitute of any cell-wall. They are further peculiar in that they are motile, on which account they are called *zoöspores*. In the various divisions of cryptogams the spores are produced in many different ways and under various conditions. See *æcidiospore*, *ascospore*, *bispore*, *carpospore*, *chlamydospore*, *clinospore*, *macrospore*, *microspore*, *oospore*, *protospore*, *pseudospore*, *pycnidiospore*, *stylospore*, *teleutospore*, *tetraspore*, *uredospore*, *zoöspore*, *zygospore*, etc.



Spores.

1. Of *Lycopodium clavatum*. 2. Of *Selaginella marginata*, germinating. 3. Of *Isoëtes lacustris*. 4. Of *Equisetum arvense*. 5. Of *Marsilea quadrifolia*. 6. Of *Salvinia natans*. 7. Of *Marattia fraxinifolia*. 8. Of *Aneimia* sp. 9. Of *Polypodium aureum*. 10. Of *Parmelia ciliaris*. 11. Of *Parmelia parietina*. 12. Of *Ceramium purpureum*. 13. Of *Coleochæte pulvinata*.

2. In *zoöl.*, the seed or germ of an organism, of minute size, and not of the morphological value of a cell, such as one of the microscopic bodies into which the substance of many protozoans is resolved in the process of reproduction by sporation; a sporule; a gemmule, as of a sponge.—**3.** In *biol.*, an organic body of extremely minute size, and not subject to ordinary classification; a sporozoid or zoöspore; a living germ, as a seed of certain diseases.—**4.** Figuratively, a germ; a seed; a source of being.

> The *spores* of a great many ideas are floating about in the atmosphere. *O. W. Holmes*, Old Vol. of Life, p. 46.

Cellular spore, compound spore. Same as *sporidesm*.—**Cystocarpic spore,** a carpospore.—**Helicoid, secondary,** etc., **spores.** See the adjectives.—**Multilocular, plurilocular,** or **septate spore.** Same as *sporidesm*.

spore-capsule (spōr'kap″sūl), *n.* A sporangium; a spore-case.

spore-case (spōr'kās), *n.* **1.** In *bot.*, the sporangium, or immediate covering of the spores, of cryptogams.—**2.** In *zoöl.*, a spore-capsule.

spore-cell (spōr'sel), *n.* In *bot.*, a spore, or a cell which gives rise to a spore.

spore-formation (spōr'fôr-mā″shọn), *n.* In *biol.*, the origination of spores; the vital process whereby spores are produced. (*a*) A kind of multiple fission or interior subdivision of many unicellular organisms, by which they become converted into a mass of spores or sporules. See *spore*[2], and cut under *Protomyxa*. (*b*) The formation of reproductive spores, as of bacilli. See *spore*[2], 3.

spore-group (spōr'gröp), *n.* In *bot.*, same as *sporidesm*.

spore-plasm (spōr'plazm), *n.* In *bot.*, the protoplasm of a sporangium that is devoted to the formation of spores.

sporert, *n.* A Middle English form of *spurrier*.

spore-sac (spōr'sak), *n.* In *bot.*, in mosses, the sac lining the cavity of the sporangium, which contains the spores.

sporget. A Middle English form of *spurge*[1] and *spurge*[2].

sporid (spor'id), *n.* [< NL. *sporidium*.] In *bot.*, a sporidium.

sporidesm (spor'i-dezm), *n.* [< NL. *spora*, spore, + Gr. δέσμη, a bundle.] In *bot.*, a pluricellular body which becomes free like a spore, and in which each cell is an independent spore with the power of germination. Also called *spore-group, semen-multiplex, compound spore, multilocular spore, cellular spore, plurilocular spore, septate spore*, etc. *De Bary*.

sporidia, *n.* Plural of *sporidium*.

sporidiferous (spō-ri-dif'ẹ-rus), *a.* [< NL. *sporidium* + L. *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] In *bot.*, bearing sporidia. Also *sporidiiferous*.

sporidiole (spō-rid'i-ōl), *n.* [< NL. *sporidiolum*.] In *bot.*, same as *sporidiolum*.

sporidiolum (spō-ri-dī'ọ̄-lum), *n.*; pl. *sporidiola* (-lä). [NL., dim. of *sporidium*.] In *bot.*, one of the minute globose bodies produced upon slender pedicles by germinating spores in certain fungi. They are regarded by Tulasne as spermatia.

sporidium (spō-rid'i-um), *n.*; pl. *sporidia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. σπορά, σπόρος, seed (see *spore*[2]), + dim. -ίδιον.] In *bot.*: (*a*) A name restricted by some to the reproductive organs or so-called spores which are borne upon and detached from a promycelium; by others also given to the spores produced in asci or ascospores. (*b*) A spore. See *promycelium*.

sporiert, *n.* An obsolete form of *spurrier*.

sporiferous (spō-rif'ẹ-rus), *a.* [< NL. *spora*, spore, + L. *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] In *bot.* and *zoöl.*, bearing or producing spores.

sporification (spō″ri-fi-kā'shọn), *n.* [< NL. *spora*, spore, + L. *-ficatio*, < *-ficare*: see *-fy*.] In *bot.* and *zoöl.*, the process of bearing spores; production of spores; spore-formation.

sporiparity (spō-ri-par'i-ti), *n.* [< *sporiparous* + *-ity*.] Reproduction by means of spores; the character of being sporiparous. See *sporation*, *sporulation*.

sporiparous (spō-rip'a-rus), *a.* [< NL. *spora*, spore, + L. *parere*, produce.] Reproducing by means of spores or sporular encystment, as an infusorian; sporogenous. *W. S. Kent*.

sporling (spôr'ling), *n.* A variant of *sparling*[1].

spornet, *v.* and *n.* A Middle English form of *spurn*.

sporoblast (spō'rọ-blâst), *n.* [< NL. *spora*, spore, + Gr. βλαστός, germ.] **1.** In *bot.*, Körber's term for *merispore*.—**2.** The germ or rudiment of a spore.

Sporobolus (spō-rob'ọ̄-lus), *n.* [NL. (R. Brown, 1810), so called with ref. to the seed, which is loose and readily scattered; < Gr. σπορά, σπόρος, seed, + βάλλειν, cast forth.] A genus of grasses, of the tribe *Agrostideæ*, type of the subtribe *Sporoboleæ*. It is characterized by a diffuse or cylindrical and spike-like panicle, generally containing very numerous and small one-flowered spikelets, each with three awnless glumes, the flowering glume equal to the others or shorter, and the grain free and often readily deciduous from the glumes and palet. In typical species the pericarp, unlike that of most grasses, is a utricle; other species having the usual caryopsis are sometimes separated as a genus *Vilfa* (Beauvois, 1812). There are about 80 species, widely scattered through temperate and warmer regions, numerous in America, but with only one species, *S. pungens*, in Europe. They are commonly perennials, slender or sometimes coarse, the leaves flat or rolled, the panicle various, sometimes inclosed in the leaf-sheaths, the spikelets sometimes minute. They are known in general as *dropseed-grass*, some as *rush-grass* (which see).

sporocarp (spō'rō-kärp), *n.* [< NL. *spora*, spore, + Gr. καρπός, fruit.] In *bot.*, a pluricellular body developed as the product of a sexual act, serving essentially for the formation of spores, and ceasing to exist after having once, with comparative rapidity, formed a number of spores. The fructification developed from an archicarp or procarp in *Fungi* and *Rhodophyceæ* is a sporocarp; such, also, is the sporogonium in *Muscineæ*. The term is also used for the capsule-like structure formed by the indusium inclosing the sporangia in the heterosporous *Filicinæ*. *Goebel*. See *cystocarp*, and cuts under *annulus*, *Marsilea*, *mildew*, and *moss*.

Sporocarpeæ (spō-rō-kär'pẹ̄-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *sporocarp* + *-eæ*, from the nature of the fruit.] A group proposed by late systematists to include certain well-marked classes of fungi, such as the *Ascomycetes* and *Uredineæ*. They are characterized by the production of sporocarps. See cut under *ascus*.

sporocarpium (spō-rō-kär'pi-um), *n.*; pl. *sporocarpia* (-ä). [NL., < *spora*, spore, + Gr. καρπός, fruit.] In *bot.*, a sporocarp.

Sporochnaceæ (spō-rok-nā'sẹ̄-ē), *n. pl.* [< *Sporochnus* + *-aceæ*.] An order of olive-colored seaweeds, of the class *Phæosporeæ*, taking its name from the genus *Sporochnus*. The fronds are cylindrical or tubular, branching, and composed within of elongated cuboidal cells, which become smaller and roundish at the surface; the fructification is in external scattered sori. The order contains 4 or 5 genera and about 25 species.

Sporochnus (spō-rok'nus), *n.* [NL. (Agardh, 1844), < Gr. σπορά, seed, + χνόος, χνοῦς, down, bloom.] A genus of olive-colored inarticulate seaweeds, of the class *Phæosporeæ*, giving name to the order *Sporochnaceæ*. According to Agardh there are 6 species, widely separated in distribution.

sporocyst (spō'rō-sist), *n.* [< NL. *spora*, spore, + Gr. κύστις, a bag or pouch: see *cyst*.] In *zoöl.*: (*a*) The cyst, sac, or capsule which is developed in the process of sporular encystment; any unicellular organism which becomes encysted and proceeds to sporulation. (*b*) A cyst or sac containing spores or germs, such as is developed in the larval state of certain flukes, or trematoid worms, as *Bucephalus*; this state of such worms; a redia containing cercariæ. See *redia*, and cuts under *cercaria*, *germarium*, and *Trematoda*.

A, Ramified Sporocyst of *Bucephalus*; *B*, part of same, more magnified: *a*, outer, *b*, inner coat; *c*, *d*, germ-masses; *C*, one of these, more magnified still.

sporocystic (spō-rō-sis'tik), *a.* [< *sporocyst* + *-ic*.] In *zoöl.*: (*a*) Containing spores, as a cyst. (*b*) Contained in a cyst, as spores; encysted. (*c*) Embryonic and asexual, as a stage of a trematoid worm; of or pertaining to a sporocyst.

sporocyte (spō'rō-sīt), *n.* [< NL. *spora*, spore, + Gr. κύτος, a hollow.] In *bot.*, the mother-cell of a spore. *Goebel*.

sporoderm (spō'rọ-dėrm), *n.* [< NL. *spora*, spore, + Gr. δέρμα, skin.] In *bot.*, the covering or coating of a spore. Compare *exospore*.

sporoduct (spō'rō-dukt), *n.* [< NL. *spora*, spore, + L. *ducere*, carry: see *duct*.] A duct or passage in which spores are lodged, or through which they pass.

sporogen (spō'rō-jen), *n.* [< NL. *spora*, spore, + Gr. *-γενής*, producing: see *-gen*.] In *bot.*, a plant producing spores instead of seed.

sporogenesis (spō-rō-jen'e-sis), *n.* [< NL. *spora*, spore, + Gr. γένεσις, generation: see *genesis*.] **1.** The origination of spores; spore-formation.—**2.** Reproduction by means of spores. Also *sporogony*.

sporogenous (spō-roj'e-nus), *a.* [< NL. *spora*, spore, + Gr. *-γενής*, producing: see *-genous*.] Reproducing or reproduced by means of spores; sporiparous; bearing or producing spores.—**Sporogenous layer,** in hymenomycetous fungi, same as *hymenium*.—**Sporogenous tissue,** in *bot.*, the tissue from which the spores are developed.

sporogone (spō'rō-gōn), *n.* [< NL. *sporogonium*.] In *bot.*, same as *sporogonium*.

sporogonium (spō-rō-gō'ni-um), *n.*; pl. *sporogonia* (-ä). [< NL. *spora*, spore, + Gr. γονή, generation.] In *bot.*, the sporocarp in the *Muscineæ*. It is the capsule or "moss-fruit," with its various appendages, being the whole product of the sexual act, and remaining attached to, but not in organic connection with, the plant bearing the sexual organs. See *Musci*, and cut under *moss*.

sporogony (spō-rog'ọ̄-ni), *n.* [< NL. *spora*, spore, + Gr. *-γονία*, < γόνος, producing: see *-gony*.] Same as *sporogenesis*, 2.

sporoid (spō'roid), *a.* [< NL. *spora*, spore, + Gr. εἶδος, form.] Resembling a spore; sporular.

sporologist (spō-rol'ọ̄-jist), *n.* [< **sporolog-y* (< NL. *spora*, spore, + Gr. *-λογία*, < λέγειν, speak) + *-ist*.] In *bot.*, a botanist, especially a lichenologist, who gives prominence to the spore as a basis of classification.

soront (spō'ront), *n.* [< Gr. σπορά, seed, + ὤν (ὀντ-), being, ppr. of εἶναι, be: see *ens* and *be*[1].] A gregarine not provided with an epimerite, or proboscidiform organ which attaches the parasite to its host: distinguished from *cephalont*.

sporophore (spō'rọ-fōr), *n.* [< NL. *spora*, spore, + Gr. *-φόρος*, < φέρειν = E. *bear*[1].] In *bot.*: (*a*) A placenta. (*b*) The branch or part of the thallus which bears spores or spore mother-cells. The various forms are further distinguished as *gonidiophore*, *sporangiophore*, *ascophore*, etc. (*c*) In *Archegoniatæ*, a sporophyte. Also called *encarpium*.—**Compound sporophore,** a sporophore formed by the cohesion of the ramifications of separate hyphal branches.—**Filamentous sporophore.** Same as *simple sporophore*.—**Simple sporophore,** a sporophore consisting of a single hypha, or branch of a hypha.

sporophoric (spō-rọ-for'ik), *a.* [< *sporophore* + *-ic*.] Having the character of a sporophore.

sporophorous (spō-rof'ọ̄-rus), *a.* [As *sporophore* + *-ous*.] In *bot.*: (*a*) Spore-bearing. (*b*) Of or pertaining to the sporophore.

sporophyas (spō-rof'i-as), *n.* [NL. (A. Braun), < *spora*, spore, + Gr. φίειν, produce.] Same as *sporophydium*.

sporophydium (spō-rō-fid'i-um), *n.*; pl. *sporophydia* (-ä). [NL. (T. F. Allen, 1888), < *spora*, spore, + Gr. *φύειν*, produce, + *-ιδιον*, dim. suffix.] In *bot.*, in the *Characeæ*, a term applied to the whole fruit, including the spore proper, its basal cell, and the enveloping cells. It is the same, or nearly the same, as the *antheridium* of Sachs and Goebel, the *sporophyas* of Braun, the "enveloped *oögonium*" of Celakowsky, and the *sporangium* of authors in general. See *spermocarp*.

sporophyl, sporophyll (spō'rō-fil), *n.* [< NL. *sporophyllum*, < *spora*, spore, + Gr. *φύλλον*, a leaf.] In *bot.*, the leaf or leaf-like organ which bears the spores, or receptacles containing the spores, in many of the vascular cryptogams. It is usually more or less modified and unlike the normal leaves, as in the spikes of *Lycopodium, Selaginella, Ophioglossum*, etc. See cuts under these words, also under *Osmunda, polypody*, and *sorus*.

sporophyte (spō'rō-fīt), *n.* [< NL. *spora*, spore, + Gr. *φυτόν*, plant.] In *bot.*, the segment or stage of the life-cycle of the higher cryptogams (*Pteridophyta, Bryophyta*) in which the non-sexual organs of reproduction are borne. It is a stage in what has been called the alternation of generations, and is the fern-plant, club-moss plant, etc., of popular language. It bears the spores in countless numbers. By some authors the word *sporophore* is used for *sporophyte*. Compare *oösphyte* and *oösphore*. See *Musci*.

sporophytic (spō-rō-fit'ik), *a.* [< *sporophyte* + *-ic*.] In *bot.*, belonging to, resembling, or characteristic of a sporophyte.

sporosac (spō'rō-sak), *n.* [< NL. *spora*, spore, + L. *saccus*, sack: see *sack*².] 1. In *Hydrozoa*, a degenerate medusiform person; one of the simple generative buds or gonophores of certain hydrozoans in which the medusoid structure is not developed. *Encyc. Brit.*, XII. 554. —2. In *Vermes*, a sporocyst or redia. See *sporocyst* (*b*).

sporostegium (spō-rō-stē'ji-um), *n.*; pl. *sporostegia* (-ä). [NL., < *spora*, spore, + Gr. *στέγειν*, cover, roof.] In *bot.*, in the *Characeæ*, the characteristic spirally twisted or furrowed shell of the oöspore. It is thick and hard, usually black or brown in color, and consists of five cells which arise from the base of the spore. It is the so-called *Chara-fruit*.

sporous (spō'rus), *a.* [< *spore*² + *-ous*.] In *bot.*, of or pertaining to a spore.

Sporozoa (spō-rō-zō'ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *σπορά*, seed, + *ζῷον*, an animal.] 1. Mouthless parasitic corticate protozoans, a class of *Protozoa*, synonymous with *Gregarinida*, but more comprehensive, including many organisms not ordinarily classed with the gregarines. They are parasitic, and occur in almost all animals. Most are very minute, but some attain the largest size by far known among protozoans. The *Sporozoa* have been divided into four subclasses, *Gregarinidea, Coccidiidea, Myxosporidia*, and *Sarcocystidia*. Also called *Cytozoa*.

2. [*l. c.*] Plural of *sporozoön*.

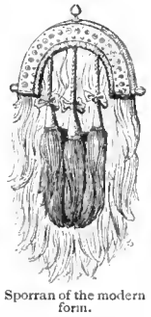
sporozoan (spō-rō-zō'an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Sporozoa* + *-an*.] I. *a.* Having the characters of the *Sporozoa*; pertaining to the *Sporozoa*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Sporozoa*.

sporozoic (spō-rō-zō'ik), *a.* [< *Sporozoa* + *-ic*.] Same as *sporozoan*.

sporozooid (spō-rō-zō'oid), *n.* [< Gr. *σπόρος*, seed, + *zooid*.] In *biol.*, a zoöspore.

sporozoön (spō-rō-zō'on), *n.*; pl. *sporozoa* (-ä). [NL.: see *Sporozoa*.] An individual of the *Sporozoa*; a sporozoan.



Sporran of the modern form.

sporran (spor'an), *n.* [< Gael. *sporan* = Ir. *sparan*, a purse, pouch.] In Highland costume, the purse hanging down from the belt in front of the kilt. It is commonly of fur. In its present form, as a large and showy adjunct to the dress, it is not very old. See also cut under *purse*.

sport (spōrt), *v.* [< ME. *sporten*; by apheresis from *disport*.] I. *trans.* 1. To amuse; divert; entertain; make merry: commonly with a reflexive object.

> Ffor to *sport hym* a space, & speike with the kynges.
> *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 7909.
>
> I shall *sport myself* with their passions above measure.
> *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, v 3.

2†. To represent by any kind of play.

> Now *sporting* on thy lyre the loves of youth.
> *Dryden*, tr. of Persius's Satires, vi. 9.

3. To display sportively or with ostentation; show off; show; exhibit.

> By-and-by, Captain Brown *sported* a bit of literature.
> *Mrs. Gaskell*, Cranford, i.
>
> A man . . . must *sport* an opinion when he really had none to give. *J. H. Newman.*

4. To spend in display. [Australia.]

> I took him for a flash overseer *sporting* his salary, and I was as thick as you like with him.
> *H. Kingsley*, Geoffry Hamlyn, xxxi.

5. To cause to sport, or vary from the normal type. *Dawson*, Geol. Hist. of Plants, p. 258.—**To sport off**†, to utter sportively; throw off with easy and playful copiousness.

> He thus *sports off* a dozen epigrams. *Addison.*

To sport one's oak. See *oak*.—**To sport one's door.** Same as *to sport one's oak*.

> Stop that, till I see whether the *door is sported*.
> *Kingsley*, Alton Locke, xiii.

II. *intrans.* 1. To divert one's self; play; frolic; take part in games or other pastimes; specifically, to practise field-sports.

> If you come to another mans house
> To *sport* and to playe.
> *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 83.
>
> If all the year were playing holidays,
> To *sport* would be as tedious as to work.
> *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., i. 2. 229.

2. To jest; speak or act jestingly; trifle.

> He was carefull lest his tongue should any way digresse from truth, euen when he most *sported*.
> *Heywood*, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 294.

3. In *zoöl.* and *bot.*, to become a sport; produce a sport; vary from normal structure in a singular spontaneous manner, as an animal or a plant. See *sport*, *n.*, 8.

sport (spōrt), *n.* [< ME. *sport*, *spoort*, *sporte*; by apheresis from *disport*.] 1. Amusement; enjoyment; entertainment; diversion; fun.

> Whan they had take hyr *sporte* in halle,
> The kyng to counselle gan hyr calle.
> *Ipomydon* (Weber's Metr. Romances, II. 303), l. 601.
>
> For 'tis the *sport* to have the enginer
> Hoist with his own petar.
> *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 4. 206.

2. A mode of amusement; a playful act or proceeding; a pastime; a merrymaking; a play, game, or other form of diversion.

> What man that I wrastele with, . . .
> I geve him sneche a trepett, he xal evyr more ly stille, ffor deth kan no *sporte*.
> *Coventry Plays* (ed. Halliwell), p. 185.
>
> Devote old age
> To *sports* which only childhood could excuse.
> *Cowper*, Task, ii. 638.

Specifically—(*a*) A dramatic or spectacular performance.

> The shallowest thick-skin of that barren sort,
> Who Pyramus presented, in their *sport*
> Forsook his scene and enter'd in a brake.
> *Shak.*, M. N. D., iii. 2. 14.

At the beginning of the 16th century the May *sports* in vogue were, besides a contest of archery, four pageants.—the Kingham, or election of a Lord and Lady of the May, otherwise called Summer King and Queen, the Morris Dance, the Hobby Horse, and the "Robin Hood."
Child's Ballads, V., Int., p. xxvii.

(*b*) Any out-of-door pastime, such as hunting, fishing, racing, or the various forms of athletic contests.

> Horse and chariots let us have,
> And to our *sport*. Madam, now shall ye see
> Our Roman hunting. *Shak.*, Tit. And., ii. 2. 19.

3. Jest, as opposed to earnest; mere pleasantry.

> In a merry *sport*
> . . . let the forfeit
> Be nominated for an equal pound
> Of your fair flesh. *Shak.*, M. of V., i. 3. 146.
>
> Earnest wed with *sport*. *Tennyson*, Day-Dream, Epil.

4†. Amorous dallying; wantonness. *Shak.*, Othello, ii. 1. 230.—5. A plaything; a toy.

> Commit not thy prophetick mind
> To flitting leaves, the *sport* of every wind,
> Lest they disperse in air our empty fate.
> *Dryden*, Æneid, vi. 117.

6. A subject of amusement, mirth, or derision; especially, a mock; a laughing-stock.

> Of slouth, there is no man ashamed, but we take it as for a laughynge matter and a *sporte*.
> *Sir T. More*, Works, p. 102.
>
> They made a *sport* of his prophets. 1 Esd. i. 51.

7. Play; idle jingle.

> An author who should introduce such a *sport* of words upon the stage even in the comedy of our days would meet with small applause.
> *W. Broome*, Notes on Pope's Odyssey, ix. 432.

8. In *zoöl.* and *bot.*, an animal or a plant, or any part of one, that varies suddenly or singularly from the normal type of structure, and is usually of transient character, or not perpetuated. A sport is generally an individual variation of apparently spontaneous origin. The difference from the normal type is usually slight, but may be quite marked; in either case its tendency is to disappear with the individual in which it arises, though some sports repeat themselves, or may be preserved by careful selection. If perpetuated, it becomes a strain, breed, or variety. Sports are observed chiefly among domesticated animals and cultivated plants. Many of the beautiful or curious hothouse-flowers are mere sports, that are produced by high cultivation, crossing, or accident, and some valued breeds of domestic animals have arisen in like manner. Monstrous characters are sometimes acquired, but mere monstrosities or malformations are not usually called *sports*. Compare *spontaneity*, 2 (*a*), and *freak of nature* (under *freak*²).

9. A sporting man; one who is interested in open-air sports; hence, in a bad sense, a betting man; a gambler; a blackleg. [Colloq.]

> "The *sports*," by which is meant those who like fast living. *Contemporary Rev.*, LIII. 228.

In sport, in jest; in play; jesting.—**To make sport of** or (formerly) **at**, to laugh at; mock at; deride.

> It were not good
> She knew his love, lest she *make sport at* it.
> *Shak.*, Much Ado, iii. 1. 58.

=Syn. 1. Recreation, hilarity, merriment, mirth, jollity, gamboling.—2. Frolic, prank.

sportability (spōr-ta-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *sportable* + *-ity* (see *-bility*).] Frolicsomeness; playfulness. *Sterne*, Sentimental Journey, p. 82. [Rare.]

sportable (spōr'ta-bl), *a.* [< *sport* + *-able*.] Mirthful; playful; frolicsome. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, ix. 6. [Rare.]

sportal† (spōr'tal), *a.* [< *sport* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to sports; used in sports: as, "*sportal* arms," *Dryden*. [Rare.]

sportance† (spōr'tans), *n.* [< *sport* + *-ance*.] Sporting; merrymaking. *Peele*, Arraignment of Paris, i. 3.

sporter (spōr'tèr), *n.* [< *sport* + *-er*¹.] One who or that which sports, in any sense of the verb. *Goldsmith*.

sportful (spōrt'fùl), *a.* [< *sport* + *-ful*.] 1. Frolicsome; playful; mirthful; merry.

> Down he alights among the *sportful* herd.
> *Milton*, P. L., iv. 396.

2†. Amorous; wanton.

> Let Kate be chaste and Dian *sportful*.
> *Shak.*, T. of the S., ii. 1. 263.

3. Tending to or causing mirth; amusing; gay; also, designed for amusement only; jesting; not serious.

> Though 't be a *sportful* combat,
> Yet in the trial much opinion dwells.
> *Shak.*, T. and C., i. 3. 335.

sportfully (spōrt'fùl-i), *adv.* In a sportful manner; playfully; sportively; in jest. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, iii.

sportfulness (spōrt'fùl-nes), *n.* The state of being sportful. *Donne*, Letters, To Sir Henry Goodyere, xxvii.

sporting (spōr'ting), *n.* [Verbal n. of *sport*, *v.*] 1. A sport; a game; specifically, participation in horse-racing, sports of the field, etc.; sports collectively, with all the interests involved in them.

> When that these pleasant *sportings* quite were done,
> The marquess a messenger sent
> For his young daughter and his pretty smiling son.
> *Patient Grissel* (Child's Ballads, IV. 211).

2. In *zoöl.* and *bot.*, spontaneous origination of new and singular characters; the appearance of a sport, or the assumption of that character by an individual animal or plant. See *sport*, *v. i.*, 3, and *n.*, 8.

sporting (spōr'ting), *p. a.* 1. Engaging or concerned in sport or diversion; specifically, interested in or practising field-sports: as, a *sporting* man. See *sport*, *n.*, 9.

> The most famous *sporting* man of his time was Tregonwell Frampton, Esq., of Moreton, Dorsetshire, "The Father of the Turf," who was keeper of her Majesty's running horses at Newmarket.
> *J. Ashton*, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, I. 306.

2. In *bot.* and *zoöl.*, assuming the character of a sport. See *sport*, *n.*, 8. *Darwin*, Var. of Animals and Plants, p. 413.—**Sporting rifle.** See *rifle*².

sporting-book (spōr'ting-bùk), *n.* A book in which bets, etc., are recorded.

sporting-house (spōr'ting-hous), *n.* A house frequented by sportsmen, betting men, gamblers, and the like.

sportingly (spōr'ting-li), *adv.* In a sportive manner; sportively; in jest. *Hammond*, Works, I. 193.

sportive (spōr'tiv), *a.* [< *sport* + *-ive*.] 1. Inclined toward sport; fond of sport or amusement; frolicsome; playful.

> Is it I
> That drive thee from the *sportive* court?
> *Shak.*, All's Well, iii. 2. 109.

2. Connected with amusement or sports; characterized by sport, mirth, or pleasantry.

> I am not in a *sportive* humour now.
> *Shak.*, C. of E., i. 2. 58.
>
> As from the *sportive* Field she goes,
> His down-cast Eye revcals his inward Woes.
> *Prior*, Henry and Emma.

3†. Amorous; wanton.

> Why should others' false adulterate eyes
> Give salutation to my *sportive* blood?
> *Shak.*, Sonnets, cxxi.

4. In *bot.* and *zoöl.*, tending to vary from the normal type. See *sport*, *n.*, 8. *Darwin*, Var. of Animals and Plants, p. 407. =Syn. 1. Jocose, jocular, facetious, gamesome, prankish.

sportively (spôr'tiv-li), *adv.* In a sportive or playful manner. *Drayton*, Duke of Suffolk to the French Queen.

sportiveness (spôr'tiv-nes), *n.* The state of being sportive; disposition to mirth; playfulness; mirth; gaiety; frolicsomeness: as, the *sportiveness* of one's humor. *I. Walton*, Complete Angler.

sportless (spôrt'les), *a.* [< *sport* + *-less.*] Without sport or mirth; joyless. *P. Fletcher*, Piscatory Eclogues, vii. 1.

sportling (spôrt'ling), *n.* [< *sport* + *-ling*[1].] 1. A light or playful sport; a frolic.

> The shepherd's boys with hundred *sportlings* light
> Gave wings unto the time's too speedy haste.
> *Britain's Ida*, i. 1. (*Mason's Supp. to Johnson.*)

2. A playful little creature.

> When again the lambkins play,
> Pretty *sportlings!* full of May.
> *A. Philips*, Ode to Miss Carteret.

[Rare in both uses.]

sportsman (spôrts'man), *n.*; pl. *sportsmen* (-men). [< *sport's*, poss. of *sport*, + *man.*] 1. A man who sports; specifically, a man who practises field-sports, especially hunting or fishing, usually for pleasure and in a legitimate manner.

> The pointer ranges, and the *sportsman* beats
> In russet jacket; — lynx-like is his aim;
> Full grows his bag. *Byron*, Don Juan, xiii. 75.

2. One who bets or is otherwise interested in field-sports, especially racing; a sporting man.

> It was pleasant to be called a gentleman *sportsman* — also to have a chance of drawing a favourite horse.
> *T. Hughes*, Tom Brown at Rugby, i. 8.

sportsmanlike (spôrts'man-lik), *a.* Having the characteristics of sportsmen; fond of field-sports; also, characteristic of or befitting a sportsman; hence, legitimate from the point of view of a sportsman.

sportsmanly (spôrts'man-li), *a.* [< *sportsman* + *-ly*[1].] Same as *sportsmanlike.*

sportsmanship (spôrts'man-ship), *n.* [< *sportsman* + *-ship.*] The practice or art of sportsmen; skill in field-sports.

sportswoman (sports'wum″an), *n.*; pl. *sportswomen* (-wim″en). A woman who engages in or is interested in field-sports. [Rare.]

sportulary† (spôr'tū-lā-ri), *a.* [< *sportule* + *-ary.*] Subsisting on alms or charitable contributions. *Bp. Hall*, Cases of Conscience, iii. 7.

sportule† (spôr'tūl), *n.* [< L. *sportula*, a little basket, esp. one in which food or money was given to a great man's clients, a present, dim. of *sporta*, a plaited basket.] An alms; a dole; a gift or contribution.

> The bishops who consecrated the ground had a spill or *sportule* from the credulous laity. *Aylife*, Parergon.

sporular (spor'ū-lär), *a.* [< *sporule* + *-ar*[3].] Having the character of a sporule; pertaining to a sporule; sporoid; sporuloid; also, swarming like a mass of spores.

sporulate (spor'ū-lāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *sporulated*, ppr. *sporulating.* [< *sporule* + *-ate*[2].] I. *intrans.* To form spores.

II. *trans.* To convert into spores. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 854.

sporulation (spor-ū-lā'shon), *n.* [< *sporulate* + *-ion.*] Formation of or conversion into spores or sporules; sporation.

sporule (spor'ūl), *n.* [< NL. *sporula*, dim. of *spora*, spore: see *spore*[2].] A spore; sometimes, a small spore.

sporuliferous (spor-ū-lif'e-rus), *a.* [< NL. *sporula* + L. *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] In *bot.*, bearing sporules.

sporuloid (spor'ū-loid), *a.* [< *sporule* + *-oid.*] Resembling a sporule; sporular.

posh (posh), *n.* [Perhaps a var. of *splosh* for *splash*, like *sputter* for *splutter.* The resemblance to *slosh*, *slush*, is merely accidental.] Slush, or something resembling it; splosh. [Local, U. S.]

sposhy (posh'i), *a.* [< *posh* + *-y*[1].] Soft and watery; sloshy. [Local, U. S.]

> There 's a sight o' difference between good upland fruit and the *sposhy* apples that grows in wet ground.
> *S. O. Jewett*, A Country Doctor, p. 22.

spot (spot), *n.* [< ME. *spot*, *spotte* = OFlem. *spotte*, a spot; cf. D. *spat*, a speck (see *spat*[1]), Dan. *spætte*, a spot; these forms are appar. connected with Icel. *spotti*, *spottr*, Sw. *spott*, spittle, and so with E. *spit*[2]; but ME. *spot* may be in part a var. of *splot*, < AS. *splot*, a spot: see *splot.* The D. *spot* = OHG. MHG. *spot*, G. *spott* = Icel. Sw. *spott*, Dan. *spot*, mockery, derision, is not related.] 1. A stain made by foreign matter; a blot; a speck.

> Thi best cote, Hankyn,
> Hath many moles and *spottes*, it moste ben ywasshe.
> *Piers Plowman* (B), xiii. 315.
>
> Out, damned *spot!* out, I say! *Shak.*, Macbeth, v. 1. 39.

2. A blemish; a flaw; a fault; especially, a stain upon moral purity.

> Alauo is the *spot* of lecherie more ouuler and more perilous ine clerkes and ine prelaa thanna ine leawede nolke.
> *Ayenbite of Inwyt* (E. E. T. S.), p. 237.
>
> Sublimely mild, a spirit without *spot.*
> *Shelley*, Adonais, st. 45.

3. A bit of surface differing in some way from the rest, as in color, material, or finish; a dot; a small mark. Specifically — (*a*†) A patch; a beauty-spot.

> I was sorry to see my Lady Castlemaine; for the mourning forcing all the ladies to go in black, with their hair plain and without *spots*, I find her to be a much more ordinary woman than ever I durst have thought she was.
> *Pepys*, Diary, April 21, 1666.

(*b*) A pustule or other eruptive mark, as in a rash. (*c*) One of the pips on a playing-card: hence, in composition with a numeral, the card having pips to the number expressed: as, to play a ten-*spot.* (*d*) One of two marked points on a billiard-table, on which balls are placed, or from which they are to be played. (*e*) A dark place on the disk or face of the sun or of a planet. See *sun-spot.* (*f*) In *zoöl.*, a color-mark of rounded or indeterminate form, but not very long for its width, and thus not forming a streak or stripe; a blotch; a macula: usually said of markings larger than those called *dots* or *points.* An eyed spot forms an ocellus (which see).

4. A small extent of space; a particular locality; a place; a site. — 5. A piece; a bit; hence, something very minute; a particle; an atom.

> This earth, a *spot*, a grain,
> An atom, with the firmament compared.
> *Milton*, P. L., viii. 17.

6. A breed of domestic pigeons having a spot on the head above the beak. — 7. (*a*) A sciænoid fish, *Liostomus xanthurus* (*obliquus*), also called *goody*, *lafayette*, *oldwife*, and *pig-fish.* See cut under *lafayette.* (*b*) The southern redfish or drum, *Sciænops ocellatus.* See cut under *redfish.* — 8. A small fishing-ground. — **Acoustic spot.** See *macula acustica*, under *macula.* — **Black-spot.** See *black.* — **Blind spot.** See *blind*[1]. — **Compound ocellated spot.** See *compound*[1]. — **Confluent, discal, distinct, ermine spots.** See the qualifying words. — **Crescent spot,** in *entom.*, a butterfly of the genus *Melitæa* and some related forms, having crescentic white spots on the edges of the wings. — **Embryonal spot.** Same as *germinal spot.* — **Eyed spot,** an ocellus. — **Geminate, germinal, obliterate spot.** See the adjectives. — **On the spot.** (*a*) Without change of place; before moving; at once; immediately.

> Treasury Department, Jan. 29, 1861. . . . If any one attempts to haul down the American flag, shoot him *on the spot.* *John A. Dix* (Memoirs, by Morgan Dix, i. 370).

(*b*) At the precise place and time; at the place and time at which something specified occurred: as, a picture of a skirmish made *on the spot.* — **Orbicular spot.** See *orbicular*, *n.* — **Receptive, reniform, sagittate spot.** See the adjectives. — **Sieve-like spot.** See *macula cribrosa*, under *macula.* — **Solar spots.** See *sun-spot.* — **Sommering's spot,** the macula lutea, or yellow spot of the eye. — **Spot of Wagner.** See *nucleolus*, 1. — **To knock spots out of.** See *knock.* — **Yellow spot of the eye.** See *macula lutea*, under *macula.*

spot (spot), *v.*; pret. and pp. *spotted*, ppr. *spotting.* [< ME. *spotten* (= OFlem. *spotten*); < *spot*, *n.* Cf. *spat*[2], *spatter.*] I. *trans.* 1. To make a spot on; blot; stain; discolor or defile in a spot or spots.

> He that meddleth with pitch is like to be *spotted* with it. *Latimer*, 5th Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.
>
> With rust his armor bright was *spotted* o'er.
> *William Morris*, Earthly Paradise, III. 84.

2. To mar the perfection or moral purity of; blemish; tarnish; sully.

> *Spotted* with the stain of unlawful or indirect procurement. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. 79.

3. To mark or cover with spots; mark in spots; dot.

> A handkerchief
> *Spotted* with strawberries.
> *Shak.*, Othello, iii. 3. 435.
>
> The surface of the water was *spotted* with rings where the trout were rising. *Froude*, Sketches, p. 75.

Specifically — 4†. To put a patch or patches on (the face) by way of ornament.

> Faces *spotted* after the Whiggish manner.
> *Addison*, Spectator, No. 81.

5. To mark as with a spot; especially, to note as of suspicious or doubtful character. *Tuft's Glossary of Thieves' Jargon* (1798). [Thieves' slang.]

> At length he became *spotted.* The police got to know him, and he was apprehended, tried, and convicted.
> *Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, I. 484.

6. To note or recognize by some peculiarity; catch with the eye; detect; come upon; find out. [Slang.]

> The Widow Leech . . . rang three times with long intervals, — but all in vain: the inside Widow having *spotted* the outside one through the blinds.
> *O. W. Holmes*, Elsie Venner, xxi.

7. In *horse-racing*, to indicate, give a hint as to, or name: as, to *spot* the winner of a future race. — 8. To place upon a spot; specifically, in *billiards*, to place (a ball) on one of the spots or marks on the table. — **To spot timber,** to cut or chip it, in preparation for hewing.

II. *intrans.* 1. To make a spot; cause a stain, discoloration, or shadow. — 2. To be subject to spots; be easily spotted: as, a fabric that *spots* when exposed to damp.

spot-ball (spot'bâl), *n.* In *billiards:* (*a*) The ball which belongs on the spot. (*b*) That one of the two white balls which is distinguished by a black spot; the "black" ball.

spot-lens (spot'lenz), *n.* In *microscopy*, a plano-convex lens used in the place of an ordinary condenser. It has a central stop on the plane side toward the object, and since the rays which pass through the annular portion converge too strongly to enter the objective, the transparent or translucent object under examination appears to be self-luminous surrounded by a dark background.

spotless (spot'les), *a.* [< ME. *spotles*, < *spot* + *-less.*] 1. Free from spots, foul matter, or discoloration.

> Of *spotlez* perlez tha[y] beren the creste.
> *Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), i. 855.
>
> This palliament of white and *spotless* hue.
> *Shak.*, Tit. And., i. 1. 182.

2. Free from blemish, fault, or reproach; immaculate; pure.

> My true service . . .
> May so approve my *spotless* loyalty.
> *Chapman*, Byron's Tragedy, iv. 1.

3. Guiltless; innocent: followed by *of.* [Rare.]

> You fight for her, as *spotless of* these mischiefs
> As Heaven is of our sins, or truth of errors.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Knight of Malta, ii. 5.

=Syn. Unspotted, blameless, unblemished, irreproachable, untainted, untarnished.

spotlessly (spot'les-li), *adv.* In a spotless manner; without spot, stain, or blemish.

spotlessness (spot'les-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being spotless; freedom from spot, stain, or blemish. *Donne*, Devotions.

spotneck (spot'nek), *n.* The Hudsonian curlew, *Numenius hudsonicus.* [Local, New Eng.]

spotrump (spot'rump), *n.* The Hudsonian godwit, *Limosa hæmastica.* Also *whiterump.* *G. Trumbull.* [Massachusetts.]

spot-stitch (spot'stich), *n.* In *crochet-work*, a stitch by means of which raised rounded figures are produced at equal intervals, forming a kind of pattern.

spotted (spot'ed), *p. a.* [< ME. *spotted*; < *spot* + *-ed*[2].] 1. Marked with a spot or spots; dotted or sprinkled with spots: as, the *spotted* leopard. — 2. Distributed in separate places or spots: said of a mineral vein when the ore which it carries is very irregularly distributed through the workings. — **Black and spotted heathcock**†, the Canada grouse. — **Dusky and spotted duck.** See *duck*[2]. — **Spotted adder.** See *Oligodontidæ*. — **Spotted alder,** the wych-hazel. — **Spotted axis.** See *axis*[2], 1. — **Spotted cat,** any one of the larger felines which is spotted (not striped as the tiger, nor plain as the lion). See cuts under *chetah*, *jaguar*, *leopard*, *ocelot*, *ounce*, *panther*, and *serval.* — **Spotted comfrey.** See *Pulmonaria*[1]. — **Spotted cowbane, eyebright, fever.** See the nouns. — **Spotted deer.** Same as *axis*[2], 1. — **Spotted grouse,** the Canada grouse, or spruce-partridge. See cut under *Canace.* — **Spotted gum.** See *gum*[2], 3. — **Spotted hemlock.** Same as *hemlock*, 1. — **Spotted Iceland falcon.** See *Iceland falcon*, under *falcon.* — **Spotted kidney,** the condition of the kidney in chronic parenchymatous nephritis. — **Spotted knotweed, mackerel, medic.** See the nouns. — **Spotted lace,** an openwork material, generally made of cotton, somewhat resembling a lace réseau with small spots at equal intervals. — **Spotted metal.** See *organ-metal*, under *metal.* — **Spotted net.** Same as *spotted lace.* — **Spotted rail, skitty, water-hen.** See *rail*[4]. — **Spotted sandpiper.** See *sandpiper.* — **Spotted schists.** See *spilosite.* —

Spotted Yellow Warbler (*Dendræca maculosa*).

Spotted seal, a leopard-seal.—**Spotted shrike, spurge, tortoise, wintergreen**, etc. See the nouns.—**Spotted tringa.** Same as *spotted sandpiper*.—**Spotted yellow warbler**, the magnolia warbler, *Dendræca maculosa*, the male of which is much spotted. The adult male is rich-yellow below, with white crissum, heavily streaked with black; the rump is bright-yellow, the back nearly black, the crown clear ash; there is a white circumocular and postocular stripe, and the wing- and tail-feathers are marked with conspicuous white spots. This bird is 5 inches long and 7½ in extent of wings; it inhabits eastern North America, abounds in woodland, breeds from New England northward, builds a small neat nest in low conifers, and lays 4 or 5 white eggs spotted with reddish-brown. Also called *black-and-yellow warbler*. See cut on preceding page.

spotted-bass (spot'ed-bȧs), *n.* Same as *drum*[1], 11 (*c*).

spottedness (spot'ed-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being spotted.

spotted-tree (spot'ed-trē), *n.* A small Australian tree, *Flindersia Strzeleckiana* (*F. maculosa*), remarkably spotted from the falling off of the outer bark in patches.

spotter (spot'ėr), *n.* [< *spot* + *-er*[1].] One who or that which spots; specifically, one who is employed to shadow suspicious or suspected persons; a detective. [Slang.]

A conductor . . . had a private detective arrested for following him about, and the *spotter* was fined ten dollars by a magistrate. *The American*, VI. 333.

spottiness (spot'i-nes), *n.* The state or character of being spotty.

spotting (spot'ing), *n.* In *bot.*, same as *necrosis*, 2.

spotty (spot'i), *a.* [< ME. *spotty, spotti;* < *spot* + *-y*[1].] **1.** Full of spots; marked with spots; spotted.

Thou ne sselt nazt maky none sacrefice to God of oxe, ne of ssep, thet by [be] *spotty*.
Ayenbite of Inwyt (E. E. T. S.), p. 192.

To descry new lands,
Rivers, or mountains in her *spotty* globe.
Milton, P. L., i. 291.

2. Occurring in spots or irregularly: as, hops are said to run *spotty* when the crops are unequal. *Halliwell.*—**3.** Patchy; lacking harmony of parts; without unity.

spounge†, *n.* A Middle English form of *sponge*.

spousage† (spou'zāj), *n.* [< *spouse* + *-age*.] Espousal; marriage.

The manne shall gene vnto the womanne a ring, and other tokens of *spousage*.
Marriage Service, Prayer-Book of Edward VI., 1549.

spousal (spou'zal), *a.* and *n.* [In E. first as a noun, < ME. *spousail, spousaile, spousaille, sposail, espousaile*, < OF. *espousailles*, < L. *sponsalia*, betrothal, neut. pl. of *sponsalis*, pertaining to betrothal, < *sponsus*, a betrothal: see *spouse, espousal*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to marriage or espousal; nuptial; bridal; connubial.

Now the Rabbi, receiving a Ring of pure gold, . . . puts it on the brides finger, and with a loud voice pronounceth the *spousall* letters. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 214.

The well-wrought, lovely *spousal* ring.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 203.

II. *n.* Marriage; nuptials; espousal: often used in the plural.

Boweth your nekke under that blisful yok
Of soveraynetee, nought of servyse,
Which that men clepeth *spousail* or wedlok.
Chaucer, Clerk's Tale, l. 59.

By our *spousals* and marriage begun, . . .
Rue on this realm, whose ruin is at hand.
Surrey, Æneid, iv. 407.

spouse (spouz), *n.* [< ME. *spouse, spowse, spuse, spus* = Icel. *spūsa, pūsa, pūsi*, < OF. *espos, spous*, F. *époux*, m., OF. *espouse, espuse*, F. *épouse*, f., = Sp. Pg. *esposo*, m., *esposa*, f., = It. *sposo*, m., *sposa*, f., < L. *sponsus*, m., *sponsa*, f., one betrothed, a bridegroom, a bride (cf. *sponsus*, a betrothal), prop. masc. and fem. pp. of *spondere*, promise: see *sponsor*.] A married person, husband or wife; either one of a married pair.

The soule is widewe thet haueth vorloren hire *spus*, thet is . . . Crist. *Ancren Riwle*, p. 10.

For her the *spouse* prepares the bridal ring,
For her white virgins hymeneals sing.
Pope, Eloisa to Abelard, l. 219.

spouse† (spouz), *v. t.* [< ME. *spousen, spowsen, spusen*, < OF. *espouser*, F. *épouser* = Pr. *espozar* = Pg. *esposar* = It. *sposare*, < LL. *sponsare*, betroth, espouse: see *spouse*, *n.*, and cf. *espouse*, *v.*] **1.** To take for a husband or a wife; wed; espouse.

Ye ryde as coy and stille as doth a mayde
Were newe *spoused*, sitting at the bord.
Chaucer, Prol. to Clerk's Tale, l. 3.

They led the vine
To wed her elm; she, *spoused*, about him twines
Her marriageable arms. *Milton*, P. L., v. 216.

2. To give in marriage.

Kyng William of Scotland did his douhter *spouse*
To the erle of Boloyn. *Rob. of Gloucester*, p. 210.

spouse-breach† (spouz'brēch), *n.* [< ME. *spousbreche, spousebriche, spusbruche;* < *spouse* + *breach*.] Adultery.

But oonis he saued a weddid wijf
In *spousebriche* that hadde doon mys.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 47.

spousehede†, *n.* See *spouschood*.

spousehood† (spouz'hůd), *n.* [< ME. *spoushod*, also *spousehede;* < *spouse* + *-hood*.] The state of wedlock; matrimony.

The eldore of the tuo in *spoushod* he nome.
Rob. of Gloucester, p. 307.

spouseless (spouz'les), *a.* [< *spouse* + *-less*.] Without a spouse; unmarried or widowed.

The *spouseless* Adriatic mourns her lord.
Byron, Childe Harold, iv. 11.

spousess† (spou'zes), *n.* [< ME. *spowsesse;* < *spouse* + *-ess*.] A bride or wife; a married woman.

At whiche marriage was no persones present but the spowse, the *spowsesse*, the dnches of Bedforde her moder, ye preest, two gentylwomen, and a yong man to helpe the preest synge. *Fabyan*, Chron., an. 1664.

spousing† (spou'zing), *n.* [< ME. *spowsynge, spusing;* verbal n. of *spouse*, *v.*] The act of marrying; wedding; espousal; marriage.

Loke to thi dougtren that noon of hem be lorn; . . .
And ȝeue hem to *spowsynge* as soone as thei been ablee.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 46.

spout (spout), *v.* [< ME. *spouten, spowten* = MD. *spuyten*, D. *spuiten*, spout, = Sw. *sputa*, a dial. var. of *spruta*, squirt, spout, sprout, etc.: see *sprout*. A similar loss of *r* occurs in *speak*. Cf. *sputter*.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To issue with force, as a liquid through a narrow orifice, or from a spout; spurt: as, blood *spouts* from an artery.

Like a raving torrent, struggling amongst the broken rocks and lesse free passages, at length he *spouts* down from a wonderfull height into the valley below.
Sandys, Travailes, p. 73.

2. To discharge a fluid in a jet or continuous stream; send out liquid as from a spout or nozle; specifically, to blow, as a whale.

With youre mouthe ye vse nowther to sqnyrt nor *spout*.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 135.

When the larger Cetacea come up to breathe, the expired vapor suddenly condenses into a cloud; and, if expiration commences before the spiracle is actually at the surface, a certain quantity of spray may be driven up along with the violent current of the expelled air. This gives rise to the appearance termed the *spouting* of Whales, which does not arise, as it is commonly said to do, from the straining off of the sea-water swallowed with the food, and its expulsion by the nostrils. *Huxley*, Anat. Vert., p. 348.

3. To speak volubly and oratorically; talk or recite in a declamatory manner, especially in public; speechify. [Colloq.]

For anything of the acting, *spouting*, reciting kind I think he has always a decided taste.
Jane Austen, Mansfield Park, xiii.

II. *trans.* **1.** To pour out in a jet and with some force; throw out as through a spout or pipe: as, an elephant *spouts* water from his trunk.

A conduite cold into it bringe aboute,
Make pipes water warme inwarde to *spoute*.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 40.

Your statue *spouting* blood in many pipes.
Shak., J. C., ii. 2. 85.

2. To cause to spurt or gush out.

From the dry stones he can water *spout*.
Heywood, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 6.

3. To utter volubly or grandiloquently.

Pray, *spout* some French, son.
Beau. and Fl., Coxcomb, iv. 4.

4. To pawn; pledge. See *spout*, *n.*, 2. [Slang.]

The dons are going to *spout* the college plate.
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Oxford, II. 1.

5. To furnish or provide with a spout, in any sense: as, to *spout* a roof; to *spout* a tea-kettle.

spout (spout), *n.* [< ME. *spoute, spowte* = MD. *spuyte*, D. *spuit* = Sw. *sprута*, a spout: see *spout*, *v.*, and cf. *sprout*, *n.*] **1.** A pipe, tube, or trough through which a liquid is poured, and which serves to guide its flow. Similar tubes, etc., are used for finely divided solids, as grain. The spout of a small vessel, as a pitcher, may be a mere fold or doubling of the rim, or may be a piece put on the outside, a notch having been cut in the rim to allow the liquid to pass, or may be a closed tube, as in a tea-pot or aftaba. See cut under *mill*.

She dreamt to-night she saw my statua,
Which, like a fountain with an hundred *spouts*,
Did run pure blood. *Shak.*, J. C., ii. 2. 77.

The walls surmounting their roofes, wrought thorow with potsheards to catch and strike down the refreshing winds; having *spouts* of the same.
Sandys, Travailes, p. 116.

2. A lift or shoot in a pawnbroker's shop; hence, vulgarly, the shop itself.

Pawnbrokers, . . . before *spouts* were adopted, used a hook to lift the articles offered in pawn.
N. and Q., 7th ser., VII. 56.

3. A continuous stream of fluid matter issuing, actually or seemingly, from a pipe or nozle; a jet or column, as of water.

Before this grotto is a long poole into which ran divers *spouts* of water from leadcn escollop basins.
Evelyn, Diary, Feb. 27, 1644.

Specifically—(*a*) A waterspout.

They say furthermore that in certeyne places of the sea they sawe certeyne stremes of water, which they caule *spoutes*, fauiynge owt of the ayer into the sea.
R. Eden, First Books on America (ed. Arber), p. 336.

(*b*) The column of spray or vapor emitted from the spout-hole of a whale during the act of expiration, resembling the escape of steam from a valve.

4. The spout-hole of a whale.—**5.** A short underground passage connecting a main road with an air-head: a term used in the thick coal-workings of South Staffordshire, England.—**Up the spout**, in pawn. See def. 2. [Slang.]

His pockets, no doubt,
Being turn'd inside out,
That his moucheir and gloves may be put *up the spout*.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 16.

spouter (spou'tėr), *n.* [< *spout*, *v.*, + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who or that which spouts. (*a*) Something that sends forth a jet or stream of fluid matter.

The flowing-wells of the Baku district, in the energy with which they throw out the oil and the quantity so projected, far exceed even our largest American *spouters*.
Jour. Franklin Inst., CXXIII. 77.

(*b*) One who speaks grandiloquently or oratorically; a mere declaimer; a speechifier. [Colloq.]

The quoters imitate parrots or professed *spouters*, in committing words only to memory, purposely for the sake of ostentation. *V. Knox*, Winter Evenings, xxxii.

2. An experienced whaleman. [Nautical slang.]

The *spouter*, as the sailors call a whaleman, had sent up his main top gallant mast and set the sail, and made signal for us to heave to.
R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 36.

spout-fish (spout'fish), *n.* A bivalve mollusk which squirts water through its siphons, as the common clam, razor-shell, and many others.

spout-hole (spout'hōl), *n.* **1.** An orifice for the discharge of a liquid.—**2.** The spiracle or blow-hole of a whale or other cetacean. The number of spout-holes differs in different species, the sperm-whales and porpoises having one, and the right whales, bowheads, finbacks, sulphur-bottoms, etc., two. The nostrils of the walrus are also sometimes called spout-holes.

spoutless (spout'les), *a.* [< *spout* + *-less*.] Having no spout, as a pitcher. *Cowper*, Task, iv. 776.

spout-shell (spout'shel), *n.* A shell of the family *Aporrhaidæ*, as *Aporrhais pes-pelecani*, the pelican's-foot. See also cut under *Aporrhais*.


Spout-shell (*Aporrhais pes-pelecani*).

spowrge†, *n.* A Middle English form of *spurge*[1], *spurge*[2].

spp. An abbreviation of *species* (plural).

S. P. Q. R. An abbreviation of the Latin *Senatus Populusque Romanus*, the senate and the people of Rome.

sprach, *v.* and *n.* See *spraich*.

sprachle, *v. i.* See *sprackle*.

sprack (sprak), *a.* [Also dial. *sprag;* < ME. *sprac*, < Icel. *sprækr*, also *sparkr*, sprightly, = Norw. *spræk* = Sw. dial. *spräk, spräg, spräker*, cheerful, talkative, noisy. Cf. *spark*[2], *spry*.] Sprightly; lively; brisk; alert. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

Mrs. Page. He is a better scholar than I thought he was.
Evans. He is a good *sprag* memory.
Shak., M. W. of W., iv. 1. 84.

If your Royal Highness had seen him dreaming and dozing about the banks of Tully Veolan like an hypochondriac person, . . . you would wonder where he hath sae suddenly acquired all this fine *sprack* festivity and jocularity. *Scott*, Waverley, xliii.

sprackle (sprak'l), *r. i.*; pret. and pp. *sprackled*, ppr. *sprackling*. [Also *sprachle, spraickle, sprauchle;* prob. < Icel. *sprauklа, sprökla*, mod. *sprikla*, sprawl; freq. of a verb represented by Sw. *sparka* = Dan. *sparke*, kick. Cf. *sprangle* and *sprawl*[1].] To clamber; get on with difficulty. [Scotch.]

Sae far I *sprachled* up the brae,
I dinner'd wi' a Lord.
Burns, On Meeting with Lord Daer.

sprackly†, *a.* [ME. *sprakliche*, < Icel. *sprækligr*, sprightly, < *sprækr*, sprightly: see *sprack* and *-ly*[1].] Same as *sprack*. *Piers Plowman* (C), xxi. 10.

spraddet, spradt. Obsolete forms of the preterit and past participle of *spread*.

sprag[1] (sprag), *n.* [< Dan. dial. *sprag* = Sw. dial. *sprägg, spragge*, a spray, sprig: see *spray*[1].] **1.** A billet of wood. [Prov. Eng.] Specifically —**2.** In *coal-mining:* (*a*) A short billet of wood used instead of a brake to lock the wheels of a car. (*b*) A short wooden prop used to support the coal during the operation of holing or undercutting; a punch-prop. [Eng.]

sprag[1] (sprag), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *spragged*, ppr. *spragging*. [< *sprag*[1], *n.*] To prop by a sprag; also, to stop, as a carriage on a steep grade, by putting a sprag in the spokes of the wheel. [Prov. Eng.]

sprag[2] (sprag), *n.* [Prob. a particular use of *sprag*[1] in sense of 'sprout,' i. e. 'young one'; cf. *sprat*[2], *sprot*[2], a small fish, similarly derived from *sprot*[1], a sprout.] **1.** A young salmon of the first year; a smolt.—**2.** A half-grown cod. [Prov. Eng. in both senses.]

sprag[3] (sprag), *a.* A dialectal form of *sprack*.

sprag-road (sprag′rōd), *n.* In *coal-mining*, a mine-road having such a steep grade that sprags are needed to control the descent of the car. *Penn. Surv. Gloss.*

spraich (sprāċh), *r. i.* [Also *sprach, spreich;* prob. < Sw. *spraka* = Dan. *sprage* = Icel. *spraka*, mako a noise, crackle, burst: see *spark*[1].] To cry; shriek. *Jamieson.* [Scotch.]

spraich (sprāċh), *n.* [Also *spraeh, spreich;* < *spraich, v.*] **1.** A cry; a shriek.

Anone thay herd sere vocis lamentabill,
Grete walyng, quhimpering, and *sprachis* miserabill.
Gavin Douglas, tr. of Virgil, p. 178.

2. A pack; a multitude: as, a *spraich* of bairns. *Jamieson.* [Scotch in both uses.]

spraickle (sprā′kl), *r. i.* Same as *sprackle*. [Scotch.]

spraid (sprād), *a.* [Also *sprayed;* a reduced form of *spreathed.*] Chapped with cold. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

It was much worse than Jamaica ginger grated into a poor *sprayed* finger. *R. D. Blackmore*, Lorna Doone, xxxl.

sprain (sprān), *v. t.* [< OF. *espreindre*, press, wring, < L. *exprimere*, press out, < *ex*, out, + *premere*, press: see *press*[1], and cf. *express.*] **1**†. To press; push.

Hee *sprainde* in a sprite [sprit, pole] & spradde it aboute.
Alisaunder of Macedoine (E. E. T. S.), l. 1097.

2. To overstrain, as the muscles or ligaments of a joint so as to injure them, but without luxation or dislocation.

The sudden turn may stretch the swelling vein,
Thy cracking joint unhinge, or ankle *sprain*.
Gay, Trivia, i. 38.

sprain (sprān), *n.* [< *sprain, v.*] **1.** A violent straining or wrenching of the soft parts surrounding a joint, without dislocation. The ordinary consequence of a sprain is to produce some degree of swelling and inflammation in the injured part.

2. The injury caused by straining; a sprained joint.

spraint (sprānt), *n.* [< ME. **spraynte*, prob. < OF. *espreinte*, a pressing out, straining, F. *épreinte*, < *espreindre*, press out: see *sprain.*] The dung of the otter. *Kingsley*, Two Years Ago, xviii.

sprainting (sprān′ting), *n.* [< ME. *sprayntyng:* < *spraint* + *-ing*[1].] Same as *spraint*.

spraith (sprāth), *n.* Same as *spreagh*.

sprale (sprāl), *r.* A dialectal variant of *sprawl*[1].

sprallt, *r.* An obsolete spelling of *sprawl*[1].

sprang (sprang). A preterit of *spring*.

sprangle (sprang′gl), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *sprangled*, ppr. *sprangling.* [Appar. a nasalized var. of *sprackle.*] To sprawl; straggle. [Prov. Eng. and U. S.]

Over its fence *sprangles* a squash vine in ungainly joy.
Cornhill Mag., May, 1882. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

When on the back-stretch his legs seemed to *sprangle* out on all sides at once.
Philadelphia Times, Aug. 15, 1883.

sprangle (sprang′gl), *n.* [< *sprangle, v.*] The act or attitude of sprangling. *J. Spalding*, Divine Theory (1808). [Prov. Eng. and U. S.]

sprat[1] (sprat), *n.* [Se. also *spreat, sprelt, sprit, sprot*, the joint-leafed rush; another form and use of *sprot*[1], a stump, chip, broken branch: see *sprot*[1], and cf. *sprat*[2], *n.*] **1.** A name of various species of rushes, as *Juncus articulatus*, etc. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]—**2.** *pl.* Small wood. *Kennett; Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

sprat[2] (sprat), *n.* [A dial. var., now the reg. form, of *sprot*[2], q. v.] **1.** A small clupeoid fish of European waters, *Clupea* (*Harengula*) *sprattus*. At one time the sprat was thought to be the young of the herring, pilchard, or shad; but it can be easily distinguished from the young of any of these fishes by the sharply notched edge of the abdomen. Young sprats, an inch or two long, are the fishes of which whitebait mainly or largely consists at some seasons. The sprat is known in Scotland by the name of *garvie* or *garvie-herring*.

Sprat (*Clupea sprattus*).

'Stoet, ye all talk
Like a company of *sprat*-fed mechanics.
Beau. and Fl. (?), Faithful Friends, i. 2.

2. A name of other fishes. (*a*) A young herring. (*b*) The sand-eel or -lance. See cut under *Ammodytidæ*. [Prov. Eng.] (*c*) A kind of anchovy, *Stolephorus compressus*, about six inches long, of a very pale or transiucent olivaceous color, with a silvery lateral band, found on the coasts of California and Mexico. It closely resembles *S. delicatissimus* of the same coasts, but is larger and has a longer anal fin. (*d*) Same as *alfiana*.—**Fresh-water sprat**, the bleak. *I. Walton.* [Local, Eng.]—**London sprat**, the true sprat: so distinguished from the sand-eel or -lance.

sprat[2] (sprat), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *spratted*, ppr. *spratting.* [< *sprat*[2], *n.*] To fish for sprats.

They will be afloat here and there in the wild weather, *spratting*. *Daily Telegraph*, Aug. 27, 1886. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

sprat[3] (sprat), *n.* [Perhaps a particular use of *sprat*[2].] A small coin. [Slang.]

Several Lascara were charged with passing *sprats*, the slang term applied to spurious fourpenny pieces, sixpences, and shillings. *Morning Chronicle*, Dec. 2, 1857.

sprat-barley (sprat′bär″li), *n.* See *barley*[1].

sprat-borer (sprat′bōr″ėr), *n.* A loon, as the red-throated diver, *Colymbus* (or *Urinator*) *septentrionalis:* from its fondness for sprats.

sprat-day (sprat′dā), *n.* The ninth day of November: so called in London as being the first day of the sprat-selling season. *Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, I. 69.

sprat-loon (sprat′lön), *n.* Same as *sprat-borer*.

sprat-mew (sprat′mū), *n.* A sea-gull which catches sprats; the kittiwake.

spratter (sprat′ėr), *n.* [< *sprat*[2], *v.*, + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who fishes for sprats.—**2.** The guillemot. [Prov. Eng.]

sprattle (sprat′l), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *sprattled*, ppr. *sprattling.* [Also *sprottle;* < Sw. *sprattla*, sprawl, = Dan. *sprælle, sprælde*, sprawl, flounder, toss the legs; cf. D. *spartelen*, flutter, leap, wrestle, sparkle. Cf. *sprackle, sprawl*[1].] To scramble. *Burns*, To a Louse. [Scotch.]

sprattle (sprat′l), *n.* [< *sprattle, v.*] A scramble; a struggle. *Scott*, Redgauntlet, ch. xii. [Scotch.]

sprauchle (sprâ′ċhl), *v. i.* Same as *sprackle*.

sprault, *r.* An obsolete form of *sprawl*[1].

sprawl[1] (sprâl), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *sprall;* < ME. *sprawlen, spraulen, sprawcelen, spraullen, sprallen*, < AS. *sprǽwtlian* (a rare and doubtful word, cited by Zupitza ("Studium der neueren Spraehen," July, 1886) from a gloss); perhaps akin to Icel. *spraukla, sprökla*, sprawl; cf. Sw. dial. *spralla, spraila* = Dan. *sprælle, sprælde*, sprawl, flounder: see *sprackle* and *sprattle.*] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To toss the limbs about; work the arms and legs convulsively; in general, to struggle convulsively.

He drow it [a fish] in to the drie place, and it bigan to *sprawle* bifor hise feet. *Wyclif*, Tobit vi. 4.

He *sprailleth* lyke a yonge padocke. I *sprawle* with my legges, struggell, je me debats. *Palsgrave*, p. 729.

Sprawl'st thou? take that, to end thy agony. [Stabs him. *Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., v. 5. 39.

Grim in convulsive agonies he *sprawls*.
Pope, Odyssey, xxii. 23.

2. To work one's way awkwardly along with the aid of all the limbs; crawl or scramble.

I haue seene it, saith Cambrensis, experimented, that a toad, being incompassed with a thong, . . . reculed backe, as though it had beene rapt in the head; wherevpon he began to *sprall* to the other side.
Stanihurst, Descrip. of Ireland, ii. (Holinshed's Chron.).

3. To be spread out in an ungraceful posture; be stretched out carelessly and awkwardly.

On painted ceilings you devoutly stare,
Where *sprawl* the saints of Verrio or Laguerre,
Or gilded clouds in fair expansion lie.
Pope, Moral Essays, iv. 146.

4. To have an irregular, spreading form or outline; straggle: said of handwriting, vines, etc.

The arches which spring from the huge pillars, though wide, are not *sprawling*. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 21.

5. To widen or open irregularly, as a body of cavalry.

II. *trans.* To spread out ungracefully.

The leafless butternut, whereon the whippoorwill used to sing, and the yellow warbler make its nest, *sprawls* its naked arms, and moans pitifully in the blast.
S. Judd, Margaret, i. 17.

sprawl[1] (sprâl), *n.* [< *sprawl*[1], *v.*] **1.** The act of sprawling.—**2.** A sprawling posture; an awkward recumbent attitude: as, to be stretched out in a careless *sprawl*.—**3.** Motion; activity. [Prov. Eng. and U. S.]

sprawl[2] (sprâl), *n.* [Prob. dim. of *spray* or dial. E. *spray*[1]: see *sprag*[1], *spray*[1].] A small twig or branch of a tree; a spray. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

sprawler (sprâ′lėr), *n.* [< *sprawl*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who or that which sprawls. Specifically, in *entom.*: (*a*) One of certain moths or their larvæ. (1) The European noctuid moth *Asteroscopus sphinx:* so called from the sprawling of the larva. The rannoch sprawler is *A. nubeculosus*. (2) A noctuid moth, *Demas coryli*. (*b*) The dobson or hellgrammite. [Local, U. S.]

Sprawler (*b*) (Larva of *Corydalus cornutus*), two thirds natural size.

spray[1] (sprā), *n.* [< ME. *spray, spraye*, < Sw. dial. *spragg, spraggc* = Dan. *sprag*, a sprig, a spray: see *sprag*[1], a doublet of *spray*[1], and cf. *sprig.* Cf. Lith. *sproga*, a spray of a tree, also a rift, *sprogti*, split, sprout, bud; Gr. *ασπάραγος*, asparagus, perhaps orig. 'sprout.'] **1.** A branch of a tree with its branchlets, especially when slender and graceful; also, twigs, or such branches collectively; a stem of flowers or leaves; a sprig.

He knelyde down appon his knee
Vndir nethe that grenwode *spraye*.
Thomas of Erssseldoune (Child's Ballads, I. 100).

O nightingale, that on yon bloomy *spray*
Warblest at eve, when all the woods are still.
Milton, Sonnets, i.

2†. An orchard; a grove.

Abute the orchard is a wal;
The ethelikeste ston is cristal;
Ilo so wonede a moneth in that *spray*
Nolde him neure longen away.
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 59.

3. A binding-stick for thatching. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—**4.** Any ornament, pattern, or design in the form of a branch or sprig: as, a *spray* of diamonds; an embroidered *spray*.

spray[2] (sprā), *n.* [Not found in ME. or AS.; the alleged **sprēgan*, in AS. **geond-sprēgan*, pour out, is appar. an error for *sprengan*, cause to spring: see *spreng, spring.* The Icel. *spræna*, jet, spurt out, Norw. *spræn*, a jet of water, are not related. Cf. D. *spreijen* (Sewel), for *spreiden*, = LG. *spreen, spreien*, for *spreden*, = E. *spread:* see *spread.*] Water flying in small drops or particles, as by the force of wind, or the dashing of waves, or from a waterfall; water or other liquid broken up into small particles and driven (as by an atomizer) along by a current of air or other gas.

Winds raise some of the salt with the *spray*. *Arbuthnot.*

Carbolic spray, carbolic acid and water in various proportions, as used with an atomizer in the treatment of the mucous membrane of the throat, in surgical operations, and the like.

spray[2] (sprā), *v.* [Cf. *spray*[2], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To throw in the form of spray; let fall as spray; scatter in minute drops or particles.

The niched snow-bed *sprays* down
Its powdery fall. *M. Arnold*, Switzerland, ii.

2. To sprinkle with fine drops; dampen by means of spray, as of perfume, or of some adhesive liquid used to preserve drawings and the like.

II. *intrans.* To discharge or scatter a liquid in the form of spray: as, the instrument will either spout or *spray*.

spray-board (sprā′bōrd), *n.* A strip on the gunwale of a boat to keep out spray.

spray-drain (sprā′drān), *n.* In *agri.*, a drain formed by burying in the earth brush, or the spray of trees, which serves to keep open a channel. Drains of this sort are much used in grass-lands.

sprayed, *a.* See *spraid*.

sprayer (sprā′ėr), *n.* One who or that which discharges spray; specifically, one of a large class of machines for applying liquid insecti-

cides or fungicides to plants, consisting of a pneumatic or hydraulic force-pump and a suitable reservoir and discharge-nozle or spray-tip.

sprayey[1] (sprā′i), *a.* [< *spray*[1] + *-ey.*] Forming or resembling sprays, as of a tree or plant; branching.

Heaths of many a gorgeous hue . . . and ferns that would have overtopped a tall horseman mingled their *sprayey* leaves with the wild myrtle and the arbutus.
Lever, Davenport Dunn, lviii.

sprayey[2] (sprā′i), *a.* [< *spray*[2] + *-ey.*] Consisting of liquid spray.

This view, sublime as it is, only whets your desire to stand below, and see the river, with its *sprayey* crest shining against the sky, make but one leap from heaven to hell.
B. Taylor, Northern Travel, p. 357.

spraying-machine (sprā′ing-ma-shēn″), *n.* Same as *sprayer*.

spray-instrument (sprā′in″strō-ment), *n.* In *med.*, an instrument for producing and diffusing spray, or for the application of liquids in the form of spray; an atomizer.

spray-nozle (sprā′noz″l), *n.* An attachment for the nozle of a hose which serves to project liquid insecticides and fungicides in the form of a fine spray.

spreach, spreacherie, spreachery. See *spreagh, spreaghery*.

spread (spred), *v.*; pret. and pp. *spread*, ppr. *spreading*. [< ME. *spreden* (pret. *spredde, spradde, spredd, spred*, pp. *spredd, spred, sprad, y-sprad*), < AS. *sprǣdan* = D. *spreiden, spreijen*, = MLG. *spreden, spreiden*, LG. *spreden, spreen, spreien* = OHG. *spreitan*, MHG. G. *spreiten* = Norw. *spreida*, dial. *spreie* = Dan. *sprede*, extend, spread; causal of the more orig. verb MHG. *spriten, sprīden* = Sw. *sprida*, spread; cf. Icel. *sprita*, sprawl. Not connected, as is often said, with *broad* (AS. *brǣdan*, make bread, etc.).] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To scatter; disperse; rout.

Was neuer in alle his lyue ther fadere ore so glad
Als whan he sauh his sons tuo the palens force to *sprad*.
Rob. of Brunne, p. 18.

I have *spread* you abroad as the four winds of the heaven, saith the Lord. Zech. ii. 6.

2. To distribute over a surface as by strewing, sprinkling, smearing, plastering, or overlaying.

Eche man to pleye with a plow, pykoys, or spade,
Spynne, or *sprede* donge, or spille hym-self with sleuthe.
Piers Plowman (B), iii. 308.

He carved upon them carvings of cherubims and palm trees, . . . and *spread* gold upon the cherubims, and upon the palm trees. 1 Ki. vi. 32.

3. To flatten out; stretch or draw out into a sheet or layer.

Silver *spread* into plates is brought from Tarshish, and gold from Uphaz. Jer. x. 9.

In other places similar igneous rocks are *spread* out in sheets which are intercalated between the sedimentary strata. *E. W. Streeter*, Precious Stones, p. 65.

4. To extend or stretch out to the full size; unfold; display by unfolding, stretching, expanding, or the like.

The saisnes com faste ridinge with baner *sprad*, and were moo than fifty thousande. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 248.

A parcel of a field where he had *spread* his tent.
Gen. xxxiii. 19.

Some species, as the meadow-lark, have a habit of *spreading* the tail at almost every chirp. *Amer. Nat.*, XXII. 202.

5. To lay or set out; outspread; display, as something to be viewed in its full extent.

With orchard, and with gardeyne, or with mede,
Se that thyne hous with hem be umviroune,
The side in longe upon the south thou *sprede*.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 13.

To *spread* the earth before him, and commend . . .
Its various parts to his attentive note.
Couper, Tirocinium, l. 640.

6. To reach out; extend.

Bot 3it he sprange and sprente, and *spraddene* his armes,
And one the spere lenghe spekes, he spekes thire wordes.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 331.

One while he *spred* his armes him fro,
One while he *spred* them nye.
Sir Cauline (Child's Ballads, III. 174).

Rose, as in dance, the stately trees, and *spread*
Their branches hung with copious fruit.
Milton, P. L., vii. 324.

7. To send out in all directions; scatter or shed abroad; disseminate; diffuse; propagate.

Great fear of my name 'mongst them was *spread*.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., i. 4. 50.

The hungry sheep . . .
Rot inwardly, and foul contagion *spread*.
Milton, Lycidas, l. 127.

And all the planets, in their turn,
Confirm the tidings as they roll,
And *spread* the truth from pole to pole.
Addison, Ode, Spectator, No. 465.

On this blest age
Oh *spread* thy influence, but restrain thy rage.
Pope, Dunciad, iii. 122.

8. To overspread; overlay the surface of.

The workman melteth a graven image, and the goldsmith *spreadeth* it over with gold. Isa. xl. 19.

Rich tapestry *spread* the streets.
Dryden, Pal. and Arc., iii. 104.

Hence—**9.** To cover or equip in the proper manner; set; lay: as, to *spread* a table.

The boordes were *spred* in righte litle space,
The ladies sate eche as hem semed best.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 55.

10. To set forth; recount at full length; hence, in recent use, to enter or record.

If Dagon be thy god,
Go to his temple, . . . *spread* before him
How highly it concerns his glory now
To frustrate and dissolve these magick spells.
Milton, S. A., l. 1147.

The resolutions, which the [Supreme] Court ordered *spread* on the minutes, expressed the profound loss which the members of the bar felt.
New York Tribune, Dec. 16, 1890.

11. To push apart: as, the weight of the train *spread* the rails.—**To spread one's self,** to take extraordinary and generally conspicuous pains; exert one's self to the utmost that something may appear well. [Slang, U. S.]

We dispatched Cullen to prepare a dinner. He had promised, to use his own expression, to *spread himself* in the preparation of this meal.
Hammond, Wild Northern Scenes, p. 266. (*Bartlett.*)

=Syn. 7. To scatter, circulate, publish.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To become scattered or distributed.

As soone as the ssisnes were logged thei *spredde* a-brode in the contrey to forry, and euer brente and distroied as thei wente. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 272.

2†. To stretch one's self out, especially in a horizontal position.

Ther he mihte wel *sprædе* on his feire hude [hide].
Layamon, l. 14203.

3. To be outspread; hence, to have great breadth; be broad.

The cedar . . .
Whose top-branch overpeer'd Jove's *spreading* tree.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., v. 2. 14.

Plants which, if they *spread* much, are seldom tall.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 354.

4. To become extended by growth or expansion; increase in extent; expand; grow.

Glory is like a circle in the water,
Which never ceaseth to enlarge itself
Till by broad *spreading* it disperse to nought.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., i. 2. 137.

Spread upward till thy boughs discern
The front of Sumner-place.
Tennyson, Talking Oak.

The streams run yellow,
Burst the bridges, and *spread* into bays.
R. W. Gilder, Early Autumn.

5. To be extended by communication or propagation; become diffused; be shed abroad.

This speche sprang in that space & *spradde* alle aboute.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), iii. 365.

Lest his infection, being of catching nature,
Spread further. *Shak.*, Cor., iii. 1. 311.

His renown had *spread* even to the coffee-houses of London and the cloisters of Oxford.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vi.

6. To be pushed apart, as the rails of a car-track.—**7.** To set a table; lay the cloth or dishes for a meal.

Dromio, go bid the servants *spread* for dinner.
Shak., C. of E., ii. 2. 189.

Spreading globe-flower, a plant, *Trollius laxus*, growing in swamps in the northeastern United States: it little resembles the true globe-flower in appearance, its sepals being spreading, and of a greenish-yellow or nearly white color.

spread (spred), *n.* [< *spread, v.*] **1.** The act of spreading or extending; propagation; diffusion: as, the *spread* of knowledge.

No flower hath that kind of *spread* that the woodbine hath. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 670.

2. The state, condition, quality, or capability of being outspread; expansion: as, the tail of the peacock has an imposing *spread*.—**3.** The amount of extension or expansion, especially in surface; expanse; breadth; compass.

These naked shoots . . .
Shall put their graceful foliage on again,
And more aspiring, and with ampler *spread*,
Shall boast new charms, and more than they have lost.
Couper, Task, vi. 145.

The capitals of the triforium of Laon have about the same *spread* as those of the choir of Paris.
C. H. Moore, Gothic Architecture, p. 203.

Hence—**4.** See the quotation.

The *spread* of the wheels or axles . . . is the distance between the centres of two axles.
Forney, Locomotive, p. 285.

5. A stretch; an expanse.

An elm with a *spread* of branches a hundred feet across.
O. W. Holmes, Autocrat, p. 248.

6. Capacity for spreading or stretching.

Skins dressed by this process, . . . it is claimed, are made soft, pliable, and with elasticity or *spread*.
C. T. Davis, Leather, p. 558.

7. That which is spread or set out, as on a table; a meal; a feast; especially, a meal, more or less elaborate, given to a select party. [Colloq.]

We had such a *spread* for breakfast as th' Queen herself might ha' sitten down to. *Mrs. Gaskell*, Mary Barton, ix.

After giving one *spread*,
With fiddling and masques, at the Saracen's Head.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 51.

8. A cloth used for a covering, as of a table or bed; a coverlet. [U. S.]—**9.** The privilege of demanding shares of stock at a certain price, or of delivering shares of stock at another price, within a certain time agreed on.—**10.** A saddle. *Tuft's Glossary of Thieves' Jargon* (1798). [Cant.]—**11.** Among lapidaries, a stone which has a large surface in proportion to its thickness.—**12.** In *zoöl.*, the measure from tip to tip of the spread wings, as of a bat, a bird, or an insect; the expanse or extent.—**13.** In *math.*, a continuous manifold of points: thus, space is a three-way *spread*.—**Cone of spread.** See *cone*.

spread (spred), *p. a.* [< ME. *spred, sprad;* pp. of *spread, v.*] **1.** Extended in area; having a broad surface; broad.

Tho wnrthen waxen so wide and *spred*,
Pride and giselnge [desire] of louerd-hed.
Genesis and Exodus (E. E. T. S.), l. 831.

Of stature *spread* and straight, his armes and hands delectable to behold.
Heywood, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 302.

2. Shallower than the standard; having insufficient depth or thickness for the highest luster: said of a gem.

The other Spinel was also an octagon-shaped stone, of perfect color, very *spread*, and free from flaws.
E. W. Streeter, Precious Stones, p. 158.

Spread eagle. (*a*) See *eagle*. (*b*) *Naut.*, a sailor or other person lashed in the rigging or elsewhere with arms and legs outspread: a form of punishment. (*c*) In *cookery*, a fowl split open down the back and broiled. *G. Macdonald*, Warlock o' Glenwarlock, xiv. (*d*) In the language of the stock exchange, a straddle. [Colloq.]

Spread Eagle is where a broker buys a certain stock at seller's option, and sells the same at seller's option within a certain time, on the chance that both contracts may run the full time and he gain the difference.
Biddle, On Stock Brokers, p. 74.

Spread harmony. See *harmony*, 2 (*d*).—**Spread window-glass.** Same as *broad glass* (which see, under *broad*).

spread-eagle (spred′ē″gl), *a.* [< *spread eagle:* see *spread* and *eagle*.] Having the form or characteristics of a spread eagle, or of the kind of display so called; hence, ostentatious; bombastic; boastful: as, a *spread-eagle* oration. See *spread eagle*, under *eagle*.

A kind of *spread-eagle* plot was hatched, with two heads growing out of the same body.
Dryden, Postscript to the History of the League, II. 469.

We Yankees are thought to be fond of the *spread-eagle* style. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 375.

Spread-eagle orchid. See *Oncidium*.

spread-eagle (spred′ē″gl), *v. t.* [< *spread eagle.*] To stretch out in the attitude of a spread eagle. [Rare.]

Decapitated carcases of cod—as well as haddock and ling, which are included under the name of stockfish—may be seen *spread-eagled* across transverse sticks to dry.
N. and Q., 7th ser., IV. 278.

spread-eagleism (spred′ē″gl-izm), *n.* [< *spread-eagle* + *-ism.*] Vainglorious spirit as shown in opinion, action, or speech; ostentation; bombast, especially in the display of patriotism or national vanity.

When we talk of *spread-eagleism*, we are generally thinking of the United States.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLI. 330.

spreader (spred′ėr), *n.* [< *spread* + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who or that which spreads. (*a*) One who or that which expands, outspreads, or spreads abroad. See *spread, v. i.*

If their child be not such a speedy *spreader* and brancher, like the vine, yet perchance he may . . . yield . . . as useful and more sober fruit than the other.
Sir H. Wotton, Reliquiæ, p. 77.

(*b*) One who or that which extends, diffuses, disseminates, etc. See *spread, v. t.*

If it be a mistake, I desire I may not be accused for a *spreader* of false news. *Swift.*

2. In *flax-manuf.*, a machine for drawing and doubling flax from the heckles, and making it into slivers; a drawing-frame.—**3.** In *cotton-manuf.*, same as *lapper*[2], 2.—**4.** A device fitted to the nozle of a hose for causing the stream to spread into a thin fan of spray; a form of spray-nozle.—**5.** A bar, commonly of wood, used to hold two swingletrees apart, and thus form a substitute for a doubletree for a plow,

stone-boat, cart, etc.. *E. H. Knight.*— **Blower and spreader.** See *blower*[1].

spreading-adder (spred′ing-ad″ėr), *n.* Same as *blowing-snake.*

spreading-board (spred′ing-bōrd), *n.* Same as *setting-board.*

spreading-frame (spred′ing-frām), *n.* In *spinning*, a machine for spreading slivers of flax and leading them to the drawing-rollers. *E. H. Knight.*

spreading-furnace (spred′ing-fėr″nās), *n.* In *glass-manuf.*, a flattening-furnace, in which the split cylinders of blown glass are flattened out. The hearth of this furnace is called the *spreading-plate.*

spreadingly (spred′ing-li), *adv.* In a spreading or extending manner.

> The best times were *spreadingly* infected.
> *Milton*, Reformation in Eng., i.

spreading-machine (spred′ing-ma-shēn″), *n.* In *cotton-manuf.*, a batting and cleaning machine for forming loose cotton into a continuous band ready for the carder. Compare *scutcher.*

spreading-oven (spred′ing-uv″n), *n.* In *glass-manuf.*, a spreading- or flattening-furnace.

spreading-plate (spred′ing-plāt), *n.* In *glass-manuf.*, a flat plate or hearth on which a split cylinder of glass is laid to be opened into a flat sheet. See *flattening-furnace, spreading-furnace, cylinder-glass.*

spreagh (spreėch), *n.* [Also *spreach, spreich, spreath, spreith, spreth, spraith;* ⟨ Ir. Gael. *spreidh*, cattle, = W. *praidd*, flock, herd, booty, prey.] Prey, especially in cattle; booty; plunder. *Gavin Douglas*, tr. of Virgil, p. 64. [Scotch.]

spreaghery, sprechery (spreėch′ėr-i), *n.* [Also *spraygherie, spreagherie, spreachery, spreacherie, sprecherie;* ⟨ *spreagh* + *-ery.*] **1.** Cattle-lifting; plundering.—**2.** Prey, in cattle or other property; booty; plunder; movables of an inferior sort, especially such as are collected by depredation. [Scotch in both uses.]

spreat, *n.* Same as *sprat*[1]. [Scotch.]

spreath, *n.* See *spreagh.* [Scotch.]

sprechery, *n.* See *spreaghery.* [Scotch.]

spreckled (sprek′ld), *a.* [⟨ **spreckle* (⟨ Icel. *sprekla* (Haldorsen) = Sw. *spräkla*, a spot, speck) + *-ed*[2]. The E. may be in part a var. of *speckled.*] Speckled. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

> "What like were your fishes, my jollie young man?"
> "Black backs and *spreckl'd* bellies."
> *Lord Donald* (Child's Ballads, II. 246).

spred†, spredde†. Obsolete forms of *spread*, preterit and past participle of *spread.*

spree[1] (sprē), *n.* [Perhaps ⟨ Ir. *spre*, a spark, flash, animation, spirit; cf. *sprac*, a spark, life, motion, *spraic*, strength, vigor, sprightliness, = Gael. *spraic*, vigor, exertion. Cf. *sprack* and *spry.*] **1.** A lively frolic; a prank.

> John Blower, honest man, as sailors are aye for some *spree* or another, wad take me ance to see ane Mrs. Siddons. *Scott*, St. Ronan's Well, xx.

2. A bout or season of drinking to intoxication; a fit of drunkenness.

> Periodic drinkers, with long intervals between *sprees.*
> *Amer. Jour. Psychol.*, I. 518.

=**Syn. 2.** *Revel, Debauch*, etc. See *carousal*[1].

spree[1] (sprē), *v. i.* [⟨ *spree*[1], *n.*] To go on a spree; carouse: often with an indefinite *it:* as, to *spree it* for a week.

> He . . . took to *spreein'* and liquor, and let down from a foreman to a hand. *T. Winthrop*, Love and Skates.

spree[2] (sprē), *a.* [Appar. a var. of *spry.* Connection with *spree*[1] is uncertain.] Spruce; gay. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

spreettail (sprēt′tāl), *n.* Same as *sprittail.*

spreich[1], *v.* and *n.* See *spraich.*

spreich[2], **spreith,** *n.* See *spreagh.*

spreint†. Preterit and past participle of *spreng.*

Sprekelia (sprē-kē′li-ạ), *n.* [NL. (Heister, 1753), named after J. H. von *Spreckelsen* of Hamburg, from whom Linnæus obtained the plant, and who wrote on the yucca in 1729.] A genus of monocotyledonous plants, of the order *Amaryllideæ* and tribe *Amarylleæ.* It is characterized by a one-flowered scape with a single spathaceous bract, by a perianth without a tube and with an ascending posterior segment, and by versatile anthers, a corona of small scales between the filaments, and a three-celled ovary with numerous ovules. The only species, *S. formosissima*, is known in cultivation as the *jacobæa-lily* (which see).

sprengt (spreng), *v.*; pret. and pp. *sprent, spreint.* [An obs. verb, now merged, so far as existent, in its primary verb, *spring*, or represented by the dial. *springe*[1]; ⟨ ME. *sprengen* (pret. *sprente, spreynte*, pp. *spreynd, spreind, spreint, yspreynd*), ⟨ AS. *sprengan*, cause to spring, sprinkle (= Icel. *sprengja* = Sw. *spränga*, cause to burst, = Dan. *sprænge*, sprinkle, burst, = OHG. MHG. G. *sprengen*, cause to burst), causal of *springan*, etc., spring, burst: see *spring;* cf. *bespreng.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To scatter in drops or minute particles; strew about; diffuse.

> Gamelyn *sprengeth* holy water with an oken spire.
> *Tale of Gamelyn* (Lansdowne MS.), l. 503.
>
> A fewe fraknes in his face *yspreynd.*
> *Chaucer*, Knight's Tale, l. 1311.

2. To sprinkle; overspread with drops, particles, spots, or the like. [The past participle *sprent* is still in use as an archaism.]

> *Sprengeth* on [you] mid hali water. *Ancren Riwle*, p. 16.
>
> Otherwhere the snowy substaunce *sprent*
> With vermeil. *Spenser*, F. Q., II. xii. 45.
>
> The cheek grown thin, the brown hair *sprent* with grey.
> *M. Arnold*, Thyrsis.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To leap; spring.

> To the chambyr dore he *sprente*,
> And claspid it with barres twoo.
> *MS. Harl.* 2252, f. 109. (*Halliwell.*)
>
> The blode *sprente* owtte and sprede as the horse spryngez.
> *Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 2062.

2. To rise; dawn.

Sprengel pump. See *mercury air-pump*, under *mercury.*

sprenkelt, *v.* and *n.* An obsolete form of *sprinkle.*

sprent[1]†, *v. i.* [ME. *sprenten* = MHG. *sprenzen* = Icel. *spretta* (for **sprentu*), start, spring, spurt out, = Sw. *spritta* = Dan. *sprætte*, start, startle.] To leap; bound; dart.

> Sparkes of fire that obout sal *sprent.*
> *Hampole*, Prick of Conscience, l. 6814.

sprent[2]. Preterit and past participle of *spreng.* [Obsolete or archaic.]

spret†, spretet†, *n.* Obsolete forms of *sprit*[1].

sprett (spret), *n.* Same as *sprat*[1], 1. [Scotch.]

sprew, sprue (sprö), *n.* [Sc. also *sproo;* ⟨ D. *spruw, sprouw*, the thrush.] A disease: same as *thrush*[2].

spreynde†, spreynd†. Old forms of the preterit and past participle of *spreng.*

sprig[1] (sprig), *n.* [⟨ ME. *sprygg, sprigge*, perhaps a var. of **sprikke*, ⟨ MLG. *sprik*, LG. *sprikk*, stick, twig, = AS. **sprec* (in Somner, not authenticated) = Icel. *sprek*, a stick (*smá-sprek*, small sticks); cf. Sw. dial. *spragg, spragge* = Dan. dial. *sprag*, a sprig, spray: see *sprag*[1], *sprag*[1].] **1.** A sprout; a shoot; a small branch; a spray, as of a tree or plant.

> So it became a vine, and brought forth branches, and shot forth *sprigs.* Ezek. xvii. 6.
>
> A faded silk, . . .
> With *sprigs* of summer laid between the folds.
> *Tennyson*, Geraint.

2. An offshoot from a human stock; a young person; a scion; a slip: often implying slight disparagement or contempt.

> A *sprig* of the nobility,
> That has a spirit equal to his fortunes.
> *Shirley*, Hyde Park, i. 1.

3. An ornament or a design in the form of a spray; especially, such a design stamped, woven, or embroidered on a textile fabric.

> Ten Small Diamonds singly set in Silver, but made up together into a *Sprig* fastened by a Wire, which were lost from her Majesty's Robes.
> Quoted in *Ashton's* Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, I. 182.

4. A kind of spike.—**5.** See the quotation. [Prov. Eng.]

> Men who work in wall or mud-work have to run barrows full of earth on planks, perhaps upwards. To prevent slips a triangular piece of iron is screwed to their shoe-heels, having three points half an inch long projecting downwards. These are called *sprigs.* *Halliwell.*

6. A small brad or nail without a head. [Prov. Eng.]—**7.** A small wedge-shaped piece, usually of tin-plate, used to hold the glass in a wooden sash until the putty can be applied and has time to harden.—**8.** In *lace-making*, one of the separate pieces of lace, usually pillow-made lace, which are fastened upon a net ground or réseau in all kinds of application-lace. They are generally in the form of flowers and leaves (whence the name).—**9.** The sprigtail or pintail duck, *Dafila acuta. G. Trumbull*, 1888.—**10.** *Naut.*, a small eye-bolt ragged at the point.—**Chantilly sprig pattern.** See *Chantilly porcelain* (*a*), under *porcelain*[1].

sprig[1] (sprig), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sprigged*, ppr. *sprigging.* [⟨ *sprig*[1], *n.*] **1.** To decorate with sprigs, as pottery or textile fabrics.

> A grey clay *sprigged* with white. *Dwight.*
>
> Friday, went to the Lower Rooms; wore my *sprigged* muslin robe with blue trimmings.
> *Jane Austen*, Northanger Abbey, iii.

2. To form into a sprig or sprigs.

> *Sprigg'd* rosemary the lads and lasses bore.
> *Gay*, Shepherd's Week, Friday, l. 135.

3. To drive sprigs into.

sprig[2] (sprig), *n.* [Cf. *sprug.*] The sparrow, *Passer domesticus.* [Prov. Eng.]

sprig[3]† (sprig), *a.* [Cf. *sprack.*] Spruce; smart.

> For all he wears his beard so *sprig.*
> *Cotton*, Burlesque upon Burlesque. (*Davies.*)

sprig-bolt (sprig′bōlt), *n.* Same as *rag-bolt.*

sprig-crystal (sprig′kris″tal), *n.* A crystal or cluster of prismatic crystals of quartz, adhering to the rock at one end, and tapering off to a sharp point at the other extremity.

> In perpendicular fissures, crystal is found in form of an hexangular column, adhering at one end to the stone, and near the other lessening gradually, till it terminates in a point: this is called by lapidaries *sprig* or rock *crystal.*
> *Woodward.*

spriggy (sprig′i), *a.* [⟨ *sprig*[1] + *-y*[1].] Full of sprigs or small branches. *Bailey*, 1729.

spright[1]†, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete and erroneous spelling of *sprite*[1].

spright[2]†, *n.* See *sprite*[2].

sprightful† (sprīt′fûl), *a.* [Prop. *spriteful;* ⟨ *spright, sprite*[1], + *-ful.*] Full of spirit; sprightly; brisk; animated; gay.

> Spoke like a *sprightful* noble gentleman.
> *Shak.*, K. John, iv. 2. 177.

sprightfully† (sprīt′fûl-i), *adv.* In a sprightly or lively manner; with spirit.

> *Archid.* So, so, 'tis well: how do I look?
> *Mar.* Most *sprightfully. Massinger*, The Bondman, ii. 1.

sprightfulness† (sprīt′fûl-nes), *n.* [Prop. *spritefulness;* ⟨ *sprightful, spriteful,* + *-ness.*] Sprightliness; vigor; animation. *Bp. Parker*, Platonick Philos., p. 6.

sprightless† (sprīt′les), *a.* [Prop. *spriteless;* ⟨ *spright, sprite*[1], + *-less.*] Lacking spirit; spiritless.

> Nay, he is *spriteless*, sense or soul hath none.
> *Marston*, Scourge of Villanie, vii. 44.

sprightliness (sprīt′li-nes), *n.* [Prop. *spritelíness;* ⟨ *sprightly, spritely,* + *-ness.*] The state or character of being sprightly; liveliness; life; briskuess; vigor; activity; gaiety; vivacity.

> To see such *sprightliness* the prey of sorrow I pitied her from my soul. *Sterne*, Sentimental Journey, p. 20.

=**Syn.** *Life, Liveliness*, etc. See *animation.*

sprightly (sprit′li), *a.* [Prop. *spritely*, but *sprightly* is the common spelling, the literal meaning and therefore the proper form of the word being lost from view; ⟨ *spright*[1], *sprite*[1], + *-ly*[1].] **1†.** Of or pertaining to a sprite or spirit; ghostly; spectral; incorporeal.

> As I slept, me thought
> Great Iupiter, vpon his Eagle back'd,
> Appear'd to me, with other *sprightly* shewes.
> *Shak.*, Cymbeline (folio 1623), v. 5. 428.

2. Full of spirit or vigor; brisk; lively; vivacious; animated; spirited; gay.

> I am glad you are so *sprightly.* You fought bravely.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Knight of Malta, ii. 1.
>
> Let me tell you, that *sprightly* grace and insinuating manner of yours will do some mischief among the girls here. *Sheridan*, The Rivals, ii. 1.

=**Syn. 2.** See *animation.*

sprightly† (sprīt′li), *adv.* [Prop. *spritely;* ⟨ *sprightly, a.*] In a sprightly manner; with vigor, liveliness, or gaiety. *Shak.*, W. T., iv. 4. 53.

sprigtail (sprig′tāl), *n.* **1.** The pintail or sprig, a duck, *Dafila acuta.* See cut under *Dafila.*—**2.** The sharp-tailed or pin-tailed grouse, *Pediœcetes phasianellus columbianus:* more fully *sprig-tailed grouse.* See cut under *Pediœcetes.*

sprig-tailed (sprig′tāld), *a.* Having a sprigged or sharp-pointed tail, as a bird; pin-tailed: as, the *sprig-tailed* duck, *Dafila acuta.*

spring (spring), *v.*; pret. *sprang* or *sprung*, pp. *sprung*, ppr. *springing.* [Also dial. *sprink;* ⟨ ME. *springen, spryngen* (pret. *sprang, sprong*, pl. *sprungen, sprongen*, pp. *sprungen, sprongen, sprunge*), ⟨ AS. *springan, sprincan* (pret. *sprang, sprane*, pl. *sprungon*, pp. *sprungen*), spring, = OS. *springan* = OFries. *springa* = D. *springen* = MLG. *springen* = OHG. *springan*, MHG. G. *springen*, spring, = Icel. *springa* = Sw. *springa* = Dan. *springe*, spring, run, burst, split, = Goth. **spriggan* (not recorded); cf. OF. *espringuier*, etc., spring, dance, = It. *springare*, kick about (⟨ OHG.); prob. akin to Gr. σπέρχεσθαι, move rapidly, be in haste, σπερχνός, hasty. Cf. Lith. *sprugti*, spring away, escape. Hence *spring, n.*, and ult. *springal*[1], *springal*[2], the causal *spreng* (now mostly merged in *spring*), *sprinkle*, etc.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To leap up; jump.

Whan Gonnore this aaugh, she *sprongе* for ioye.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 210.

They would often *spring*, and bound, and leap, with prodigious agility. *Swift*, Gulliver's Travels, iv. 1.

2. To move with leaps; bound along; rush.

Than *sprongе* forth Gawein and his companye a-monge the forreyours, that many were there alsin and wounded.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 587.

The horses, *springing* from under the whip of the charioteer, soon bore us from the great entrance of the palace into the midst of the throng that crowded the streets.
W. Ware, Zenobia, I. 58.

Specifically—**3.** To start up; rise suddenly, as a bird from a covert.

Watchful as fowlers when their game will *spring*.
Otway, Venice Preserved, i. 1.

4. To be impelled with speed or violence; shoot; fly; dart.

And sudden light
Sprung through the vaulted roof. *Dryden.*

The blood *sprang* to her face.
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

Out *sprang* his bright steel at that latest word.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 285.

5. To start, recoil, fly back, etc., as from a forced position; escape from constraint; give; relax; especially, to yield to natural elasticity or to the force of a spring. See *spring*, *n.*, 9.

Thor [Jacob] wrestelede an engel with,
Senwe [sinew] *sprungen* fro the lith [limb].
Genesis and Exodus (E. E. T. S.), l. 1804.

No sooner are your . . . appliances withdrawn than the strange casket of a heart *springs* to again.
Carlyle, Sartor Resartus, ii. 6.

6. To be shivered or shattered; split; crack.

Whene his spere was *sprongene*, he spede hym fulle gerne, Swappede owtte with a swerde, that swykede hym never.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 1704.

East and Tom were chatting together in whispers by the light of the fire, and splicing a favourite old fives bat which had *sprung*. *T. Hughes*, Tom Brown at Rugby, i. 9.

7. To come into being; begin to grow; shoot up; come up; arise; specifically, of the day, to dawn: said of any kind of genesis or beginning, and often followed by *up*.

The derke was done & the day *sprange*.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 1076.

Hadst thou sway'd as kings should do, . . .
Giving no ground unto the house of York,
They never then had *sprung* like summer flies.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., ii. 6. 17.

In the night, when the Land winds came, they anchored, and lay still till about 10 or 11 a Clock the next day, at which time the Sea-breeze usually *sprang up* again, and enabled them to continue their Course.
Dampier, Voyages, II. i. 106.

Alone the sun arises, and alone
Spring the great streams.
M. Arnold, In Utrumque Paratus.

8. To take one's birth, rise, or origin (from or out of any one or any thing); be derived; proceed, as from a specified source, stock, or set of conditions.

This folc, *sprungen* of Israel,
Is vnder God timed wel.
Genesis and Exodus (E. E. T. S.), l. 4023.

My only love *sprung* from my only hate!
Shak., R. and J., i. 5. 140.

9†. To come into view or notice; be spread by popular report; gain fame or prevalence.

Thus withinne a whyle his name is *sprongе*
Bothe of his dedes and his goode tonge.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 579.

The word shal *springen* of him into Cologne.
Flemish Insurrection (Child's Ballads, VI. 271).

10. To rise above a given level; have a relatively great elevation; tower.

Up from their midst *springs* the village spire,
With the crest of its cock in the sun afire.
Whittier, Prophecy of Samuel Sewall.

Above this *springs* the roof, semicircular in general section, but somewhat stilted at the sides, so as to make its height greater than the semi-diameter.
J. Fergusson, Illst. Indian Arch., p. 119.

11. To warp, or become warped; bend or wind from a straight line or plane surface, as a piece of timber or plank in seasoning.

The battens are more likely to *spring* fairly than when the curves are nearly straight. *Thearle*, Naval Arch., § 21.

12. To bend to the oars and make the boat leap or spring forward, as in an emergency: often in the form of an order: as, "*Spring* ahead hard, men!"—**Springing bow.** In *violin-playing*, a staccato passage, produced by dropping the bow on the strings so that it rebounds by its own elasticity, is said to be played with a *springing bow*. Also called *spiccato*, and, when the bow rebounds to a considerable distance, *saltato*. = **Syn.** *Leap*, *Jump*, etc. See *skip*[1], *v. i.*

II. *trans.* **1.** To cause to leap or dart; urge or launch at full speed.

So they sped at the spoures, they *sprangene* theire horses, Hyres theme bakenayes hastyly there aftyre.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 483.

I *spring* my thoughts into this immense field.
J. Hervey, Meditations, II. 129.

2. To start or rouse, as game; cause to rise from the earth or from a covert; flush: as, to *spring* a pheasant.

The men *sprange* the birdes out of the busshes, and the haukes sorynge ouer them bete them doune, so that the men mought easily take them.
Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, i. 18.

Here 's the master fool, and a covey of cuxcombs; one wise man, I think, would *spring* you all.
Greene, Friar Bacon and Friar Bungay.

3. To bring out hastily or unexpectedly; produce suddenly; bring, show, contrive, etc., with unexpected promptness, or as a surprise.

I may perhaps *spring* a wife for you anon.
B. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair, v. 3.

Surprised with fright,
She starts and leaves her bed, and *springs* a light.
Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., x. 153.

The friends to the cause *sprang* a new project. *Swift.*

It 's a feast at a poor country labourer's place when he *springs* sixpenn'orth of fresh herrings.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, I. 53.

4. To jump over; overleap.

Far be the spirit of the chase from them [women]!
Uncomely courage, unbeseeming skill;
To *spring* the fence, to rein the prancing steed.
Thomson, Autumn, l. 575.

5†. To cause to spring up or arise; bring forth; generate.

Two wellis there bethe, I telle thee,
That *springyngythe* oyle, there men may see.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 142.

Their indulgence must not *spring* in me
A fond opinion that he cannot err.
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, i. 1.

6†. To scatter as in sowing; strew about; shed here and there; sprinkle (a liquid).

Before theise Ydoles men sleen here Children many tymes, and *springen* the Blood upon the Ydoles; and so thei maken here Sacrifise. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 170.

7. To sprinkle, as with fine drops, particles, or spots; especially, to moisten with drops of a liquid: as, to *spring* clothes. [Now only prov. Eng.]

With holi water thou schalt me *springe*,
And as the snowe I schal be whyt.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 253.

8. To shiver; split; crack: as, to *spring* a bat; the mast was *sprung*.

Our shippes [were] in very good plight, more then that the Mary Rose, by some mischance, either *sprang* or spent her fore-yarde. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 609.

9. To cause to burst or explode; discharge.

I *sprung* a mine, whereby the whole nest was overthrown. *Addison*, Spectator.

10. To shift out of place; relax; loosen.

The linch-pins of the wagon are probably lost, and the tire of the wheels *sprung*. *H. B. Stowe*, Oldtown, p. 178.

Specifically—**11.** To relax the spring of; cause to act suddenly by means of a spring; touch off, as by a trigger: as, to *spring* a trap; to *spring* a rattle; also figuratively: as, to *spring* a plot or a joke.

He shall weave his snares,
And *spring* them on thy careless steps.
Bryant, Antiquity of Freedom.

12. To bend by force, as something stiff or strong.—**13.** To insert, as a beam in a place too short for it, by bending it so as to bring the ends nearer together, and allowing it to straighten when in place: usually with *in*: as, to *spring in* a slat or bar.—**14.** In *arch.*, to commence from an abutment or pier: as, to *spring* an arch.—**15.** *Naut.*, to haul by means of springs or cables: as, to *spring* the stern of a vessel around.—**16.** In *carp.*, to unite (the boards of a roof) with bevel-joints in order to keep out wet.—**To spring a butt** (*naut.*). See *butt*[2].—**To spring a leak.** See *leak.*—**To spring her luff** (*naut.*). See *luff*[2].

spring (spring), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *spring*, *springe*, a leap, *spreng*, *sprynge*, a spring (of water), a rod, a sprig, < AS. *spring*, *sprynd*, a leap, a spring, fountain, ulcer, = OS. *spring* (in *aho-spring* = AS. *ēa-spryng*, a well, 'water-spring') = OFries. *spring* (in *spedelspring*) = MLG. *sprink* = OHG. *spring*, *sprung*, MHG. *sprinc*, *sprunc*, G. *spring*, a spring of water (cf. *sprung*, a leap), = Sw. Dan. *spring*, a leap, run, spring (cf. Sw. *språng*, a leap, bound, water-spring); from the verb: see *spring*, *v.*] **I.** *n.* **1.** The act of springing or leaping. (*a*) A leaping or darting; a vault; a bound.

The Indian immediately started back, whilst the lion rose with a *spring*, and leaped towards him.
Addison, Spectator, No. 56.

(*b*) A flying back; the resilience of a body recovering its former state by its elasticity.

The bow well bent, and smart the *spring*.
Cowper, Human Frailty.

2. The act or time of springing or appearing; the first appearance; the beginning; birth; rise; origin: as, the *spring* of mankind; the *spring* of the year; the *spring* of the morning or of the day (see *dayspring*). [Archaic except as in def. 3 and its figurative use.]

Men, if we view them in their *spring*, are at the first without understanding or knowledge at all.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, i. 6.

This river taketh *spring* out of a certain lake eastward.
B. Jonson, Masque of Blackness.

So great odds there is between the *Spring* and Fall of Fortune. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 126.

At morning *spring* and even-fall
Sweet voices in the still air singing.
Whittier, Mogg Megone, ii.

Specifically—**3.** The first of the four seasons of the year; the season in which plants begin to vegetate and rise; the vernal season (see *season*); hence, figuratively, the first and freshest period of any time or condition.

Rough winter spent,
The pleasant *spring* straight draweth in ure.
Surrey, The Louer Comforteth Himself.

My hasting days fly on with full career,
But my late *spring* no bud or blossom shew'th.
Milton, Sonnets, ii.

4. That which springs or shoots up. (*a*†) A sprout; shoot; branch; sapling.

Springis and plantes, any spryg that growt out of any tree. *Arnold's Chron.*, p. 168.

This canker that eats up Love's tender *spring*.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 656.

(*b*) A young wood; any piece of woodland; a grove; a shrubbery. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

When the *spring* is of two years' growth, draw part of it for quick-sets. *Evelyn*, Sylva, III. viii. § 23.

(*c*†) A rod; a switch.

For ho so spareth the *spring* spilleth hus children;
And so wrot the wise to wissen us alle.
Piers Plowman (C), vi. 139.

5†. A youth; a springal.

The one his bowe and shafts, the other *Spring*
A burning Teade about his head did move.
Spenser, Muiopotmos, l. 292.

Ca' me nae mair Sir Donald,
But ae *spring* Donald your son.
Lizie Lindsay (Child's Ballads, IV. 65).

6†. Offspring; race.

Who on all the human *spring* conferred confusion.
Chapman. (*Imp. Dict.*)

7. Water rising to the surface of the earth from below, and either flowing away in the form of a small stream or standing as a pool or small lake. Rivers are chiefly fed, both before and after being joined by their various affluents, by underground springs, and some pools of water large enough to be called ponds or even lakes are supplied in the same way. The conditions under which springs are formed are exceedingly variable, at once as regards the quantity of water, its temperature, the amount and nature of the gaseous and solid substances which it holds in solution, and the manner in which it is delivered at the surface; hence springs are variously designated in accordance with these peculiarities, the most familiar terms used for this purpose being *shallow*, *simple*, *common*, or *surface*; *hot*, *boiling*, *thermal*; *mineral*, *medicinal*; and *spouting*, or *geyser*, as this kind of spring is more generally called. Shallow or surface springs ordinarily furnish water which is pretty nearly pure, can be used for drinking, and does not differ much in temperature from the mean of the locality where they occur. They are due to the fact that the water falling on the surface in the form of rain, or furnished by melting snow, sinks to a certain depth (according as the soil and underlying rocks are more or less porous or permeable), where it is held in greater or less quantity according to the amount of rainfall and the thickness and relative position of the various permeable and impermeable formations with which it is brought in contact, but seeks under the influence of gravitation to escape, and makes its appearance at the surface when the topographical or geological conditions are favorable. Thus, a bed of gravel or sand resting on a mass of clay (the former being very permeable, the latter almost impermeable) will become saturated with water below a certain depth, the distance from the surface of the saturated sand or gravel, or the *line of saturation*, as it is called, varying with the climate and season. If, however, there be an adjacent ravine or valley which is cut deep enough to expose the line of junction of the permeable and impermeable formations, the water will escape along this line in greater or less quantity, giving rise to springs, which will vary in number and copiousness with the varying conditions which present themselves. The water of such springs, not having descended to any great depth, will not vary much in temperature from the mean of the locality. Very different are the conditions in the case of thermal or hot springs, which may have any temperature up to boiling, and of which the water may have been heated either by coming from great depths or by contact with volcanic rocks; hence thermal springs are phenomena very characteristic of volcanic and geologically disturbed or faulted regions, and those hot springs which are of the geyser type (see *geyser*) are most interesting from the scenic point of view. The medicinal properties and curative effects of various hot springs are of great practical importance; and many such springs, in Europe and the United States, are places much resorted to by invalids and pleasure-seekers. The variety of constituents, both solid and gaseous, held in solution by different hot springs is very great. From the medicinal point of view springs are variously classi-

fied, and without regard to temperature, because the nature and quantity of the substances which the water contains are not by any means entirely dependent on temperature, although in general the hotter the water the larger the amount of foreign matter likely to be held in solution, while a high temperature is undoubtedly in many cases an important element in the therapeutic effect produced. A convenient classification of mineral waters, from the medicinal point of view, is into (*a*) indifferent, (*b*) earthy, (*c*) sulphurous, (*d*) saline, (*e*) alkaline, (*f*) purgative, (*g*) chalybeate. *Indifferent* waters are such as contain but a small amount of foreign matter—often so little, indeed, that they might well be classed as *potable*, but they are usually thermal. Their mode of therapeutic action is not well understood, and by some the imagination is thought to play an important part as a curative agency. Examples of well-known and much-visited springs of this class are Schlangenbad in Nassau; Gastein in Salzburg; Teplitz in Bohemia; Plombières in France; Lebanon, New York; Hot Springs, Bath Court House, Virginia; Clarendon Springs, Vermont; Hot Springs, Arkansas, etc. *Earthy* waters contain a large amount of mineral matter in solution, calcium sulphate predominating in quantity. Examples: Leuk, Switzerland; Bagnères-de-Bigorre, France; Bath, England; Sweet Springs and Berkeley Springs, West Virginia. *Sulphurous* waters are weak solutions of alkaline sulphurets, the mineral constituents ranging from a few grains to a hundred or more in the gallon, and the sulphur from a trace to 4 parts in 10,000; some are cold, others hot. Examples: many of the most frequented springs of the Pyrenees, as Cauterets, Eaux-Bonnes, Eaux-Chaudes, Bagnères-de-Luchon; Aix-la-Chapelle, Prussia; Harrogate, England; White Sulphur, West Virginia; and many others. *Saline* springs: these are very numerous, both hot and cold, common salt being the predominating ingredient; but besides this there are usually present salts of lime, magnesia, soda, iron, iodine, and bromine. Examples: Kissingen, Bavaria; Wiesbaden, Badcu-Baden, Niederselters, in Germany; St. Catherines, Canada; Saratoga, New York. *Alkaline* waters: these contain salts of soda, potash, lime, and magnesia; also, more or less commonly, lithia, strontia, and traces of iodine, bromine, fluorin, and arsenic. Examples: Vichy in France; Bilin in Bohemia; Heilbrunn, Ems, in Germany. *Purgative* waters, containing especially the sulphate of magnesia, and also of soda, often in large quantity, as in the case of the Pullna water, which has 1,986 grains to the gallon, mostly sodium and magnesium sulphates. Examples: Sedlitz, Carlsbad, and Pullna, Bohemia; Cheltenham and Scarborough, England. *Chalybeate* waters, in which salts of iron are the essential ingredient. Examples: Schwalbach, Nassau; Spa, Belgium; Pyrmont, Germany.

8. Figuratively, any fount or source of supply.

Macb. The *spring*, the head, the fountain of your blood
Is stopp'd; the very source of it is stopp'd.
Macd. Your royal father's murder'd.
Shak., Macbeth, ii. 3. 103.

9. An elastic body, as a strip or wire of steel coiled spirally, a steel rod or plate, strips of steel suitably joined together, a mass or strip of india-rubber, etc., which, when bent or forced from its natural state, has the power of recovering it again in virtue of its elasticity. Springs are used for various purposes—as for diminishing concussion, as in carriages; for motive power, as in clocks and watches; for communicating motion by sudden release from a state of tension, as a bow, the spring of a gun-lock, etc.; for measuring weight and other force, as in the spring-balance; as regulators to control the movement of wheel-works, etc.

To the trunk again, and shut the *spring* of it.
Shak., Cymbeline, ii. 2. 47.

10. In *entom.*, a special elastic organ by which an insect is enabled to spring into the air. (*a*) The springing-organ of species of the family *Poduridæ*. It consists of several bristle-like appendages at the end of the abdomen, which are united at their bases and bent under the body. In leaping, the end of the abdomen is first bent down and then suddenly extended, bringing the elastic bristles with great force against the ground. See cut under *springtail*. (*b*) The springing-organ of a skipjack beetle, or elater. It consists of a spine extending backward from the prosternum and received in a cavity of the mesosternum. When the insect is placed on its back, it extends the prothorax so as to bring the spine to the edge of the mesosternal cavity; then, suddenly relaxing the muscles, the spine descends violently into the cavity, and the force given by this sudden movement causes the base of the elytra to strike against the supporting surface with such power that the body is thrown into the air. See cut under *click-beetle*.

11. Any active or motive power, physical or mental; that by which action is produced or propagated; motive.

Self-love, the *spring* of motion, acts the soul.
Pope, Essay on Man, ii. 59.

12. Capacity for springing; elastic power; elasticity, either physical or mental.

Heav'ns! what a *spring* was in his arm! *Dryden.*

Th' elastic *spring* of an unwearied foot,
That mounts the stile with ease, or leaps the fence.
Cowper, Task, i. 135.

13. *Naut.*: (*a*) The start, as of a plank; an opening in a seam; a leak.

Each petty hand
Can steer a ship becalmed; but he that will
Govern and carry her to her ends must know . . .
Where her *springs* are, her leaks; and how to stop 'em.
B. Jonson, Catiline, iii. 1.

(*b*) A crack in a mast or yard, running obliquely or transversely. (*c*) A line made fast to the bow or quarter of a ship, in order to pull the head or stern in any required direction. (*d*) A rope extending from some part of a ship to another ship, or to a fixed object, to cant or move the ship by being hauled upon.—14. A quick and cheerful tune; a skip. [Obsolete or Scotch.]

We will meet him,
And strike him such new *springs*, and such free welcomes,
Shall make him scorn an empire.
Fletcher (*and another?*), Prophetess, v. 2.

Last night I play'd . . .
"O'er Bogie" was the *spring*.
Ramsay, Gentle Shepherd, i. 1.

15. In *falconry*, a collection of teal.

A *spring* of teels. *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 97.

Presently surprising a *spring* of teal.
Daily Telegraph, Dec. 26, 1885. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

Atmospheric, bituminous, boiling, caballine spring. See the adjectives.—**Backlash-spring.** See *backlash*.—**C spring.** See *C-spring*.—**Carbonated springs.** See *carbonate*[2].—**Compound spring**, a spring in which springs of different types are combined.—**Intermittent** or **intermitting spring.** See *intermittent*.—**Platform-spring**, a form of spring used for heavy vehicles, consisting of four semi-elliptical steel springs arranged as a sort of resilient skeleton platform.—**Pneumatic spring**, a device in which air is confined and made by its elasticity to perform the functions of a spring. It may be a simple air-bag or a cylinder with a close-fitting piston, etc. Also called *air-spring*, *air-cushion*.—**Spiral spring**, a coiled spring used chiefly where the pressure to be resisted is direct and in line with the axis of the spring. See cut under *oiler*.—**Spring of a beam** or **of a deck**, the curve of a beam or deck upward from a horizontal line.—**Spring of pork**, the lower part of the fore quarter, which is divided from the neck, and has the leg without the shoulder.=**Syn. 7.** *Fountain*, etc. See *well*[1].

II. *a.* Pertaining to, suitable for, or occurring or used in the spring of the year: as, *spring* fashions; *spring* wheat.—**Spring canker-worm.** See *canker-worm*.—**Spring cress**, an American bittercress, *Cardamine rhomboidea*, common in wet places, bearing white flowers in early spring.—**Spring crocus**, an early crocus, *Crocus vernus*, having blue, white, or party-colored flowers, perhaps the most common garden species.—**Spring fare**, the first fare of fish taken any year. Fishermen make about two fares of cod in a year, and the first or spring fare, which commences early in April, is of a superior quality. [New England.]—**Spring fever.** See *fever*[1].—**Spring grinder.** See *grinder*.—**Spring lobster.** See *lobster*, 2.—**Spring mackerel.** See *mackerel*.—**Spring safety-valve.** See *safety-valve*.—**Spring snowflake.** See *snowflake*, 3.

springal[1]†, **springald**[1]† (spring'al, -ald), *n.* [< ME. *springal*, *sprungal*, *sprungold*, *espringold* = MHG. *springal*, *springolf*, < OF. *espringale*, *espringalle* (AF. also *springalde*), also *espingalle*, *espinguale*, and also *espingole*, *espringarde*, *espingarde* (= Pr. *espingala* = Sp. Pg. *espingarda* = It. *spingarda*, ML. *spingarda*), a military engine, also a dance, < *espringuier*, *espringhier*, *espringier*, *espinguer*, *espinguier*, spring, dance (= It. *springare*, *spingare*, kick about), < OHG. *springan*, spring, jump: see *spring*.] A military engine, resembling the ballista, used in Europe in the middle ages.

Eke withynne the castelle were
Springoldes, gunnes, and bowa, archers.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 4191.

springal[2], **springald**[2] (spring'al, -ald), *n.* [Also *springel*, *springall*, *springold*, *springow*, < *spring* + *-ald*, equiv. to *-ard* (the word being then perhaps suggested by *springal*[1], *springald*[1]), or else + *-al*, equiv. to *-el*, *-le*, AS. *-ol*, as in E. *brittle*, *newfangle*, etc. Cf. *spring*, *n.*, 5, *springer*, 1 (*b*).] A young person; a youth; especially, a young man. [Obsolete or Scotch.]

A *Springald*, adolescens.
Levins, Manip. Vocab. (E. E. T. S.), p. 16.

Ha, well done! excellent boy! dainty, fine *springal*!
Middleton, More Dissemblers Besides Women, v. 1.

springard† (spring'ärd), *n.* Same as *springal*[1].

spring-back (spring'bak), *n.* In *bookbinding*, a false back put on the sewed sections of a book, which springs upward when the book is opened flat, but returns to its proper position when the book is closed. The outer or true back does not change its outward curve, being kept stiff on library books by sheets of stiff paper, in large blank books by molded pasteboard or sheets of thin steel.

spring-balance (spring'bal*ans), *n.* See *balance*.

spring-band (spring'band), *n.* In a vehicle, a loop or strap used to unite the arms of an elliptic spring.

spring-bar (spring'bär), *n.* In a vehicle, a bar upon the ends of which the body is supported. It lies parallel with the axle, and rests upon the center of the elliptic spring.

spring-beam (spring'bēm), *n.* 1. A beam reaching across a wide space, without a central support.—2. In *ship-building*, a fore-and-aft timber uniting the outer ends of the paddle-box beams, and carrying the outboard shaft-bearing.—3. An elastic bar at the top of a tilt-hammer, jig-saw, or mortising-machine, to accelerate the fall, or afford return motion.—4. In a railroad-car, one of two heavy timbers resting on the springs of a six-wheel car-truck, and serving to support the bolster-bridges, which, through the bolster, support the car-body.—5. In *carp.*, the tie-beam of a truss.

spring-beauty (spring'bū*ti), *n.* 1. A common American wild flower of the genus *Claytonia*, especially *C. Virginica*, a low, succulent herb, sending up from a deep-set tuber in early spring a simple stem bearing a pair of narrow leaves and a loose gradually developing raceme of pretty flowers, which are white or rose-colored with deeper veins. See cut under *Claytonia*. The smaller *C. Caroliniana*, with spatulate or oval leaves, is more northern except in the mountains.—2. In *entom.*, a beautiful little butterfly of America, *Erora læta*, which appears in spring, and has the hind wings in the male brown bordered with blue, in the female mostly blue. *S. H. Scudder.* [Recent.]

spring-bed (spring'bed), *n.* 1. A mattress formed of spiral springs or a fabric woven of coiled spiral wire, set in a wooden frame.—2. In a cloth-shearing machine, a long elastic plate of steel fastened to the framing of the machine to press the fibers of the cloth within the range of the cutting edges.

spring-beetle (spring'bē*tl), *n.* A beetle of the family *Elateridæ*; an elater; a click-beetle. See cut under *click-beetle*. Also *springing-beetle*. See *spring*, *n.*, 10 (*b*).

spring-bell (spriug'bel), *n.* A species of rush-lily, *Sisyrinchium grandiflorum*. See *rush-lily*.

spring-block (spring'blok), *n.* 1. *Naut.*, a common block or deadeye connected to a ring-bolt by a spiral or india-rubber spring. It is attached to the sheets, so as to give a certain amount of elasticity.—2. In a vehicle, a piece of wood fixed on the axle as a support for the spring.—3. In a car-truck, a distance-piece placed above or below an elliptic spring.

spring-board (spring'bōrd), *n.* An elastic board used in vaulting, etc.

springbok (spring'bok), *n.* [< S. African D. *springbok* (= G. *springbock*), a wild goat, < *spring*, = E. *spring*, + *bok* = E. *buck*[1].] A beautiful gazel, *Gazella euchore*, so called by the Dutch colonists of South Africa, where it abounds,

Springbok (*Gazella euchore*).

from its agility in springing upward when alarmed or as it scours the plain in escaping from its pursuers. It is of lithe and graceful form and handsome coloration, in which a rich tawny brown is varied with pure-white and black. Also *spring-boc*, *springbuck*, *sprink-buck*, and *springer*.

spring-box (spring'boks), *n.* 1. The box which contains the mainspring of a watch or other mechanism; the barrel.—2. A box or some similar receptacle closed by a lid which opens or shuts by the elasticity of a spring or some similar device. See *palpal*.—3. In *upholstery*, the wooden frame within which the springs, as of a mattress or of the seat of a sofa, are contained.

spring-buck (spring'buk), *n.* Same as *springbok*. *Imp. Dict.*

spring-carriage (spring'kar*āj), *n.* A wheeled carriage mounted upon springs.

spring-cart (spring'kärt), *n.* A light cart mounted upon springs.

springe[1] (sprinj), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *springed*, ppr. *springeing*. [< ME. *sprengen*, < AS. *sprengan*,

causal of *springan*, spring: see *spring*, and cf. *spreng* (of which *springe* is the proper form (cf. *singe*, as related to *sing*), now only dialectal).] To sprinkle. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

springe[2] (sprinj), *n.* [< ME. *springe*, < *springen*, spring: see *spring*, *v.* Cf. *springle*, and D. *spring-net*, a spring-net, OHG. *springa*, MHG. *sprinke*, a bird-snare.] A noose or snare for catching small game; a gin. It is usually secured to an elastic branch, or small sapling, which is bent over and secured by some sort of trigger which the movements of the animal will release, when it flies up and the noose catches the game.

A woodcock to mine own *springe*.
Shak., Hamlet, v. 2. 317.

I will teach thee a *springe*, Tony, to catch a pewit.
Scott, Kenilworth, xli.

springe[2] (sprinj), *v.*; pret. and pp. *springed*, ppr. *springeing*. [< *springe*[2], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* To catch in a springe.

We *springe* ourselves, we sink in our own bogs.
Fletcher (and another), Queen of Corinth, iv. 4.

II. *intrans.* To set springes; catch game by means of springes.

springe[3] (sprinj), *a.* [< *spring*, *v.*] Active; nimble; brisk; agile. [Prov. Eng.]

The squire 'a pretty *springe*, considering his weight.
George Eliot, Silas Marner, xi.

springer (spring'ėr), *n.* [< *spring* + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who or that which springs, in any sense. (*a*) A growing plant, shrub, or tree; a sapling.

The young men and maidens go out into the woods and coppices, cut down and spoil young *springers* to dress up their May-booths. *Evelyn*, Sylva, IV. iv. § 4.

(*b*) A youth; a lad. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

2. In *arch.*: (*a*) The impost or place where the vertical support to an arch terminates, and the curve of the arch begins. (*b*) The lower voussoir or bottom stone of an arch, which lies immediately upon the impost. (*c*) The bottom stone of the coping of a gable. (*d*) The rib of a groined roof or vault. See *cross-springer*.— 3. A dog of a class of spaniels resembling the cocker, used, in sporting, to spring or flush game. See *spaniel*.

The *Springer* is smaller than the former (the Water Spaniel), of elegant form, gay aspect, and usually white with red spots, black nose and palate.
Quoted in *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., V. 376.

4. The springbok.— 5. A grampus.— **Springer antelope**, the springbok.

Springfield gun, rifle. See *gun*[1], *rifle*[2], also cut under *bullet*.

spring-flood (spring'flud), *n.* [< ME. *springflood* (= D. *spring-vloed* = G. *spring-fluth* = Sw. Dan. *spring-flod*); as *spring* + *flood*.] Same as *springtide*.

Than shal she [the moon] been evene atte fulle alway,
And *spryng-flood* laste bothe nyght and day.
Chaucer, Franklin's Tale, l. 342.

spring-fly (spring'flī), *n.* A caddis-fly.

spring-forelock (spring'fōr″lok), *n.* A cotter-key having a spring in the entering end to prevent its accidental withdrawal. *E. H. Knight.*

spring-garden† (spring'gär″dn), *n.* A word of doubtful meaning, possibly a corrupt form; perhaps, according to Nares, a garden where concealed springs were made to spout jets of water upon the visitors.

Sophocles [bound]. Thy slave, proud Martius?
. . . not a vein runs here
From head to foot, but Sophocles would unseam, and
Like a *spring-garden* shoot his scornful blood
Into their eyes durst come to tread on him.
Beau. and Fl., Four Plays in One, Play 1st.

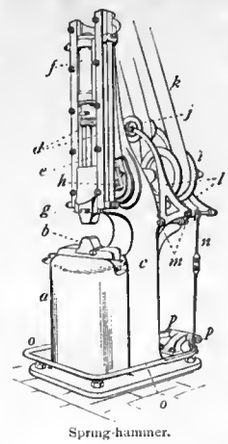
spring-gun (spring'gun), *n.* A gun which is discharged by the stumbling of a trespasser upon it, or against a wire connected with the trigger; also, a gun similarly set for large animals, as bears or wolves.

spring-haas (spring'häs), *n.* [< S. African D. *spring-haas*, < *spring* (= E. *spring*) + *haas*, a hare, = E. *hare*: see *spring* and *hare*[1].] The Cape jumping-hare, *Pedetes caffer*, a kind of jerboa, of the family *Dipodidæ*. See cut under *Pedetes*.

spring-halt (spring'hâlt), *n.* [Also, corruptly, *string-halt*; < *spring* + *halt*[1].] An involuntary convulsive movement of the muscles of either hind leg in the horse, by which the leg is suddenly and unduly raised from the ground and lowered again with unnatural force; also, the nervous disorder on which such movements depend, and the resulting gait.

One would take it,
That never saw 'em pace before, the spavin
Or *springhalt* reign'd among 'em.
Shak., Hen. VIII., i. 3. 13.

spring-hammer (spring'ham″ėr), *n.* A machine-hammer in which the blow is partly or wholly made by a spring to which tension has been imparted by mechanism during the lift of the hammer-head. In some hammers the spring is a volume of confined and compressed air. In the accompanying cut *a* is the anvil-block; *b*, anvil; *c*, frame; *d*, guides for hammer; *e*, piston-rod; *f*, cylinder; *g*, hammer; *h*, crank (driven by the pulley *i*) which lifts the hammer, at the same time compressing the air in the air-spring cylinder *f*; *j*, idler-pulley which tightens the driving-belt *k* when pressed against the belt by the action of the rock-lever *l*, the rod *n*, and the foot-lever or treadle *o*—the rock-lever *l* being pivoted to the frame at *m*, while the treadle is pivoted to it at *p*. Pressure upon the treadle by the foot tightens the belt, and the hammer is then raised. The treadle is then relieved from pressure, the belt is slackened on the pulley *i*, and the compressed air, acting on the piston, delivers the blow, the belt then slipping easily over the pulley *i*.



Spring-hammer.

spring-hanger (spring'hang″ėr), *n.* A U-shaped strap of iron serving to support the end of a semi-elliptical car-spring.

spring-head (spring'hed), *n.* **1.** A fountain-head; a source.

Water will not ascend higher than the level of the first *spring-head* from whence it descendeth.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, i.

2. A clutch, button, or other connecting device at the end of an elliptic carriage-spring.

spring-headed† (spring'hed″ed), *a.* Having heads that spring afresh. [Rare.]

Spring-headed Hydres, and sea-shouldring Whales.
Spenser, F. Q., II. xii. 23.

spring-hook (spring'hůk), *n.* **1.** In locomotives, a hook fixing the driving-wheel spring to the frame.— 2. A latch or door-hook having a spring-catch for keeping it fast in the staple.— 3. A fish-hook set like a spring-trap, with a supplementary hook, which, on being released, fixes itself in the fish; a snap-hook. Also called *spear-hook*.

spring-house (spring'hous), *n.* A small building constructed over a spring or brook, where milk, fresh meat, etc., are placed in order to be kept cool in or near the running water. [U. S.]

As I was a-settin' in the *spring-house*, this mornin', a-workin' my butter, I says to Dinah, "I'm goin' to carry a pot of this down to Miss Scudder."
H. B. Stowe, Minister's Wooing, iv.

springiness (spring'i-nes), *n.* **1.** The state or property of being springy; elasticity.

The air is a thin fluid body endowed with elasticity and *springiness*, capable of condensation and rarefaction.
Bentley.

2. The state of abounding with springs; wetness; sponginess, as of land.

springing (spring'ing), *n.* [< ME. *springing*, *sprynggynge*; verbal n. of *spring*, *v.*] **1.** The act or process of leaping, arising, issuing, or proceeding; also, growth; increase.

The Poo out of a welle smal
Taketh his firste *springing* and his sors.
Chaucer, Prol. to Clerk's Tale, l. 49.

Thou visitest the earth, and waterest it. . . . Thou makest it soft with showers; thou blessest the *springing* thereof. Ps. lxv. 10.

2. In *arch.*, the point from which an arch springs or rises; also, a springer.

springing (spring'ing), *p. a.* Liable to arise; contingent: as, *springing* uses. See *use*.

springing-beetle (spring'ing-bē″tl), *n.* Same as *spring-beetle*.

springing-course (spring'ing-kōrs), *n.* See *course*[1].

springing-hairs (spring'ing-hârz), *n. pl.* The locomotory cilia of some infusorians, as the *Halteriidæ*, by means of which these animalcules skip about.

springing-line (spring'ing-līn), *n.* The line from which an arch springs or rises; the line in which the springers rest on the imposts, and from which the rise or versed sine is calculated.

springing-time† (spring'ing-tīm), *n.* [< ME. *springing time*; < *springing* + *time*.] The time of the new growing of plants; spring-time; spring.

[T]he furst age of man Iocond & light,
The *springyngye tyme* clepe "ver."
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 169.

springing-tool (spring'ing-tōl), *n.* In *iron-working*, same as *hanging-tool*.

springing-wall (spring'ing-wâl), *n.* In *building*, a buttress.

spring-jack (spring'jak), *n.* In *teleg.*, a device for inserting a loop in a line-circuit. It usually consists of a plug to be inserted between two spring-contacts, the ends of the loop being joined to metallic strips fixed to the opposite sides of the insulating plug. If the latter is entirely of insulating material, it becomes a *spring-jack cut-out*.

spring-latch (spring'lach), *n.* A latch that snaps into the keeper after yielding to the pressure against it. See cuts under *lateh*.

springle (spring'l), *n.* [= D. G. *sprenkel*, a noose, snare, springe, = Sw. *spränkla*, a springle, = Dan. *sprinkel*, trellis; a dim. of *spring*, *springe*, in similar senses: see *spring*, *springe*[2].] 1. A springe.

They [woodcocks] arriue first on the north coast, where almost euerie hedge serueth for a roade and euerie plash-oote for *springles* to take them.
R. Carew, Survey of Cornwall, fol. 25.

2. A rod about four feet in length, used in thatching. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

springless (spring'les), *a.* [< *spring* + *-less*.] Lacking springs or spring. (*a*) Having no springs, or natural fountains of water. (*b*) Lacking elastic springs: as, a *springless* wagon.

springlet (spring'let), *n.* [< *spring* + *-let*.] A little spring; a small stream.

But yet from out the little hill
Oozes the slender *springlet* still.
Scott, Marmion, vi. 37.

spring-ligament (spring'lig″a-ment), *n.* The inferior calcaneoscaphoid ligament of the sole of the foot, connecting the os calcis or heel-bone with the scaphoid, supporting the head of the astragalus, and forming part of the articular cavity in which the latter is received.

springlike (spring'līk), *a.* Resembling spring; characteristic of spring; vernal: as, *springlike* weather; a *springlike* temperature.

There the last blossoms *spring-like* pride unfold.
Savage, Wanderer, v.

spring-line (spring'līn), *n.* In *milit. engin.*, a line passing diagonally from one pontoon of a bridge to another.

spring-lock (spring'lok), *n.* A lock which fastens itself automatically by a spring when the door or lid to which it is attached is shut. Also called *lateh-lock*.

spring-mattress (spring'mat″res), *n.* See *mattress* and *spring-bed*.

spring-net (spring'net), *n.* A bird-net which can be shut by means of a spring and trigger; a flap-net. A net of similar form is used for trapping rabbits.

springold[1]†, *n.* Same as *springal*[1].

springold[2]†, **springow**†, *n.* Same as *springal*[2].

spring-oyster (spring'ois″tėr), *n.* A thorn-oyster. See cut under *Spondylus*.

spring-padlock (spring'pad″lok), *n.* A padlock which locks automatically by means of a spring when the hasp is pressed into its seat.

spring-pawl (spring'pâl), *n.* A pawl actuated by a spring.

spring-plank (spring'plangk), *n.* A transverse timber beneath a railway truck-bolster, forming a support for the bolster-springs. *E. H. Knight.*

spring-pole (spring'pōl), *n.* A pole fastened so that its elasticity can be used for some mechanical purpose.— **Spring-pole drilling**, a method of boring holes in rock for oil, water, or any other purpose, in which the rods and drill are suspended from a spring-pole, which by its elasticity lifts them up after every stroke. The down motion is effected by hand-power, or sometimes a stirrup is added to enable the driller to use his feet. Prospecting-holes of from two to three inches in diameter can be bored with this simple apparatus to the depth of one or two hundred feet, or even more.

spring-punch (spring'punch), *n.* A punch which has a spring to throw it back after it has been driven down by pressure. This is usually done only in quick-working punches which are driven by the blows of a hammer, or in hand-punches such as those used by shoemakers, railway conductors, etc.

spring-searcher (spring'sėr″chėr), *n.* A tool having steel prongs projected by springs, used to detect defects in a cannon-bore.

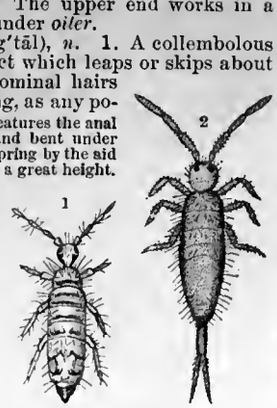
spring-shackle (spring'shak″l), *n.* **1.** A shackle closed by a spring.— 2. A shackle connecting two springs, or connecting a spring to a rigid part: used in vehicles, etc.

spring-stay (spring'stā), *n.* *Naut.* See *stay*[1].

spring-stud (spring'stud), *n.* A rod passed through the axis of a coil-spring to hold the

spring in place. The upper end works in a guide. See cut under *oiler*.

springtail (spring'tāl), *n.* 1. A collembolous thysanurous insect which leaps or skips about by means of abdominal hairs acting like a spring, as any poduran. In these creatures the anal bristles are united and bent under the body, forming a spring by the aid of which they leap to a great height. They are found in gardens, in hotbeds, on manure-heaps in winter, and on snow, and may also be seen on the surface of water in quiet pools. See *Collembola*, 2, *Podura*, and *Thysanura*.



Springtails.
1, *Degeeria nivalis*; 2, a poduran; both greatly enlarged.

2. A thysanurous insect of the suborder *Cinura*, oftener called *bristletail*. See *Cinura*, *Lepisma*, and cut under *silverfish*.—3. One of certain minute neuropterous insects of the panorpid genus *Boreus*, found in moss and on the surface of snow; a snow-fly. This insect springs, but not by means of anal appendages.

spring-tailed (spring'tāld), *a.* Springing by means of the tail, or having a spring on the tail, as a collembolous insect; thysanurous; podurous.

spring-tide (spring'tīd), *n.* [= D. *spring-tij*, spring-tide, = G. *spring-zeit*, high tide, = Sw. Dan. *spring-tid*, spring-tide; as *spring*, *v.*, rise, + *tide*.] 1. The tide which occurs at or soon after the new and full moon, and rises higher than common tides, the ebb sinking correspondingly lower. At these times the sun and moon are in a straight line with the earth, and their combined influence in raising the waters of the ocean is the greatest, consequently the tides thus produced are the highest. See *tide*.

Hence—2. Figuratively, any great flood or influx.

Yet are they doubly replenished by the first and latter *spring-tides* of devotion. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 160.

springtide (spring'tīd), *n.* [< *spring*, *n.*, 3, + *tide*.] Springtime.

Sounds as of the *springtide* they, . . .
While the chill months long for May.
D. G. Rossetti, Love's Nocturn.

springtime (spring'tīm), *n.* Spring.

Primrose, first-born child of Ver,
Merry *spring-time's* harbinger.
Fletcher (*and another*), Two Noble Kinsmen, i. 1.

spring-tool (spring'tōl), *n.* A light tongs closing by a spring, used by glass-blowers.

spring-trap (spring'trap), *n.* 1. A trap working by a spring, which may cause a door or bar to fall when the detent is released by the moving of the bait, or may throttle the victim, as in an ordinary form of mouse-trap, etc.—2. A form of steam-trap. *E. H. Knight*.

spring-valve (spring'valv), *n.* 1. A valve fitted with a spring, which holds it to its seat except when it is opened by extraneous force.—2. A safety-valve with which is connected a spring-balance, graduated to any required number of pounds, and acting as a check on the valve until the determined pressure is attained. See cut under *safety-valve*.

spring-wagon (spring'wag″on), *n.* A wagon the bed of which rests on springs.

spring-water (spring'wâ″tėr), *n.* Water issuing from a spring: in contradistinction to *river-water*, *rain-water*, etc.

Spare Diet, and *Spring-water* clear,
Physicians hold are good.
Prior, Wandering Pilgrim.

spring-weir (spring'wēr), *n.* A kind of weir arranged to drop to the bottom at low water, and allow the fish to pass over it with the incoming tide, while at high water it is lifted up. It is worked from the shore by means of capstans and ropes, so that it forms an impassable barrier to the fish, which are retained as the tide passes out, and are thus taken in large numbers. [Maine.]

spring-worm (spring'wėrm), *n.* A pin-worm, as *Oxyuris vermicularis*; a small threadworm. See cut under *Oxyuris*.

springwort (spring'wėrt), *n.* [< ME. *springwurt*, *sprungwurt*; < *spring* + *wort*1.] In European folk-lore, a plant to which various magical virtues were attributed, among them that of drawing down the lightning and dividing the storm: identified by Grimm with the caper-spurge, *Euphorbia Lathyris*. *Dyer*, Folk-lore of Plants.

springy (spring'i), *a.* [< *spring* + *-y*1.] 1. Having elasticity like that of a spring; elastic; light: as, *springy* steel; a *springy* step.

Which vast contraction and expansion seems unintelligible by feigning the particles of air to be *springy* and ramous. *Newton*, Opticks, iii. query 31.

2. Abounding with springs or fountains; wet; spongy: as, *springy* land.

sprink (springk), *v. t.* [A dial. var. of *spring*; cf. *sprinkle*.] To sprinkle; splash. *Halliwell*. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

sprink (springk), *n.* [< *sprink*, *v.*] 1†. A sprinkle; a drop, as of water. *Howell*, Arbor of Amitie (1568). (*Nares*.)—2. A crack or flaw. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

sprink-buck (springk'buk), *n.* Same as *springbok*.

sprinkle (spring'kl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *sprinkled*, ppr. *sprinkling*. [Early mod. E. *sprenkle*, *sprenkyll*, < ME. *sprenkelen*, *sprynklen*, *springgolen* (= MD. *sprinckelen*, *sprenckelen*, D. *sprenkelen* = G. *sprenkeln*), sprinkle; freq. of ME. *sprengen*, < AS. *sprengan*, causal of *springan*, *sprincan*, spring: see *spreng* and *spring*. Cf. *sprink*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To scatter in drops or particles; let fall in minute quantities here and there; strew.

To *sprenkylle*; spergere, fundere. *Cath. Ang.*, p. 356.

Take to you handfuls of ashes of the furnace, and let Moses *sprinkle* it toward the heaven in the sight of Pharaoh. Ex. ix. 8.

2. To besprinkle; bespatter or bestrew; overspread with drops or particles, as of a powder, liquid, coloring matter, etc.

Valerianus . . . at last was flayed alive, and *sprinkled* with Salt. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 357.

3. To cleanse with drops, as of water; wash; purify.

Having our hearts *sprinkled* from an evil conscience. Heb. x. 22.

4. To distribute here and there; diffuse.

Upon the heat and flame of thy distemper
Sprinkle cool patience. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 4. 124.

These and such other reflections are *sprinkled* up and down the writings of all ages. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 11.

5. To diversify by objects placed here and there over the surface; dot.

Spacious meads, with cattle *sprinkled* o'er.
Cowper, Task, i. 164.

II. *intrans.* 1. To issue in fine drops or particles; be sprinkled.

It will make the water *sprinkle* up in a fine dew. *Bacon*.

2†. To send out sparks; scintillate; sparkle.

Toward the lady they come fast rennyng,
And sette this whele uppon her hede,
As eny hote yren yt was *sprynggolyng* rede.
MS. Laud. 416, f. 70. (*Halliwell*.)

3. To rain slightly: used impersonally: as, does it *sprinkle*?—4. To scatter a liquid or any fine substance so that it may fall in small particles.

The priest . . . shall *sprinkle* of the oil with his finger. Lev. xiv. 16.

5†. To dart hither and thither.

The siluer scalit fyschis on the grete,
Ouer thowrt clere stremes *sprinkilland* for the hete,
With fynnys schinand broun as synopare.
Gavin Douglas, tr. of Virgil, p. 400.

sprinkle (spring'kl), *n.* [< ME. *sprynkil*, *sprenkill*, *sprenkylle* (cf. MHG. G. *sprengel*); from the verb.] 1†. A utensil for sprinkling; a sprinkler; specifically, a brush for sprinkling holy water; an aspersorium.

And the litil *sprynkil* of ysop wetith in bloode, that is in the nethir threswold, and sprengith of it the ouerthreswold, and either post. *Wyclif*, Ex. xii. 22.

She alway smyld, and in her hand did hold
An holy-water-*sprinckle*, dipt in deowe.
Spenser, F. Q., III. xii. 13.

2. A sprinkling, or falling in drops; specifically, a light rain.

He meets the first cold *sprinkle* of the world,
And shudders to the marrow.
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 213.

3. That which is sprinkled about; hence, a scattering or slight amount; a sprinkling.—4. A light tinkling sound; a tinkle. [Rare.]

At Sorrento you hear nothing but the light surges of the sea, and the sweet *sprinkles* of the guitar.
Landor, Imag. Conv., Tasso and Cornelia.

5. *Milit.*, same as *morning-star*, 2.

sprinkled (spring'kld), *a.* [< *sprinkle* + *-ed*2.] Marked by small spots; appearing as if sprinkled from a wet brush: specifically noting a kind of decoration of pottery, the edges of cheaply bound books, etc.

sprinkler (spring'klėr), *n.* [< *sprinkle* + *-er*1.] 1. One who or that which sprinkles. Especially —(*a*†) A spherical or barrel-shaped vase having a small spout. Such vases were grasped in the hand, and the liquid contents thrown out with a jerking motion. (*b*) A brush for sprinkling holy water. Compare *aspersorium*, 1. (*c*) A device for spraying water over plants, or over a lawn, etc.

2. *Milit.*, same as *morning-star*, 2.—**Holy-water sprinkler.** See *holy*.

sprinkling (spring'kling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *sprinkle*, *v.*] 1. The act of one who sprinkles, in any sense of the word; aspersion.

Your uncleanly unctions, your crossings, creepings, censings, *sprinklings*. *Bp. Hall*, Epistles, i. 1.

2. A small quantity falling in distinct drops or parts, or coming moderately: as, a *sprinkling* of rain or snow. Hence—3. A small amount scattered here and there, as if sprinkled.

We have a *sprinkling* of our gentry, here and there one, excellently well learned. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 197.

4. In *bookbinding*, the operation of scattering a shower of fine drops of color on the trimmed edges of the leaves to produce a mottled effect. It is done by striking a brush charged with color against a rod held above the edges of the book to be sprinkled.

sprint (sprint), *v. i.* [Also dial. *sprunt*; a later form of *sprent*1, q. v. Cf. *spurt*2, *spirt*2.] To run at full speed, as in a short-distance foot-race. *Nineteenth Century*, XXI. 520.

sprint (sprint), *n.* [< *sprint*, *v.*] A run at full speed, as in a short-distance foot-race.

sprinter (sprin'tėr), *n.* A contestant in a sprint-race; a short-distance runner. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXI. 61.

sprinting (sprin'ting), *n.* [Verbal n. of *sprint*, *v.*] The act or the sport of running at full speed, as in a short-distance foot-race.

sprint-race (sprint'rās), *n.* A short-distance foot-race.

sprint-runner (sprint'run″ėr), *n.* Same as *sprinter*. *The Century*, XL. 206.

sprit1† (sprit), *v.* [< ME. *sprutten*, < AS. *spryttan* (= LG. *sprutten* = G. *spritzen*, *sprützen*), sprout, a secondary form of *spreótan*, sprout: see *sprout*. Cf. *spirt*1, *spurt*1.] **I.** *intrans.* To sprout; bud; germinate, as barley steeped for malt.

The withi thet *sprutteth* ut. *Ancren Riwle*, p. 86.

II. *trans.* To throw out with force from a narrow orifice; eject; spurt. *Sir T. Browne*.

sprit1 (sprit), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *spret*; < ME. *spret*, *sprete*, *spreot*, a pole, < AS. *sprēót*, a pole, orig. a sprout, shoot, branch of a tree (= D. *spriet*, > G. *spriet*, a sprit), < *spreótan*, sprout: see *sprit*1, *v.*, and *sprout*. Cf. *bowsprit*.] 1†. A sprout; a shoot.

The barley, after it has been couched four days, will sweat a little, and shew the chit or *sprit* at the root-end of the corn. *Mortimer*, Husbandry.

2†. A stick; a pole; especially, a boatman's pole.

Hastili hent eche man a *spret* or an ore.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 2754.

3. *Naut.*: (*a*) A small pole, spar, or boom which crosses the sail of a boat diagonally from the mast to the upper aftmost corner, which it is used to extend and elevate. The lower end of the sprit rests in a becket, called the *snotter*, which encircles the mast at that place. See cuts under *snotter*2 and *spritsail*. (*b*) The bowsprit.

sprit2 (sprit), *n.* [Appar. a particular use of *sprit*1, a sprout. Cf. *sprot*1, *sprat*1.] 1. A rush: same as *sprat*1, 1.—2. See the quotation.

The object of the rubbing [in the modern Irish process of bleaching linen], which is so essential for many qualities of goods, is to remove small specks of brownish matter called *sprits*, which may appear here and there throughout the piece. *Spons' Encyc. Manuf.*, I. 518.

sprit3 (sprit), *v. i.* [A corruption of *split*, simulating *sprit*1.] To split. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

sprite1 (sprīt), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *spright* (erroneously conformed to the spelling of *light*, *night*, etc.); < ME. *sprite*, *spryte*, *sprit*, *spreit*, < OF. *esprit*, *espirit*, F. *esprit* = Sp. *espíritu* = Pg. *espirito* = It. *spirito*, *spirto*, spirit, < L. *spiritus*, spirit: see *spirit*. Doublet of *spirit*.] 1†. The breath; the vital principle; the spirit.

I thus beheld the king of equal age
Yield up the *sprite* with wounds so cruelly.
Surrey, Æneid, ii.

2. A disembodied soul; a ghost; a shade.

Thy haire vpon thy head doth stand vpright,
As if thou hadst been hannted with a *spright*.
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 102.

3. An elf; a fairy; a goblin.

Of these am I, who thy protection claim,
A watchful *sprite*, and Ariel is my name.
Pope, R. of the L., i. 106.

4†. The faculty of thought and feeling; the wit; the mind.

When the frantick fitt inflamd his *spright*,
His force was value. *Spenser*, F. Q., II. iv. 7.

5†. Frame of mind; mood; humor; spirits: sometimes in the plural.

With weary *sprite* he stretcht him up, and thus he told his plaint. *Surrey*, Complaint of a Dying Lover.

Come, sisters, cheer we up his *sprites*.
Shak., Macbeth, iv. 1. 127.

Holy Sprite†. Same as *Holy Spirit* (which see, under *spirit*).

sprite[1]† (sprīt), *v. t.* [< *sprite*[1], *n.*] To haunt, as a sprite.

I am *sprited* with a fool. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, ii. 3. 144.

sprite[2]†, *n.* [Also *spright*; a var. form of *sprit*[1].] A short arrow intended to be fired from a musket.

We had in use at one time for sea-fight short arrows, which they called *sprights*, without any other heads save wood sharpened; which were discharged out of muskets, and would pierce through the sides of ships where a bullet would not. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 704.

sprite[3] (sprīt), *n.* [A corruption of *spite*[2], prop. **spight*, a var. of *speight*: see *speight*.] The green woodpecker, *Gecinus viridis*. Also *woodspite*, *wood-spack*. See cut under *popinjay*. [Prov. Eng.]

sprited† (sprī'ted), *a.* [Early mod. E. *sprighted*; < *sprite*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Mentally gifted; quick-witted.

A well *sprighted* man and wise, that by his wisdome wrought . . . well. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 75.

spritefull, spritefully†, etc. See *sprightful*, etc.

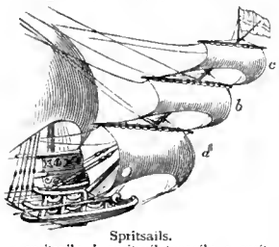
spriteliness, spritely. See *sprightliness*, etc.

spriting† (sprī'ting), *n.* Same as *spiriting*.

spritishly (sprī'tish-li), *adv.* [< **spritish* (< *sprite*[1] + *-ish*[1]) + *-ly*[2].] In the manner of a sprite or an elf; hence, mischievously; impishly. *G. Harvey*, Four Letters.

spritsail (sprit'sāl), *n.* *Naut.*: (*a*) A sail extended by a sprit, chiefly used in small boats. See *sprit*[1], 3. (*b*) A sail, no longer in use, attached to a yard slung across the bowsprit of large vessels. It was often pierced with a large hole at each of its lower corners, to let out the water with which the belly of it was frequently filled when the ship pitched. Spritsail topsails and spritsail topgallantsails were also formerly used. — **Spritsail-yard**, a yard formerly slung across the bowsprit to support a spritsail.

Spritsail-rigged Boat.



Spritsails.
a, spritsail; *b*, spritsail topsail; *c*, spritsail topgallantsail.

sprittail (sprit'tāl), *n.* The pintail duck, *Dafila acuta*. Also *spreettail*. [Local, U. S.]

sprittle (sprit'l), *v. t.* Same as *spruttle*.

spritty (sprit'i), *a.* [Also (Sc.) *sprithy*; < *sprit*[2] + *-y*[1].] Abounding in sprits or sprats (rushes). [Scotch.]

His dead master . . . was lying in a little *sprithy* hollow. *Blackwood's Mag.*, XIII. 319.

sprocket (sprok'et), *n.* [Origin obscure.] 1. One of a series of projections in a grooved recess round the lower part of a ship's capstan, by which the chain-cable is grasped while heaving up anchor.—2. One of the projections on a sprocket-wheel which engage the chain.

Sprocket-wheel.

sprocket-wheel (sprok'et-hwēl), *n.* [< *sprocket* + *wheel*.] In *mach.*, a wheel upon which are radial projections that engage the links of a chain passing over it.

sprong[1]†. An old preterit of *spring*.

sprong[2] (sprông), *n.* [Appar. a var. of *prong*[2].] 1. A prong of a fork, etc.—2. The stump of a tree or a tooth. [Prov. Eng. in both uses.]

sprong[3] (sprông), *n.* [Cf. *sprug*, *sprig*[3].] The sparrow, *Passer domesticus*. [Prov. Eng.]

sproo, *n.* See *sprew*.

sproot (sprōt), *n.* A dialectal form of *sprout*.

sprot[1]† (sprot), *n.* [Also dial. *sprote*; < ME. *sprotte*, *sprote*, < AS. *sprota*, sprout, stick, nail (= MD. *sprot* (> Wall. *sprot*), a sprout, *sprote*, *sporte*, a round of a ladder, = OHG. *sprozo*, *sprozzo*, MHG. *sprozze*, a round of a ladder, G. *spross*, sprout, twig, = Icel. *sproti* = OSw. *sprotte*, sprout, twig, stick), < *sprcótan*, sprout: see *sprout*, *v.* Cf. *sprout*, *n.*, *sprit*[1], *n.*, *sprit*[2].] 1. A splinter; a fragment.

Speiris into *sprottes* sprongе ouer hede.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 5783.

And thei breken here speres so rudely that the Tronchouna flen in *sprotes* and peces alle aboute the Halle.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 238.

2. A rush: same as *sprat*[1], 1.

sprot[2] (sprot), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *sprott*, *sprotte*; < ME. *sprot*, *sprott*, *sprote*, a sprat (glossed by L. *epimera*, *halecula*, OF. *esplene*), = MD. *sprot* = MLG. LG. *sprot* = Dan. *sprut*, a sprat; so called as being orig. considered the young of the herring; lit. 'sprout,' i. e. 'young one,' a particular use of the noun represented by *sprot*[1]. Hence dial., and now reg., *sprat*: see *sprat*[2].] A fish: same as *sprat*[2]. *Palsgrave*; *Day*.

sprottle (sprot'l), *v. i.* A provincial English form of *sprattle*.

sprout (sprout), *v.* [< ME. *sprouten*, *sprowten*, *spruten*, < AS. **sprūtan*, a var. of *spreótan* (pret. *spreát*, pp. *sproten*) = OFries. *spruta* = MD. *spruyten*, D. *spruiten* = MLG. *spruten*, LG. *spruten* = MHG. *spriezen*, G. *spriessen*, sprout; not found outside of Teut. Hence ult. (< AS. **sprūtan*, *spreótan*) E. *sprit*[1], *v.* (a secondary form of *sprout*), *sprit*[1], *n.*, *sprot*[1], *spurt*[1], *spirt*[1], *spirtle*, *spurtle*, etc., *spout*, *sputter*, etc.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To shoot forth, as a bud from a seed or stock; begin to grow; spring: said of a young vegetable growth, or, by extension, of animal growth.

That leaf faded, but the young buds did *sprout* on; which afterwards opened into fair leaves. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 407.

A mouth is formed, and tentacles *sprout* forth around it.
W. B. Carpenter, Micros., § 517.

2. To put forth shoots; bear buds.

The Night, to temper Daies exceeding drought,
Moistens our Aire, and makes our Earth to *sprout*.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 7.

After a shower a meadow *sprouts* with the yellow buds of the dandelion. *T. Winthrop*, Love and Skates.

3. To spring up; grow upward.

To rain upon remembrance with mine eyes,
That it may grow and *sprout* as high as heaven.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., ii. 3. 60.

These Vines I have seene grow so high that they have *sprouted* cleane above the toppe of the tree.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 102.

4. To spread into ramifications.

Vitriol . . . is apt to *sprout* with moisture.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 604.

Sprouting fungi. See *fungus*.

II. *trans.* 1. To produce or afford by sprouting; grow: as, to *sprout* antlers; to *sprout* a mustache.

Trees old and young, *sprouting* a shady boon
For simple sheep. *Keats*, Endymion, i.

2. To remove sprouts from: as, to *sprout* potatoes. [Prov. Eng. and U. S.]

sprout (sprout), *n.* [< ME. *sproute* = MD. *spruyte*, D. *spruite* = MLG. LG. *sprute*, a sprout; from the verb. Cf. *sprot*[1], *sprit*[1], *n.*] 1. A shoot of a plant. (*a*) The young shoot from a germinating seed, or from a rootstock, tuber, etc., or from the rooting tip of a stolon. (*b*) In a tree, a shoot, generally from an adventitious bud, as from the root (a sucker), the stump, or the trunk.

Stumps of trees lying out of the ground will put forth *sprouts* for a time. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 29.

Her [a vine's] highest *sproot*
Is quickly levelled with her fading root.
B. Jonson, The Barriers.

Specifically—2. *pl.* Young coleworts.—**A course of sprouts**, a thrashing with switches or rods; a switching; a birching; a castigation; hence, severe discipline. [Slang, U. S.]—**Brussels sprouts**, a subvariety of the Savoy cabbage, originating in Belgium, in which the stem, which grows some 4 feet high, produces along its whole length from the axils of the early deciduous leaves branches with miniature heads an inch or two thick. The main head is small and of little value, but the sprouts are highly esteemed. See cut in next column, and compare cut under *broccoli*.

sprout-cell (sprout'sel), *n.* In fungi, a cell produced by sprouting.

sprout-chain (sprout'chān), *n.* In fungi, a chain of cells produced by sprouting.

sprouted (sprou'ted), *a.* Having sprouts; budded: as, *sprouted* potatoes.

The wheat was generally *sprouted* throughout the country, and unfit for bread.
Lady Holland, Sydney Smith, vii.

sprout-gemma (sprout'jem"ä), *n.* In fungi, a gemma having the form of a septate confervoid filament, the segments of which are capable of sprouting. *De Bary*.

Brussels Sprouts (*Brassica oleracea*, var. *gemmifera*).

sprout-germination (sprout'jėr-mi-nā"shon), *n.* In *bot.*, the germination of a spore in which a small process with a narrow base protrudes at one or more points on the surface of the spore, then assumes an elongated cylindrical form, and finally is detached as a sprout-cell. *De Bary*.

sprouting (sprou'ting), *n.* 1. In fungi, same as *pullulation*, 2.—2. Same as *spitting*, 2.

spruce[1]† (sprös), *n.* [An abbr. of *Spruce leather*, also *Pruce leather*, where *Spruce* or *Pruce* is an attributive use of the older E. name of Prussia; < ME. *Spruce*, a variant, with unorig. initial *S-*, of *Pruce*, *Prus*, *Pruys* (also in comp. *Pruslond*, *Pruyslond*), < OF. *Pruce* (F. *Prusse*), < ML. *Prussia* (G. *Preussen* = D. *Pruissen* = Sw. Dan. *Preussen*), Prussia: see *Prussian*. The name *Spruce*, Prussia, was not only used in the phrase *Spruce leather*, or *Pruce leather*, but also in connection with fashionable apparel ("apparreyled after the manner of Prussia or *Spruce*," Hall, Henry VIII., an. 1), and also allusively, somewhat like *Cockayne*, as a land of luxury ("He shall liue in the land of *Spruce*, milke and hony flowing into his mouth sleeping"—Chapman, "Masque of Middle Temple and Lincoln's Inn"). Hence prob. the adj. *spruce*[2]. Cf. *spruce*[2].] Prussian leather. Compare *Pruce*.

Spruce, corium pumicatum.
Levins, Manip. Vocab. (E. E. T. S.), p. 182.

spruce[2] (sprös), *a.* [Sc. also *sprush*; prob. an extended use of *spruce*[1], in allusion to fashionable apparel: see *spruce*[1]. This adjective cannot be derived, as some attempt to derive it, from ME. *prous*, *preus*, < OF. *prox*, F. *preux*, brave, etc. (see *prow*[2]), or from E. dial. *sprug*[1] or *spraek*.] 1. Smart in dress and appearance; affectiug neatness or dapperness, especially in dress; trim; hence often, with a depreciatory force, dandified; smug.

Now, my *spruce* companions, is all ready, and all things neat? *Shak.*, T. of the S., iv. 1. 116.

Be not in so neat and *spruce* array
As if thou mean'st to make it holiday.
Beaumont, Remedy of Love.

A *spruce* young spark of a Learned Clerk.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 227.

2. Over-fastidious; exceessively nice; finical.

Taffeta phrases, silken terms precise,
Three-piled hyperboles, *spruce* affectation.
Shak., L. L. L., v. 2. 407.

The niceties of a *spruce* understanding.
Jer. Taylor, Sermons, III. iii.

=**Syn.** *Foppish*, etc. (see *finical*), smart, jaunty, nice, dandyish.

spruce[2] (sprös), *v.*; pret. and pp. *spruced*, ppr. *sprucing*. [< *spruce*[2], *a.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To make spruce; trim or dress so as to present a smart appearance: sometimes followed by *up*.

Salmacis would not be seen of Hermaphroditus till she had *spruced up* her self first. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 335.

2. To brown, as the crust of bread, by heating the oven too much. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

II. *intrans.* To become spruce; assume or affect an air of smartness in dress: often followed by *up*. [Chiefly colloq.]

But two or three years after, all of a sudden, Dench, he seemed to kind o' *spruce up* and have a deal o' money to spend. *H. B. Stowe*, Oldtown, p. 193.

spruce[3] (sprös), *n.* [An abbr. of *spruce-fir*.] A coniferous tree of the genus *Picea*; a spruce-fir. The species are handsome evergreens of a conical habit, often of great economic worth. Some related trees are also called spruce. See specific names below.

For masts, &c., those [firs] of Prussia which we call *spruce* and Norway are the best. *Evelyn*, Sylva, I. xxii. § 2.

Black spruce, *Picea nigra*, a species of spruce growing 50 or 60 feet high, found through British America, the northern United States, and in the Alleghanies to North Carolina. Its light soft wood is largely made into lumber, and is used in construction, in ship-building, for piles, etc. An essence of spruce is obtained from its branches, used in making spruce-beer.—**Blue spruce**. Same as *white spruce* (*c*).—**Double spruce**, the black spruce.—**Douglas spruce**, *Pseudotsuga Douglasii*. See *Pseudotsuga*, and *Oregon pine* (under *pine*[1]).—**Essence of spruce**, a thick liquid with a bitterish acidulous astringent taste, obtained by boiling and evaporation from the young branches of the Norway spruce, the black spruce, and perhaps other species. It is used in making spruce-beer.—**Hemlock spruce**. See *hemlock-spruce*.—**Himalayan** or **Indian spruce**, *Picea Morinda*, of the temperate Himalayas and Afghanistan, a tree 150 feet high, affording a pale straight-grained timber, durable only under shelter.—**New Zealand spruce**, the imou-pine, or red pine, *Dacrydium cupressinum*, a beautiful tree with long weeping branches. From the young growth Captain Cook made an antiscorbutic spruce-beer. See *imou-pine*.—**Norway spruce**, *Picea excelsa*, a spruce of middle and northern Europe and northern Asia. It attains a height of 150 feet, forms extensive forests, endures severe cold, and on mountains reaches an elevation of 4,500 feet. Its tough and elastic wood is the white deal of Europe, excellent for building, furniture, masts, spars, etc. It is the source of Burgundy pitch. See *pitch*[2].—**Oil of spruce**, oil of hemlock.—**Red spruce**, a stunted variety (*P. rubra*) of the black spruce, growing in swamps.—**Single spruce**. Same as *white spruce* (*a*).—**Spruce bud-louse**, an aphid of the subfamily *Chermesinæ*, *Adelges abieticolens*, which deforms the end-shoots of the spruce in the United States, producing large swellings sometimes mistaken for the natural cones. In Europe *A. coccineus* and *A. strobilobius* have the same habit.—**Spruce bud-worm**, the larva of a tortricid moth, as *Tortrix fumiferana*, which eats the end-buds of the spruce in northeastern parts of the United States, especially in Maine. Other spruce bud-worms are the reddish-yellow, *Steganoptycha ratzeburgiana*; the black-headed, *Teras variana*; and the red, *Gelechia obliquistrigella*.—**Spruce cone-worm**, the larva of a phycid moth, *Pinipestis reniculella*, which bores the fresh young cones of spruces in the United States.—**Spruce leaf-hopper**, an oblong shining-black leaf-hopper, *Athysanus abietis*, which punctures spruce-needles in May and June in the United States.—**Spruce plume-moth**, *Oxyptilus nigrociliatus*. Its larva feeds on spruce, and it is the only member of the *Pterophoridæ* known to infest any conifer.—**Spruce saw-fly**, a common saw-fly, *Lophyrus abietis*, whose pale-green larvæ defoliate spruce, fir, pine, and cedar in the United States, but especially spruce.—**Spruce timber-beetle**, *Xyloterus bivittatus*, the most injurious of several scolytids which attack the spruce in the United States. Others are *Xyloborus* (or *Xyleborus*) *celatus*, *Crypturgus atomus*, *Pityophthorus materiarius*, and *Hylurgops pinifex*.—**Tideland spruce**, *Picea Sitchensis*, a spruce found from Alaska to California near the coast, best developed near the mouth of the Columbia river, where for 50 miles in each direction it forms a forest-belt 10 or 15 miles wide. It grows from 140 to 180 feet high, and furnishes an important light, soft, and straight-grained timber, largely manufactured into lumber, and used for construction, inside finish, cooperage, dunnage of vessels, etc. *Sargent*.—**White spruce**. (*a*) *Picea alba*, the most important timber-tree of subarctic America, extending into northern New England, and at its best in northern Montana. Its timber in commerce is not distinguished from that of the black spruce. Also *single spruce*. (*b*) *P. Engelmanni*, the most valuable timber-tree of the central Rocky Mountain region, where it forms extensive forests. Its wood is of a white or pale-yellow color, light and soft, in Colorado affording lumber, fuel, and charcoal. The bark is rich in tannin, which is locally utilized. (*c*) *P. pungens*, a rare and local mountain species of the western United States. Also called *blue spruce*, *Colorado blue spruce*. *Sargent*.

Branchlet, with Cone, of Norway Spruce (*Picea excelsa*).

spruce[4] (sprös), *n*. An abbreviation of *spruce-beer*. [Colloq.]

"Come, friend," said Hawk-eye, drawing out a keg from beneath a cover of leaves, . . . "try a little *spruce*; 'twill . . . quicken the life in your bosom."
J. F. Cooper, Last of Mohicans, vi.

spruce-beer (sprös'bēr), *n*. [A partial translation and accommodation (as if 'beer of spruce' or spruce-fir (< *spruce*[3] + *beer*[1]), or as if *Spruce beer*, i. e. 'beer of Spruce' or Prussia (< *Spruce*, or *Pruce*, Prussia (see *spruce*[1]), + *beer*[1])) of G. *sprossen-bier*, lit. 'sprouts-beer,' obtained from the young sprouts of the black spruce-fir, < *sprossen*, pl. of *spross*, a sprout (= E. *sprot*), + *bier* = E. *beer*: see *sprot*[1] and *beer*[1].] A beer made from the leaves and small branches of the spruce-fir, or from the essence of spruce, boiled with sugar or molasses, and fermented with yeast. There are two kinds, the brown and the white, of which the latter is considered the better, as being made with white sugar instead of molasses. Spruce-beer is an agreeable and wholesome beverage, and is useful as an antiscorbutic.

spruce-duff (sprös'duf), *n*. Duff formed by spruce-trees. See *duff*, 3. [Local, U. S.]

The soil . . . consisted of from two to four feet of what is known among the woodsmen of northern New York as *spruce-duff*, which is composed of rotten spruce-trees, cones, needles, etc. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XIII. 289.

spruce-fir (sprös'fėr), *n*. [A partial translation and accommodation (as if 'fir of Spruce' or Prussia, < *Spruce*, or *Pruce*, Prussia, + *fir*[1]: see *spruce*[3], and the quot.) of the G. *sprossen-fichte*, the spruce-pine or -fir, whose sprouts furnish the beer called *spruce-beer*, < *sprossen*, pl. of *spross*, a sprout, + *fichte*, pine, fir. Cf. *spruce-beer*.] Same as *spruce*[3]: applied somewhat specifically to the Norway spruce.

spruce-grouse (sprös'grous), *n*. The Canada grouse. See *grouse*, and cut under *Canace*.

spruce-gum (sprös'gum), *n*. A resinous exudation from the balsam-fir, *Abies balsamea*, used as a masticatory.

spruce-leather† (sprös'leтн'ėr), *n*. Same as *spruce*[1].

sprucely (sprös'li), *adv*. In a spruce manner; smartly; trimly; smugly.

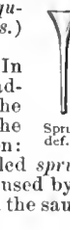
spruceness (sprös'nes), *n*. The state or character of being spruce; smartness of appearance or dress.

spruce-ocher (sprös'ō'kėr), *n*. [Appar. < *Spruce*, Prussia (see *spruce*[1]), + *ocher*.] Brown or yellow ocher.

spruce-partridge (sprös'pär'trij), *n*. The spotted or Canada grouse, *Canace* or *Dendragapus canadensis*: so called in New England, Canada, etc., in distinction from the ruffed grouse, there known as the *partridge*, and because the bird is highly characteristic of the coniferous woods. See cut under *Canace*.

spruce-pine (sprös'pīn), *n*. See *pine*[1].

sprucify (sprö'si-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sprucified*, ppr. *sprucifying*. [< *spruce*[2] + *-i-fy*.] To make spruce or fine; smarten. *Urquhart*, tr. of Rabelais, iii. 37. (*Davies*.) [Rare.]



Sprue, def. 2.

sprue[1] (sprö), *n*. [Origin obscure.] **1.** In casting metal, one of the passages leading from the "skimming-gate" to the mold; also, the metal which fills the sprue or sprue-gate after solidification: same as *dead-head*, I (*a*). Also called *sprue-gate*.—**2.** A piece of metal or wood used by a molder in making the ingate through the sand. *E. H. Knight*.

sprue[2], *n*. See *sprew*.

sprue-hole (sprö'hōl), *n*. In casting metal, the gate, ingate, or pouring-hole.

sprug[1] (sprug), *v.*; pret. and pp. *sprugged*, ppr. *sprugging*. [Cf. *sprag*[3], *sprack*.] **I.** *trans.* To make smart.

II. *intrans.* To dress neatly: generally with *up*. [Prov. Eng.]

sprug[2] (sprug), *n*. [Cf. *sprig*[2], *sprong*, and *spug*, a sparrow; origin uncertain.] The sparrow, *Passer domesticus*. [Scotch and prov. Eng.]

sprung (sprung). **1.** Preterit and past participle of *spring*.—**2.** Tipsy; drunk. [Colloq.]

Captain Tuck was borne dead drunk by his reeling troops to the Tavern. Ex-Corporal Whiston with his friends sallied from the store well *sprung*. *S. Judd*, Margaret, i. 13.

sprunk†, *n*. [Origin obscure. Cf. *sprunt*[2].] A concubine (*Child*); a sweetheart.

With fryars and monks, and their fine *sprunks*,
I make my chiefest prey.
The King's Disguise (Child's Ballads, V. 378).

sprunny (sprun'i), *a.* and *n*. [Cf. *sprunt*[2].] **I.** *a*. Neat; spruce. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

II. *n.*; pl. *sprunnies* (-iz). A sweetheart. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

Where, if good Satan lays her on like thee,
Whipp'd to some purpose will thy *sprunny* be.
Collins, Miscellanies (1762), p. 111.

sprunt[1] (sprunt), *v. i.* [A var. of *sprent*: see *sprent*[1], *sprint*.] **1.** To spring up; germinate.—**2.** To spring forward or outward.

See; this sweet simpering babe,
Dear image of thyself; see! how it *sprunts*
With joy at thy approach!
Somerville, Hobbinol, iii. 393.

To sprunt up, to bristle up; show sudden resentment. [Colloq., U. S.]

sprunt[1] (sprunt), *n*. [< *sprunt*[1], *v*. Cf. *sprint*.] **1**†. A leap; a spring; a convulsive struggle.—**2.** A steep ascent in a road. [Prov. Eng.]—**3**†. Anything short and not easily bent, as a stiff curl.

"This *sprunt* its pertness sure will lose
When laid," said he, "to soak in ooze."
Congreve, An Impossible Thing.

sprunt[2]† (sprunt), *a*. [Cf. ME. *sprind*, < AS. *sprind*, agile; cf. also *sprunt*[1].] Active; vigorous; strong; lively; brisk. *E. Phillips*, 1706.

spruntly† (sprunt'li), *adv*. **1.** Vigorously; youthfully; like a young man. *Imp. Dict.*—**2.** Neatly; gaily; bravely.

How do I look to-day? am I not drest
Spruntly? *B. Jonson*, Devil is an Ass, iv. 1.

sprusado†, *n*. [< *spruce*, with Spanish-seeming term. *-ado*.] A spruce fellow; a dandy.

The answer of that *sprusado* to a judge in this Kingdom, a rigid censor of men's habits; who, seeing a neat finical divine come before him in a cloak lined through with plush, encountered him.
Comm. on *Chaucer*, p. 19 (Todd's Johnson), 1665.

sprush (sprush), *a.* and *v*. A Scotch form of *spruce*[2].

spruttle (sprut'l), *v. t.* [Also *sprittle*; freq. of *sprout*: see *sprout*, and cf. *spurtle*.] To spurt; sprinkle. [Prov. Eng.]

spry (sprī), *a*. [Also obs. or dial. *sprey*; < Sw. dial. *sprygg*, very active, skittish; akin to Sw. dial. *spräg*, *spräk*, spirited, mettlesome: see *sprack*.] Active, as in leaping or running; nimble; vigorous; lively. [Prov. Eng. and U. S.]

The lady liked our Margaret very well. "She was so feat, and *spry*, and knowin', and good-natered," she said, "she could be made of some use to somebody."
S. Judd, Margaret, i. 4.

spt. An abbreviation of *spiritus*, *spirit*.

spud (spud), *n*. [< ME. *spudde*, knife; perhaps < Dan. *spyd*, a spear: see *spit*[1]. Prob. not connected with *spade*[1].] **1.** A stout knife or dagger.

The one within the lists of the amphitheatre . . . with a *spud* or dagger was wounded almost to death.
Holland, tr. of Ammianus Marcellinus (1609). (*Nares*.)

2. A small spade, or a spade having a small blade, with a handle of any length; a small cutting-blade fixed in the axis of its handle, somewhat like a chisel with a very long handle, for cutting the roots of weeds without stooping.

Every day, when I walk in my own little literary garden-plot, I spy some [weeds], and should like to have a *spud*, and root them out. *Thackeray*, De Finibus.

3. A spade-shaped tool for recovering lost or broken tools in a tube-well. *E. H. Knight*.—**4.** A nail driven into the timbers of a drift or shaft, or fastened in some other way, so as to mark a surveying-station. [Pennsylvania anthracite region.]—**5.** Any short and thick thing: usually in contempt. Specifically—(*a*) A piece of dough boiled in fat. *Imp. Dict.* (*b*) A potato. [Provincial.] (*c*) A baby's hand. [Prov. Eng. and U. S.] (*d*) A short, dwarfish person. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

spud (spud), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *spudded*, ppr. *spudding*. [< *spud*, *n*.] **1.** To remove by means of a spud: often with *up* or *out*.

At half-past one lunch on Cambridge cream-cheese; then a ride over hill and dale; then *spudding up* some weeds from the grass.
E. Fitzgerald, quoted in The Academy, Aug. 3, 1889, p. 63.

2. To drill (a hole) by spudding (which see, below).

A 12 inch hole is usually drilled or *spudded* down to the rock. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LV. 116.

spudding (spud'ing), *n*. [Verbal n. of *spud*, *v*.] In *oil-well drilling*, a method of handling the rope and tools by which the first fifty or sixty feet of an oil-well are bored by the aid of the bull-wheel, the depth not being sufficient to allow of the use of the working-beam for that purpose.

spuddle (spud'l), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *spuddled*, ppr. *spuddling*. [Freq. of *spud*.] **1.** To dig; grub.

Hee grubs and *spuddles* for his prey in muddy holes and obscure cavernes. *John Taylor*, Works (1630). (*Nares*.)

2. To move about; do any trifling matter with an air of business. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

spuddy (spud'i), *a*. [< *spud* + *-y*[1].] Short and fat.

They rest their *spuddy* hands on their knees, and shake all over like jelly when they laugh.
W. W. Story, Roba di Roma, xv.

spue, *v*. An old spelling of *spew*: retained in modern copies of the authorized version of the Bible.

spuilzie, spulzie (spül'yē), *n*. [Better written *spulye*, *spulyie*: Sc. forms of *spoil*.] Spoil; booty; in *Scots law*, the taking away of movable goods in the possession of another, against

the declared will of the person, or without the order of law.

spuilzie, spulzie (spül'yē), *v.* [Better written *spulye, spulyie.*] Same as *spoil.* [Scotch.]

Are ye come to *spulzie* and plunder my ha?
Baron of Brakley (Child's Ballads, VI. 192).

spuke, *n.* and *v.* Same as *spook.*

spuller (spul'ėr), *n.* A Scotch form of *spooler.*

spulzie, *n.* and *v.* See *spuilzie.*

spume (spūm), *n.* [< ME. *spume,* < OF. (and F.) *spume* = Sp. Pg. *espuma* = It. *spuma,* < L. *spuma,* foam. Cf. *foam;* cf. also *spoom.*] Froth; foam; scum; frothy matter raised on liquors or fluid substances by boiling, effervescence, or agitation.

Waters frozen in pans and open glasses after their dissolution do commonly leave a froth and *spume* upon them.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., ii. 1.

spume (spūm), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *spumed,* ppr. *spuming.* [< *spume, n.*] **1.** To froth; foam.

At a blow hee instelye swapping
Thee wyne fresh *spuming* with a draught swild vp to the bottom.
Stanihurst, Æneid, i. 727.

2†. Same as *spoom.*

Spumella (spū-mel'ą), *n.* [NL., dim. of L. *spuma,* froth, foam: see *spume.*] The typical genus of *Spumellidæ. S. guttula* and *S. vivipara* are two Ehrenbergian species, abundant in fresh and salt infusions.

Spumellaria (spū-me-lā'ri-ą), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *Spumella.*] An order of radiolarians. The central capsule is (usually permanently) spherical, more rarely discoid or polymorphous; the nucleus is usually divided only immediately before the formation of spores, into a number of small nuclei; the capsule-membrane is simple and pierced on all sides by innumerable fine pores; and the extracapsularium is a voluminous gelatinous sheath, without phæodium, and usually with zoöxanthella. The skeleton consists of silica, or of a silicate, originally usually forming a central reticulate sphere, later extremely polymorphous, more rarely rudimentary or entirely wanting. The order is divided into several families.

spumellarian (spū-me-lā'ri-ąn), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Spumellaria.*

II. *n.* A member of the *Spumellaria.*

Spumellidæ (spū-mel'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Spumella* + *-idæ.*] A family of trimastigate pantostomatous infusorians, typified by the genus *Spumella.* They have one long and two short flagella, and are adherent by a temporary pedicle.

spumeous† (spū'mē-us), *a.* [< L. *spumeus,* frothy, < *spuma,* foam: see *spume.*] Frothy; foamy; spumous; spumy. *Dr. H. More.*

spumescence (spū-mes'ens), *n.* [< *spumescen(t)* + *-ce.*] Frothiness; the state of foaming or being foamy. *Imp. Dict.*

spumescent (spū-mes'ent), *a.* [< L. *spumescen(t-)s,* ppr. of *spumescere,* grow frothy or foamy, < *spuma,* froth, foam: see *spume.*] Resembling froth or foam; foaming. *Imp. Dict.*

spumidt (spū'mid), *a.* [< LL. *spumidus,* frothy, foamy, < L. *spuma,* froth, foam: see *spume.*] Frothy; spumous. *Imp. Dict.*

spumiferous (spū-mif'e-rus), *a.* [= Pg. *espumifero* = It. *spumifero,* < L. *spumifer,* frothing, foaming, < *spuma,* froth, foam, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Producing foam. *Imp. Dict.*

spuminess (spū'mi-nes), *n.* [< *spumy* + *-ness.*] The state or character of being spumy. *Bailey.*

spumous (spū'mus), *a.* [= F. *spumeux* = Pr. *spumos* = Sp. Pg. *espumoso* = It. *spumoso,* < L. *spumosus,* full of froth or foam, < *spuma,* froth, foam: see *spume.*] Consisting of froth or scum; foamy. *Arbuthnot.*

spumy (spū'mi), *a.* [< *spume* + *-y*[1].] Foamy; covered with foam.

The Tiber now their *spumy* keels divide.
Brooke, Constantia.

Under the black cliff's *spumy* base.
Cotton (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 217).

The *spumy* waves proclaim the wat'ry war. *Dryden.*

spun (spun). Preterit and past participle of *spin.*

spunget, spungert, etc. Obsolete spellings of *sponge,* etc.

spunk (spungk), *n.* [Formerly also *sponk;* < Ir. Gael. *sponc,* sponge, spongy wood, touchwood, tinder, < L. *spongia,* a sponge, < Gr. σπογγιά, σπόγγος, a sponge: see *sponge.*] **1.** Touchwood; tinder; a kind of tinder made from a species of fungus; amadou. Also called *punk.*

Spunk, or touch-wood prepared, might perhaps make it [powder] russet. *Sir T. Browne,* Vulg. Err., ii. 5.

2. A very small fire; a fiery spark or small flame; also, a lucifer match. [Scotch.]

Oh for a *spunk* o' Allan's glee!
Burns, First Epistle to Lapraik.

A *spunk* o' fire in the red-room.
Scott, Guy Mannering, xi.

3. Mettle; spirit; pluck; obstinate resistance to yielding. [Colloq.]

The Squire has got *spunk* in him.
Goldsmith, She Stoops to Conquer, i. 2.

Parsons is men, like the rest of us, and the doctor had got his *spunk* up. *H. B. Stowe,* Oldtown, p. 67.

spunk (spungk), *v. i.* [< *spunk, n.*] To kindle; show a flame or spark: used in phrases.—**To spunk out,** to come to light; be discovered. [Scotch.]

But what if the thing *spunks out?*
Noctes Ambrosianæ, Sept., 1832.

To spunk up, to show spirit, energy, or obstinate endurance amid difficulties. [Colloq., U. S.]

spunkie (spung'ki), *n.* [< *spunk* + dim. *-ie.*] **1.** A small fire; a spark.—**2.** The ignis fatuus, or will-o'-the-wisp.—**3.** A person of a fiery or irritable temper. [Scotch in all uses.]

spunky (spung'ki), *a.* [< *spunk* + *-y*[1].] **1.** Showing a small fire or spark. [Scotch.]—**2.** Haunted: noting a place supposed to be haunted from the frequent appearance of the ignis fatuus. [Scotch.]—**3.** Having spunk, fire, spirit, or obstinacy; spirited; unwilling to give up, or to acknowledge one's self beaten. [Colloq.]

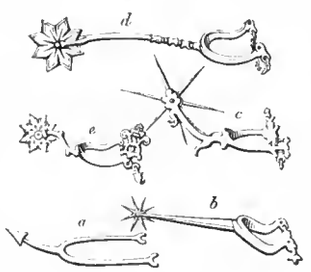
Erskine, a *spunkie* Norland billie.
Burns, Prayer to the Scotch Representatives.

There are grave dons, too, in more than one college, who think they are grown again as young and *spunky* as undergraduates.
Landor, Imag. Conv., William Penn and Lord Peterborough.

spun-out (spun'out), *a.* Lengthened; unduly protracted.

We can pardon a few awkward or tedious phrases, a few *spun-out* passages. *Grove,* Dict. Music, I. 645.

spur (spėr), *n.* [< ME. *spure, spore,* < AS. *spora,* a spur (*hand-spora,* 'hand-spur,' talon), = MD. *spore,* D. *spoor,* a spur, also a track, = MLG. *spore* = OHG. *sporo,* MHG. *spore, spor,* G. *sporn* = Icel. *spori* = Sw. *sporre* = Dan. *spore,* spur (cf. OF. *esporon, esperon,* F. *éperon* = Pr. *espero* = OSp. *esporon,* Sp. *espolon* = Pg. *esporão* = It. *sperone, sprone* (> E. obs. *speron*), also without the suffix, OSp. *espuera,* Sp. *espuela* = Pg. *espora,* a spur, < OHG. *sporo,* acc. *sporon*); orig. 'kicker,' from its use on the heel; from the root of *spurn, r.* Cf. *speer*[1], *spoor, speron,* from the same ult. root.] **1.** A pointed instrument worn on the heel by a horseman to goad the horse. The earliest mediæval spurs were without rowels (see *prick-spur, goad-spur*); another form had a ball from which a short point projected, and was called the *ball-and-spike spur.* The rowel was first introduced in the thirteenth century, but was not common until the beginning of the fourteenth. The spurs of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries are sometimes of extraordinary length on account of the projection of the steel flanchers which kept the heel far from the horse's side. See *rowel-spur* (with cut), also cut under *prick-spur.*



Forms of Spurs.
a, knight's spur (12th or 13th century); *b*, brass spur (Henry IV.); *c*, long-spiked rowel-spur (Edward IV.); *d*, long-necked brass spur (Henry VII.); *e*, steel spur (Henry VIII.).

Wyth-oute *spores* other spere spakliche he loked.
Piers Ploweman (B), xviii. 12.

Mount thou my horse, and hide thy *spurs* in him,
Till he have brought thee up to yonder troops,
And here again. *Shak.,* J. C., v. 3. 15.

2. Anything which goads, impels, or urges to action; incitement; instigation; incentive; stimulus: used in this sense in the phrase *on* or *upon the spur of the moment*—that is, on a momentary impulse; suddenly; hastily; impromptu.

What need we any *spur* but our own cause
To prick us to redress? *Shak.,* J. C., ii. 1. 123.

If you were my counsel, you would not advise me to answer *upon the spur of the moment* to a charge which the basest of mankind seem ready to establish by perjury.
Scott, Guy Mannering, lvi.

3. Some projecting thing more or less closely resembling a horseman's spur in form or position. (*a*) A root of a tree; a large lateral root.

By the *spurs* pluck'd up
The pine and cedar. *Shak.,* Tempest, v. 1. 47.

Yet is thy root sincere, sound as the rock,
A quarry of stout *spurs* and knotted fangs.
Cowper, Yardley Oak, l. 117.

(*b*) *pl.* Short small twigs projecting a few inches from the trunk. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.] (c) A snag; a spine; specifically, in *herpet.*: (1) An anal spur. (2) A calcar of some frogs. (*d*) In *entom.*, a spine or stiff bristle on the leg. (*e*) In *ornith.*: (1) A horny modification of the integument of a bird's foot, forming an outgrowth of the nature of a claw, usually sharp-pointed and supported on a bony core, and used as a weapon of offense and defense; a calcar. Such a spur differs from a claw mainly in not ending a digit, but being an offset from the side of the metatarsus; it is also characteristic of though not confined to the male, and is therefore a secondary sexual character. It is familiar as occurring on the shank of the domestic cock and other gallinaceous birds, and is sometimes double or treble, as in *Pavo bicalcaratus* and in the genera *Galloperdix, Ithaginis,* and *Polyplectron.* See cuts under *calcarate, Galloperdix, Ithaginis, pea-fowl, Polyplectron, Rasores,* and *tarsometatarsus.* (2) A similar horny outgrowth on the pinion-bone of the wing in various birds, resembling a claw, but differing in being a lateral offset not terminating a digit. It occurs in certain geese, plovers, pigeons, and jacanas, and is double in the screamer. See cuts under *jacana, Palamedea,* and *spur-winged.* (*f*) In *sporting,* a gaff, or sharp piercing or cutting instrument fastened upon the natural spur of a game-cock in the pit. (*g*) In *mammal.*, the calcar of some bats. (*h*) In *phys. geog.*, a ridge or line of elevation subordinate to the main body or crest of a mountain-range; one of the lower divisions of a mountain-mass, when this, as is frequently the case, is divided by valleys or gorges. See *mountain-chain.*

The ground-plan of the latter massif [Mont Blanc] is one long ridge, which, except at the two extremities, preserves a very uniform direction, and throws out a series of long *spurs* to the north-west.
Bonney, The Alpine Regions, p. 25.

(*i*) A climbing-iron used in mounting telegraph-poles and the like. (*j*) In *carp.*, a brace connecting or strengthening a post and some other part, as a rafter or cross-beam. (*k*) In *arch.*, any offset from a wall, etc., as a buttress; specifically, the claw or griffe projecting from the torus at each of the angles of the base of early Pointed mediæval columns. (*l*) In *bot.*, a calcar; a slender hollow projection from some part of a flower, as from the calyx of columbine and larkspur and the corolla of violets. It is usually nectariferous, being the nectary (nectarium) of Linnæus. The term is also rarely applied to a solid spur-like process. See also cuts under *nectary, columbine,* and *Delphinium.* (*m*) In *fort.*, a wall that crosses a part of the rampart and joins it to an anterior work; also, a tower or blockhouse placed in the outworks before the port. (*n*) In *ship-building:* (1) A shore or piece of timber extending from the bilgeways, and fayed and bolted to the bottom of the ship on the stocks. (2) A curved piece of timber serving as a half beam to support the deck where a whole beam cannot be placed. (3) A heavy timber extended from a pier or wharf against the side of a ship to prevent the ship from striking against the pier. (*o*) In *hydraul. engin.*, a wing-dam, or projection built out from a river-bank to deflect the current. (*p*) On a casting, a fin, or projection of waste metal. (*q*) A small piece of refractory clay ware with one or more projecting points, used in a kiln to support or separate articles in a saggar during firing, and to prevent the pieces from adhering to the saggar and to each other. Also called *stilt.* *E. H. Knight.* (*r*) In an auger, a projecting point on the edge, which makes the circular cut, from which the chip is removed by the lip. *E. H. Knight.* See cut under *auger.* (*s*) The prong on the arms of some forms of patent anchors, for the purpose of catching on the bottom and making the fluke bite or take hold more quickly. See cut under *anchor.* (*t*) In *printing,* a register-point. [Eng.] (*u*) In *anat.*, the angle at which the arteries leave a cavity or trunk. *Dunglison.* (*v*) In *mining,* a branch of a vein; a feeder or dropper.—**Anal spurs.** See *anal.*—**Hot o' the spur.** See *hot*[1].—**Order of the Golden Spur,** an old order of the papal court, of which the badge was a Maltese cross with rays between the arms, and having a small spur hanging from it. Having sunk into neglect, it was superseded in 1841 by the Order of St. Sylvester.—**Scotch spur,** in *her.*, a bearing representing a prick-spur without rowel.—**Spur-pepper.** See *Capsicum.*—**Spur system,** in *hort.*, a method of pruning grape-vines in which the ripened wood of the preceding season is cut back close to the old stem or arm, so as to leave spurs bearing one, two, or three buds, the spurs being so selected as to provide for shoots at equal distances. The growing shoots are trained to a position at right angles to the arm, whether this is horizontal or vertical, and are topped after the formation of one, two, or three bunches of grapes upon each.—**Spur valerian.** See *Centranthus.*—**To win one's spurs,** to gain a title to knighthood (because spurs were given as a reward for gallant or valiant action); hence, to establish a title to honorable recognition and reward.—**With spur and yard†,** with whip and spur—that is, at once.


s, Spur in the flowers of (1) *Impatiens fulva,* (2) *Tropæolum Moritzianum,* (3) *Orchis mascula,* and (4) *Myosurus minimus.*

Trusteth wel that I
Wel be hire champyon *with spore and yerde,*
I raughte noght though alle hire foos it herde.
Chaucer, Troilus, ii. 1427.

spur (spėr), *r.*; pret. and pp. *spurred,* ppr. *spurring.* [< ME. *sporen, sperren, sporien, spurien* = OHG. *sporôn,* MHG. *sporen, sporn,* G. *spornen* = Sw. *sporra* = Dan. *spore,* spur; from the noun. Cf. AS. *spyrian, spirian, sperian,* etc., track, follow out, E. *speer:* see *speer*[1].] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To prick or rasp with the point or rowel of a spur.

He *sporyd* his hors, and thedyr toke the way.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 217.

He *spurred* the old horse, and he held him tight.
Kingsley, The Knight's Leap.

2. Figuratively, to urge or incite.

Remember yet, he was first wrong'd, and honour
Spurr'd him to what he did.
Fletcher (and another), Love's Cure, i. 3.

3. To hasten. [Rare.]

Lovers break not hours,
Unless it be to come before their time;
So much they *spur* their expedition.
Shak., T. G. of V., v. 1. 6.

4. (*a*) To fasten spurs to, as a horseman's boot, or a solleret. (*b*) To furnish with spurs, as a rider: as, booted and *spurred;* to furnish with a spur or gaff, as a game-cock.—**5.** To prop; support. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

II. *intrans.* 1. To prick one's horse with the spur; ride in haste.

Now *spurs* the lated traveller space
To gain the timely inn.
Shak., Macbeth, iii. 3. 7.

2. Figuratively, to press forward.

Some bold men, though they begin with infinite ignorance and errour, yet, by *spurring* on, refine themselves.
Grew.

spur-blind†, *a.* [Appar. a var. of *purblind*, simulating *spur*.] Purblind.

Madame, I crave pardon, I am *spur-blind*, I could scarce see. *Lyly*, Sapho and Phaon, ii. 2.

spur-bunting (spėr'bun″ting), *n.* A spur-heeled bunting; a lark-bunting.

spur-flower (spėr'flou″ėr), *n.* A plant of the genus *Centranthus*.

spur-fowl (spėr'foul), *n.* A gallinaceous bird of the genus *Galloperdix*. There are several Indian and Ceylonese species. See cut under *Galloperdix*.

spur-gall (spėr'gâl), *n.* A sore or callous and hairless place, as on the side of a horse, caused by use of the spur.

spur-gall (spėr'gâl), *v. t.* [< *spur-gall*, *n.*] To make a spur-gall on, as a horse.

And yet I beare a burthen like an Asse,
Spur-gall'd and tyr'd by jauncing Bullingbrooke.
Shak., Rich. II. (folio 1623), v. 5. 94.

spur-gally (spėr'gâ″li), *a.* [< *spur-gall* + *-y*1.] Spur-galled; wretched; poor. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

spurge1† (spėrj), *v.* [< ME. *spurgen*, *spourgen*, *spowrgen*, < OF. *espurger*, *espourger* = Sp. Pg. *expurgar* = It. *spurgare*, < L. *expurgare*, purge, cleanse: see *expurgate*, and cf. *purge*.] **I.** *trans.* To purge; cleanse; rid.

Of flyes men mow hem weyl *spourge*.
Rob. of Brunne, Handlyng Synne, l. 10918.

II. *intrans.* To purge; froth; emit froth; especially, to work and cleanse itself, as ale.

By reason that . . . the ale and byere haue palled, and were nought by cause such ale and biere hathe taken wynde in *spurging*. *Arnold's Chron.*, p. 85.

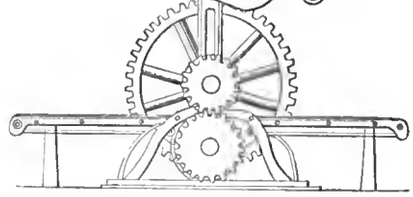
spurge2 (spėrj), *n.* [< ME. *sporgen*, *spowrge*, < OF. *spurge*, *espurge*, spurge, < OF. *espurger*, purge: see *spurge*1.] A plant of the genus *Euphorbia*. Several species have special names, chiefly used in books; a few related or similar plants also are called *spurges*. Exotic species are better known as *euphorbias*.—**Alleghany-mountain spurge.** See *Pachysandra*. — **Branched spurge**, a rubiaceous shrub, *Erædea littoralis*, of the sea-shores of the West Indies and Florida, a prostrate smooth plant with four-angled branches, and yellowish flowers sessile in the upper axils.—**Caper-spurge**, *Euphorbia Lathyris*, a smooth glaucous herb native in southern Europe and western central Asia, cultivated in gardens, thence sometimes escaping. It is singular in the genus for its opposite leaves, and has a four-rayed, then forking, umbel. Its young fruit is sometimes substituted for capers, and its seeds contain an oil formerly used in medicine. Also *wild caper*, *moletree*, and *myrtle-spurge*. —**Cypress-spurge**, a common garden plant, *Euphorbia Cyparissias*, with tufted stems and yellowish inflorescence, cultivated for its foliage, which consists of crowded linear leaves suggesting cypress. It is a native of Europe, running wild in the eastern United States.—**Flowering spurge**, a conspicuous species, *Euphorbia corollata*, of eastern North America, a rather slender plant 2 or 3 feet high, with an umbel of about five forks, the rays repeatedly forking into twos or threes. The involucre has five white appendages appearing like petals. The root has properties similar to those of the ipecac-spurge. Also (with other species) called *milk-weed*.—**Hyssop-spurge**, the purple spurge, *Euphorbia Peplis*, a European maritime species spreading flat on the sand.—**Indian tree-spurge.** Same as *milk-hedge*.—**Ipecac-spurge, ipecacuanha-spurge**, *Euphorbia Ipecacuanhæ*, found in the United States from Connecticut to Florida, a plant with many low stems from a long perpendicular root. The root has an active emetic and purgative property, but in large doses tends to produce excessive nausea and purging, and is inferior to true ipecac.—**Irish spurge.** See *makinboy*.—**Leafy spurge**, *Euphorbia Esula*, an Old World species resembling the cypress-spurge, but larger, with commonly lanceolate leaves.—**Myrtle-spurge.** See *caper-spurge*.—**Petty spurge**, a low branching European species, *Euphorbia Peplus*.—**Purple spurge.** See *hyssop-spurge*.—**Sea-spurge**, or **seaside spurge**, *Euphorbia Paralias*, of European sea-sands.—**Slipper-spurge**, the slipper-plant. See *Pedilanthus*.—**Spotted spurge**, a prostrate American species, *Euphorbia maculata*, with a dark spot on the leaf: also called *milk-purslane*. The large spotted spurge is *E. Preslii*, sometimes called *black spurge* or *purslane*. See *purslane*.—**Spurge hawk-moth**, a handsome sphinx, *Deilephila euphorbiæ*, whose larva feeds on the sea-spurge: an English collectors' name.—**Sun-spurge**, *Euphorbia Helioscopia*, an erect annual 6 or 8 inches high, whose flowers follow the sun. Also called *cat's-milk*, *little-good* (Scotland), and *wartweed* or *wartwort* (Prov. Eng.).—**Wood-spurge**, *Euphorbia amygdaloides*, of Europe and western Asia.

Flowering Spurge (*Euphorbia corollata*).

a, a leaf; *b*, a flower cluster of five male and one female flower; *c*, flower-cluster, but younger, showing the cup-like base; *d*, part of the involucre, showing the gland at its base; *e*, a male flower; *f*, the fruit, consisting of three carpels.

spur-gear (spėr'gēr), *n.* Same as *spur-gearing*.

spur-gearing (spėr'gēr″ing), *n.* Gearing in



Spur-gearing.

which spur-wheels are employed. See *gearing*, 2.

spurge-creeper (spėrj'krē″pėr), *n.* A nettle-creeper: same as *nettle-bird*.

spurge-flax (spėrj'flaks), *n.* A shrub, *Daphne Gnidium*, a native of southern Europe: so called from its acrid property and fibrous bark.

spurge-laurel (spėrj'lâ″rel), *n.* A laurel-like shrub, *Daphne Laureola*, of southern and western Europe. It has an acrid property suggesting spurge; its fibrous bark is utilized for paper-making.

spurge-nettle (spėrj'net″l), *n.* A plant, *Jatropha urens*. See *Jatropha*.

spurge-olive (spėrj'ol″iv), *n.* The mezereon.

spurgewort (spėrj'wėrt), *n.* [< late ME. *spurge-woort*: see *spurge*2 and *wort*1.] 1. Any plant of the order *Euphorbiaceæ*. *Lindley.*—**2**†. The fetid iris, *Iris fœtidissima*.

spurging† (spėr'jing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *spurge*1, *v.*] Purging. *B. Jonson*, Masque of Queens.

spur-hawk (spėr'hâk), *n.* A dialectal form of *sparhawk* for *sparrow-hawk*. [Eng.]

spur-heeled (spėr'hēld), *a.* In *ornith.*, having a very long straightened hind claw; lark-heeled: specifically noting the coucals or cuckoos of the genus *Centropus*.

spuriæ (spū'ri-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., fem. pl. (sc. *pennæ*, feathers) of *spurius*, spurious: see *spurious*.] The packet of feathers growing on the bastard wing, winglet, or alula; the bastard quills, composing the alula. See cut under *alula*.

spurious (spū'ri-us), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. *espurio* = It. *spurio*, < L. *spurius*, of illegitimate birth, hence in gen. not genuine, false; perhaps akin to Gr. σπορά, seed, offspring, < σπείρειν, sow: see *spore*2.] 1. Not legitimate; bastard: as, *spurious* issue.

Iler *spurious* first-born. *Milton*, S. A., l. 391.

2. Not proceeding from the true source or from the source pretended; not being what it pretends or appears to be; not genuine; counterfeit; false; adulterated.

Spurious gems our hopes entice,
While we scorn the pearl of price.
Cowper, Self-diffidence (trans.).

3. In *zoöl.*: (*a*) False; resembling a part or organ, but not having its function: as, *spurious* eyes or limbs. (*b*) Having the functions of an organ, but morphologically different from it: as, the *spurious* legs, or prolegs, of a caterpillar. (*c*) Aborted or changed so that the normal functions no longer exist: as, the *spurious* or aborted front legs of certain butterflies. (*d*) Erroneous; incorrectly established: as, a *spurious* genus or species. See *pseudogenus*.—**4.** In *bot.*, false; counterfeit; apparent only.—**Spurious Baltimore**, the orchard-oriole, *Icterus spurius*, formerly supposed to be a variety of the Baltimore oriole. Also called *bastard Baltimore*.—**Spurious claw**, in *entom.*, same as *empodium*.—**Spurious dissepiment**, in *bot.*, a partition in an ovary or pericarp not formed by parts of the carpels, but by an outgrowth commonly from the back of the carpel. See *dissepiment*.—**Spurious hermaphrodites.** See *hermaphrodite*, 1.—**Spurious ocellus**, a circular spot of color without any well-defined central spot or pupil.—**Spurious pareira.** See *pareira*.—**Spurious primary**, in *ornith.*, the first or outermost primary or remex of a bird's wing which has at least ten primaries and the first one very short, rudimentary, or functionless. Also called *spurious quill*.—**Spurious proposition, rainbow, stemma**, etc. See the nouns.—**Spurious sarsaparilla.** See *Hardenbergia*.—**Spurious vein**, in *entom.*, a faintly indicated vein or nervure of the wing, traceable only by a strong reflected light, particularly of certain hymenopters.—**Spurious wing**, in *ornith.*, the ala spuria, or bastard wing; the alula. See *spuriæ*, and cut under *alula*. [This use of *spurious* has no reference to the condition of a first primary so called. See above.]=**Syn. 2.** *Spurious*, *Supposititious*, and *Counterfeit* agree in expressing intent to deceive, except that *counterfeit* may be used with figurative lightness where no dishonorable purpose is implied. *Spurious*, not genuine, expresses strong disapprobation of the deception, successful or attempted. *Supposititious* applies only to that which is substituted for the genuine; it thus expresses a class under the *spurious:* a *supposititious* work of Athanasius is not one that is supposed to have been written by him, but one that is palmed off upon the public as being the genuine text of a work that he is known to have written; a *supposititious* child is a changeling; was the Tichborne claimant the genuine or a *supposititious* Sir Roger? *Counterfeit* applies also to a class under the *spurious*—namely, to that which is made in attempted imitation of something else: as, a *counterfeit* coin, bank-note, signature. Chatterton's manuscripts were *spurious*, but not *supposititious;* as they were not exact imitations of any particular manuscripts of early days, they would hardly be called *counterfeit*. See *factitious*.

spuriously (spū'ri-us-li), *adv.* In a spurious manner; counterfeitly; falsely.

spuriousness (spū'ri-us-nes), *n.* 1. Illegitimacy; the state of being bastard, or not of legitimate birth: as, *spuriousness* of issue.—**2.** The state or quality of being spurious, counterfeit, false, or not genuine: as, the *spuriousness* of drugs, of coin, or of writings.

spur-leather (spėr'leтн″ėr), *n.* A strap by which a spur is secured to the foot.

I could eat my very *spur-leathers* for anger!
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, ii. 1.

spur-legged (spėr'leg″ed or -legd), *a.* Having spurs or spines on the legs or feet. The *Leptidæ* are known as *spur-legged* flies.

spurless (spėr'les), *a.* [< *spur* + *-less*.] Without a spur, in any sense.

spurling (spėr'ling), *n.* A spelling of *sparling*.

spurling-line (spėr'ling-līn), *n.* *Naut.*: (*a*) A line connected with the axis of a wheel by which a telltale or index is made to show the position of the helm. (*b*) A rope stretched across between the two forward shrouds, having thimbles spliced into it to serve as fair-leaders for the running rigging.

spur-money† (spėr'mun″i), *n.* Money exacted for wearing spurs in church. See the quotation.

Our cathedrals (and above all St. Paul's) were, in Jonson's time, frequented by people of all descriptions, who, with a levity scarcely credible, walked up and down the aisles, and transacted business of every kind, during divine service. To expel them was not possible; such, however, was the noise occasioned by the incessant jingling of their spur-rowels, that it was found expedient to punish those who approached the body of the church, thus indecently equipped, by a small fine, under the name of *spur-money*, the exaction of which was committed to the beadles and singing-boys.
Gifford, Note to B. Jonson's Every Man out of his Humour, ii. 1.

spurn1 (spėrn), *v.* [< ME. *spurnen*, *spornen*, < AS. *speornan* (**spornan*, *ge-speornan*, *ge-spornan*, **spurnan*, in Somner, not authenticated), also in comp. *æt-speornan*, *æl-spornan* (pret. *spearn*, pl. *spurnon*, pp. *spornen*) = OS. *spurnan* = OHG. *spurnan* = Icel. *sporna*, *spyrna*, also *sperna*, kick against, spurn with the feet, = L. *spernere*, despise; ult. connected with *spur*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To kick against; kick; drive back or away with the foot.

And Galashin with his fote *spurned* his body to gronnde.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 199.

Am I so round with you as you with me,
That like a football you do *spurn* me thus?
Shak., C. of E., ii. 1. 83.

2†. To strike against.

Aungils in hondis schullen beere thee,
Lest thou *spurne* thi foot at a stoon.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 43.

3. To reject with disdain; scorn to receive or consort with; treat with contempt.

O how my soul would *spurn* this ball of clay,
And loathe the dainties of earth's painful pleasure!
Quarles, Emblems, v. 13.

II. *intrans.* 1. To kick.

I purpose not to *spurn* against the prick, nor labour to set up that which God pulleth down.
Bp. of Ely, in J. Gairdner's Richard III., lv.

2†. To dash the foot against something; light on something unexpectedly; stumble.

No wight on it *sporneth*
That erst was nothynge, into nought it torneth.
Chaucer, Troilus, ii. 797.

The maid . . . ran upstairs, but, *spurning* at the dead body, fell upon it in a swoon. *Martinus Scriblerus*, i. 8.

3†. To dash; rush.—4. To manifest disdain or contempt in rejecting anything; make contemptuous opposition; manifest contempt or disdain in resistance.

It is very sure that they that be good will bear, and not *spurn* at the preachers.
Latimer, 3d Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

Thou art regardless both of good and shame,
Spurning at virtue and a virtuous name.
Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess, v. 3.

spurn[1] (spėrn), *n.* [< ME. *spurn, sporn;* < *spurn*[1], *v.*] 1. A blow with the foot; a kick.

I'le tosse that heele a yard above his head
That offers but a *spurne*.
Heywood, Royal King (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, VI. 31).

2†. A stumble; a fall. *Joseph of Arimathie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 19.—3. Disdainful rejection; contemptuous treatment.

The insolence of office, and the *spurns*
That patient merit of the unworthy takes.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 1. 73.

4. In *mining*, one of the narrow pillars or connections left between the holings, and not cut away until just before the withdrawal of the sprags. [South Staffordshire coal-field, England.]

spurn[2] (spėrn), *n.* [A var. of *spur*, after *spurn*[1], *v.* Cf. G. *sporn*, spur, orig. an acc. form: see *spur*, *n.*] 1. A spur. [Prov. Eng.]—2. A piece of wood having one end inserted in the ground, and the other nailed at an angle to a gate-post, for the purpose of strengthening or supporting it. [Prov. Eng.]

spurn[2]† (spėrn), *v. t.* [< *spurn*[2], *n.* Cf. *spurn*[1], *v.*] To spur.

The Faery quickly raught
His poynant speare, and sharply gan to *spurne*
His fomy steed. *Spenser*, F. Q., III. i. 5.

spurn[3] (spėrn), *n.* [Early mod. E. *spoorn, spoorne;* origin obscure.] An evil spirit. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

spurner (spėr'nėr), *n.* [< *spurn*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who spurns or rejects.

spurn-point† (spėrn'point), *n.* [< *spurn*[1] + *point.*] An old game, of uncertain nature.

He stakes heaven at *spurnpoint*, and trips cross and pile whether ever he shall see the face of God or no.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 743.

spurnwater (spėrn'wâ″tėr), *n.* [< *spurn*[1], *v.*, + obj. *water.*] *Naut.*, a V-shaped barrier or breakwater, from 1 to 2 feet or more high, erected on sea-going vessels forward of the foremast, to shed water coming over the bows.

spur-pruning (spėr'prö″ning), *n.* A mode of pruning trees by which one or two eyes of the previous year's wood are left and the rest cut off, so as to leave spurs or short rods. Compare *spur-system*, under *spur*.

spurred (spėrd), *a.* [< *spur* + *-ed*[2].] 1. Wearing spurs: as, a *spurred* horseman.—2. In *ornith.*: (*a*) Having unusually long claws: as, the *spurred* towhee, *Pipilo megalonyx*. *S. F. Baird.* [Rare.] (*b*) Having spurs; calcarate. See *spur*, *n.*, 3 (*e*) (1). (*c*) Spur-heeled. (*d*) Spur-winged.—3. In *mammal.*, *herpet.*, and *entom.*, having spurs of any kind; calcarate.—4. In *bot.*, producing or provided with a spur; calcarate.—**Spurred butterfly-pea.** See *pea*[1].—**Spurred chameleon**, *Chamæleon calcifer.*—**Spurred corolla.** See *corolla.*—**Spurred gentian.** See *gentian.*—**Spurred rye.** See *rye*[1] and *ergot*[1], 2.—**Spurred tree-frog** or **tree-toad**, *Polypedetes eques*, of Ceylon, having a calcar.

spurrer (spėr'ėr), *n.* 1. One who uses spurs.—2. Somebody or something that incites or urges on.

I doubt you want a *spurrer*-on to exercise and to amusements. *Swift*, To Pope, July 16, 1728.

spurrey, *n.* See *spurry*[2].

spurrier (spėr'iėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *sporyor;* < ME. *sporier, sporyer, sporer;* < *spur* + *-ier*[1].] One whose occupation is the making of spurs.

Ods so, my *spurrier!* put them on, boy, quickly.
B. Jonson, Staple of News, i. 1.

spur-royal (spėr'roi″al), *n.* [Also *spur-ryal, spur-rial;* < *spur* + *royal.* Cf. *ryal.*] An English gold coin issued by James I., and worth 15*s.* or 16*s.* 6*d.* (about $3.63 or $3.99). It was so named from the resemblance of the sun on its reverse to the rowel of a spur.

Obverse.

Reverse.

Spur-royal of James I.—British Museum. (Size of the original.)

She has nine *spur-royals*, and the servants say she hoards old gold.
Beau. and Fl., Scornful Lady, i. 1.

spurry[1]† (spėr'i), *a.* [< *spur* + *-y*[1].] Radiating, like the points on a spur-rowel. *Chapman*, Iliad, xix. 367.

spurry[2] (spur'i), *n.* [Also *spurrey;* < OF. *spurrie*, < MD. *sporie, spurie, speurie, spurrie*, D. *spurrie*, spurry; cf. G. *spörgel, spergel* (> Sw. Dan. *spergel*), < ML. *spergula*, spurry; origin obscure.] A plant of the genus *Spergula*. The common species is *S. arvensis*, the corn-spurry, from whose seeds a lamp-oil has sometimes been extracted. Knotted spurry, more properly called *knotted pearlwort*, is *Sagina nodosa*. The lawn-spurry (or properly lawn-pearlwort) is *Sagina glabra*. The sand-spurry is of the genus *Spergularia*. See *Spergula*.

Spurrie [F.], *spurry*, or frank; a Dutch herb and an excellent fodder for cattel. *Cotgrave.*

spur-shell (spėr-shel), *n.* A shell of the genus *Imperator* (formerly called *Calcar*): so named from its resemblance to the rowel of a spur. The term extends to some similar trochiform shells. See cut under *Imperator*.

spur-shore (spėr'shōr), *n.* *Naut.*, same as *spur*, 3 (*m*) (1).

spurt[1], **spirt**[1] (spėrt), *r.* [Both spellings are in use, *spirt* being etymologically more correct, and *spurt* appar. the more common spelling; a transposed form of *sprit*[1] (like *bird*[1], *bird*[2], transposed forms of *brid, bride*[1]): see *sprit*[1]. The word is prob. confused with *spurt*[2], *spirt*[2].] **I.** *intrans.* 1†. To sprout; shoot.

Shall a few sprays of us, . . .
Our scions, put in wild and savage stock,
Spirt up so suddenly into the clouds,
And overlook their grafters?
Shak., Hen. V., iii. 5. 8.

Did you ever see a fellow so *spurted* up in a moment? He has got the right ear of the duke, the prince, princess, most of the lords, but all the ladies.
Marston, The Fawne, ii. 1.

2. To gush or issue out suddenly in a stream, as liquor from a cask; rush with sudden force from a confined place in a small jet or stream.

Thus the small jet, which hasty hands unlock,
Spirts in the gardener's eyes who turns the cock.
Pope, Dunciad, ii. 178.

The Prince's blood *spirted* upon the scarf.
Tennyson, Geraint.

II. *trans.* To throw or force out in a jet or stream; squirt: as, to *spurt* water from the mouth; to *spurt* liquid from a tube.

With toonge three forcked furth *spirts* fyre.
Stanihurst, Æneid (ed. Arber, p. 59), ii.

Toads are sometimes observed to exclude or *spirt* out a dark and liquid matter behind.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iii. 13.

spurt[1], **spirt**[1] (spėrt), *n.* [< *spurt*[1], *spirt*[1], *r.* Cf. *sprout, sprit*[1], *sprot*[1], *n.*] 1†. A shoot; a sprout; a bud.

These nuts . . . have in the mids a little chit or *spirt*.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, xv. 22.

2. A forcible gush of liquid from a confined place; a jet.

Water, dash'd from fishy stalls, shall stain
His hapless coat with *spirts* of scaly rain.
Gay, Trivia, iii. 106.

3. A brief and sudden outbreak.

A sudden *spurt* of woman's jealousy.
Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

4. A school of shad. [Connecticut.]

spurt[2], **spirt**[2] (spėrt), *v. i.* [Both spellings are in use, *spirt* being etymologically the more correct, and *spurt* the more common spelling; also rarely *spert;* a transposed form of **sprit* or **spret* (cf. E. dial. *sprut*, jerk), < Icel. *spretta* (for **sprenta*) (pret. *spratt*, for **sprant*), start, spring, also sprout, spout, = Sw. *spritta*, start, startle, = MHG. *sprenzen*, spout, crack; the orig. nasal appearing in *sprent*, ME. *sprenten*, bound, leap, and the noun *sprint*, dial. *sprunt*, a convulsive struggle, etc.: see *sprent*, *sprint.*] To make a short, sudden, and exceptional effort; put forth one's utmost energy for a short time, especially in racing.

Cambridge *spurled* desperately in turn, . . . and so they went, fighting every inch of water. *C. Reade*, Hard Cash, i.

spurt[2], **spirt**[2] (spėrt), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *sprettr*, a spurt, spring, bound, run; from the verb. Cf. *sprunt*[1], *sprint.*] 1. A short, sudden, extraordinary effort for an emergency; a special exertion of one's self for a short distance or space of time, as in running, rowing, etc.: as, by a fine *spurt* he obtained the lead.

The long, steady sweep of the so-called paddle tried him almost as much as the breathless strain of the *spurt*.
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Oxford, I. vi.

In the race of fame, there are a score capable of brilliant *spurts* for one who comes in winner after a steady pull with wind and muscle to spare.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 281.

2†. A short period; a brief interval of time.

Heere for a *spirt* linger, no good opportunitye scaping.
Stanihurst, Æneid, iii. 453.

He lov'd you but for a *spurt* or so.
Marston and Webster, Malcontent, i. 6.

spurtle[1], **spirtle**[1] (spėr'tl), *v. t.* and *i.* [Freq. of *spurt*[1], *spirt*[1]; in origin a transposed form of *sprittle, spruttle:* see *spurt*[1], *spirt*[1], *sprit*[1], *spruttle*, etc.] To shoot in a scattering manner; spurt. [Rare.]

The brains and mingled blood were *spirtled* on the wall.
Drayton, Polyolbion, ii. 283.

spurtle[2], **spirtle**[2] (spėr'tl), *n.* [Dim. of *sprit*[1]. Cf. *spurtle*[1], *spirtle*[1].] A stick used for stirring. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

She left the *spurtle* sticking in the porridge.
Geo. MacDonald, Warlock o' Glenwarlock, xlix.

spurtle-blade (spėr'tl-blād), *n.* A broadsword. [Scotch.]

It 's tauld he was a sodger bred, . . .
But now he 's quat the *spurtle blade*.
Burns, Captain Grose's Peregrinations.

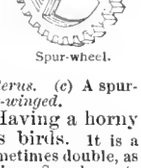
spur-track (spėr'trak), *n.* A short track leading from a line of railway, and connected with it at one end only.

spur-tree (spėr'trē), *n.* A West Indian shrub or small tree. *Petitia Domingensis.* Also called *yellow fiddlewood.*

spurway (spėr'wā), *n.* A horse-path; a narrow way; a bridle-road; a way for a single beast. [Prov. Eng.]

spur-whang (spėr'hwang), *n.* A spur-leather. *Scott*, Monastery. [Scotch.]

spur-wheel (spėr'hwēl). *n.* The common form of cog-wheel, in which the cogs are radial and peripheral, and made to engage corresponding cogs on another wheel. Compare cut under *pinion*. *E. H. Knight.*



Spur-wheel.

spurwing (spėr'wing), *n.* A spur-winged bird. Especially—(*a*) A jacana, or any bird of the family *Jacanidæ* or *Parridæ*, of which the spur on the wing is a characteristic. See cut under *jacana*. (*b*) A spur-winged goose. See cut under *Plectropterus*. (*c*) A spur-winged plover. See *Chettusia* and *spur-winged.*

spur-winged (spėr'wingd), *a.* Having a horny spur on the pinion, as various birds. It is a weapon of offense and defense. It is sometimes double, as is well shown in the cut under *Palamedea*. See also cuts under *jacana* and *Plectropterus.*—**Spur-winged goose**, a species of *Plectropterus*, as *P. gambensis.*—**Spur-winged plovers**, those plovers or lapwings, of the family *Charadriidæ*, and of several different genera, in which a spur is developed on the wing (including some species of these genera in which such a spur fails to develop). Wing-spurs are more frequent in this than in any other family of birds (excepting the related *Jacanidæ* or *Parridæ*). None occur, however, in the true plovers (of the genera *Chara-*

Egyptian Spur-winged Plover (*Hoplopterus spinosus*).

drius, Ægialites, Eudromias, Squatarola, etc.); they are commonest among those plovers which are related to the lapwing of Europe (*Vanellus cristatus,* which, however, has none), and which have a hind toe and often wattles on the face. The presence of spurs and wattles is often coincident. South American spur-winged plovers, with hind toe and no wattles, constitute the genus *Belonopterus;* they are two, the Cayenne and the Chilian lapwings, *B. cayennensis* and *B. chilensis;* both are crested. The type of the genus *Hoplopterus* is the Egyptian spur-winged plover, *H. spinosus,* with large spurs, a crest, no hind toe, and no wattles; it has when adult the whole crown, chin, throat, breast, flanks, and legs black, and the greater wing-coverts and some other parts white. It inhabits especially northern Africa, abounds in Egypt and Nubia, and extends into parts of Europe and Asia. It is among the birds supposed to have been a basis of the trochilus of the ancients (compare *crocodile-bird, sicsac,* and cut under *Pluvianus*). It is represented in South Africa by the black-backed spurred lapwing, *H. speciosus,* with large spurs and the top of the head white. The Indian spur-winged lapwing, *H. ventralis,* has a black cap, a black patch on the belly in white surroundings, and large spurs. Two South American forms, with spurs, but no wattles, crest, or hind toe, are the Peruvian bronze-winged lapwing, *H. resplendens,* and the little white-winged, *H. cayanus* (or *stolatus,* if the term *cayanus* be thought too near *cayennensis*); each of these has been made the basis of a different generic name. In the type of the genus *Chettusia, C. gregaria* (see cut under *Chettusia*), and several related species, a hind toe is present, and neither spurs nor wattles are developed; but the name has been used to cover various species with wattles and spurs, more properly separated under the term *Lobivanellus.* In this group it is the rule that large wattles are associated with well-developed spurs, for in those species which have very small wattles the spurs are almost or quite obsolete. Variations in these respects, and in the presence or absence of the hind toe, have caused the erection of other genera. (See *Sarciophorus, Xiphidiopterus.*) Five of the best-marked species of *Lobivanellus* proper, with large spurs, large wattles, and a hind toe, are the following: *L. senegallus,* of the Ethiopian region north of the equator; *L. lateralis,* of South Africa; *L. cucullatus,* of Java, Sumatra, etc.; *L. personatus,* of northern Australia, New Guinea, and some other islands; and *L. lobatus,* of eastern Australia from Rockingham Bay to Tasmania (see cut under *wattled*).

spurwort (spėr′wėrt), *n.* [< *spur* + *wort*[1].] The field-madder, *Sherardia arvensis:* so called from its whorls of leaves, likened to the rowel of a spur.

sput (sput), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A thimble or annular plate used to reinforce a hole in a boiler. *E. H. Knight.*

sputa, *n.* Plural of *sputum.*

sputation† (spū-tā′shon), *n.* [= F. *sputation* = Pg. *esputação,* < L. *sputare,* pp. *sputatus,* spit, spit out, < *spuere,* spit: see *spew.*] The act of spitting: that which is spit. *Harvey.*

sputative† (spū′tą-tiv), *a.* [< L. *sputare,* spit, spit out (see *sputation*), + *-ive.*] Pertaining to spitting; characterized by spitting. *Sir H. Wotton,* Reliquiæ, p. 370.

sputcheon (spuch′on), *n.* [Origin obscure.] In a sword-scabbard, the inner part of the mouthpiece, which holds the lining in place. *E. H. Knight.*

sputet† (spūt), *v. i.* [< ME. *spute, sputi,* by apheresis from *dispute.*] To dispute.

Whatt! thay *sputen* & speken of so spitous fylthe.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 845.

sputter (sput′ėr), *v.* [Also in var. *splutter;* cf. LG. *spruttern, sputtern,* sprinkle, G. *sprudeln,* spout, squirt; freq. of the verb represented by *spout.* Cf. *spurtle*[1], *spirtle*[1].] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To spit, or eject saliva from the mouth in small or scattered bits; hence, to throw out moisture in small detached parts and with small explosions; emit small particles, as of grease, soot, etc., with some crackling or noise.

They could neither of 'em speak for Rage; and so fell a *sputt'ring* at one another like two roasting Apples.
Congreve, Way of the World, iv. 8.

Like the green wood,
That, *sputtering* in the flame, works outward into tears.
Dryden, Cleomenes, i. 1.

2. To speak so rapidly and vehemently as to seem to spit out the words, as in excitement or anger.

The soul, which to a reptile had been changed,
Along the valley hissing takes to flight,
And after him the other speaking *sputters.*
Longfellow, tr. of Dante's Inferno, xxv. 138.

II. *trans.* 1. To emit forcibly in small or scattered portions, as saliva, flame, etc.; spit out noisily.

A poisoned tongue cannot forbear to *sputter* abroad his venom. *Rev. T. Adams,* Works, I. 73.

Thus sourly wail'd he, *sputt'ring* dirt and gore;
A burst of laughter echo'd through the shore.
Pope, Iliad, xxiii. 921.

2. To emit in small particles or amounts with slight explosions: as, the candle *sputters* smoke; a green stick *sputters* out steam.—3. To utter rapidly and with indistinctness; jabber.

In the midst of caresses . . . to *sputter* out the basest accusations! *Swift.*

sputter (sput′ėr), *n.* [< *sputter, v.*] 1. The act of sputtering.—2. That which is thrown off or ejected in sputtering.

She pouted out her blubber-lips, as if to bellows up wind and *sputter* into her horse-nostrils.
Richardson, Clarissa Harlowe, IV. vii. (*Davies.*)

3. The noise made by a person who or a thing which sputters; hence, bustle; ado; excited talk; squabble.

What a deal of Pother and *Sputter* here is, between my Mistress and Mr. Myrtle, from mere Punctilio!
Steele, Conscious Lovers, iv. 1.

sputterer (sput′ėr-ėr), *n.* One who or that which sputters.

sputum (spū′tum), *n.*; pl. *sputa* (-tą). [NL., < L. *sputum,* that which is spit out, spittle, < *spuere,* pp. *sputus,* spit: see *spew.*] 1. Spittle; a salival discharge from the mouth.—2. In *pathol.,* that which is expectorated or ejected from the lungs: used also in the plural, in designation of the individual masses.—**Æruginous sputa,** very green expectoration.—**Globular sputa,** nummular sputa.—**Rusty sputa,** sputa tinged with blood, and characteristic of some stages of pneumonia.—**Sputum coctum,** purulent, loose sputum, forming itself into masses, as of the later stages of bronchitis.—**Sputum crudum,** scant, tenacious, mucous sputum, as of the early stage of bronchitis.

spy (spī), *v.*; pret. and pp. *spied,* ppr. *spying.* [< ME. *spyen, spien,* by apheresis from *espyen, espien,* < OF. *espier* = It. *spiare* = MD. *spien,* < OHG. *spehōn,* MHG. *spehen,* G. *spähen* = Icel. *speja, spæja,* watch, observe, spy, = L. *speculari,* look, = Gr. *σκέπτεσθαι,* look, = Skt. √*spaç,* √*paç,* see. From the Teut. root are also ult. *espy, spial, espial, spion, espionage,* etc.; from the L. root ult. E. *species, spectacle,* etc.; from the Gr., *skeptic, scope*[3], etc.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To discover at a distance, or from a position of concealment; gain sight of; see; espy.

As they forward went,
They *spyde* a knight fayre pricking on the playne.
Spenser, F. Q., III. viii. 44.

2. To discover by close search or examination; gain a knowledge of by artifice.

Look about with your eyes; *spy* what things are to be reformed in the Church of England. *Latimer.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

His master's eye
Peers not about, some secret fault to *spy.*
Crabbe, Works, I. 40.

3. To explore; view, inspect, or examine secretly, as a country: usually with *out.*

Moses sent to *spy out* Jaazer, and they took the villages thereof. Num. xxi. 32.

4†. To ask; inquire; question.

Theȝ folke had farly of my fare,
And what I was full faste thei *spied.*
They askid yf I a prophete ware.
York Plays, p. 173.

Thenne watz *spyed* & spured [speered] vpon spare wyse.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 901.

II. *intrans.* 1. To search narrowly; scrutinize; pry.

It is my nature's plague
To *spy* into abuses. *Shak.,* Othello, iii. 3. 147.

2. To play the spy; exercise surveillance.

This evening I will *spy* upon the bishop, and give you an account to-morrow morning of his disposition.
Donne, Letters, lxxvii.

spy (spī), *n.*; pl. *spies.* [< ME. *spy, spie,* short for *espie, aspye, espye* (= MD. *spie*), < OF. *espie,* a spy; from the verb: see *spy, v.* Cf. *spion.*] 1. A person who keeps a constant watch on the actions, motions, conduct, etc., of others; one who secretly watches what is going on.

This sour informer, this bate-breeding *spy.*
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 655.

He told me that he had so good *spies* that he hath had the keys taken out of De Witt's pocket when he was a-bed, and his closet opened, and papers brought to him, and left in his hands for an hour, and carried back and laid in the place again, and keys put into De Witt's pocket again. *Pepys,* Diary, IV. 72.

2. A secret emissary who goes into an enemy's camp or territory to inspect his works, ascertain his strength and his intentions, watch his movements, and report thereon to the proper officer. By the laws of war among all civilized nations a spy is liable to capital punishment.

On the morowe erly Gawein sente a *spie* for to se what the saisnes diden that thei hadde lefte at the brigge of dione. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 290.

Edmund Palmer, an officer in the enemy's service, was taken as a *spy* lurking within our lines; he has been tried as a *spy,* condemned as a *spy,* and shall be executed as a *spy.*
Gen. Israel Putnam, To Sir Henry Clinton, Aug. 7, 1777.

3†. The pilot of a vessel.—4†. An advanced guard; a forerunner. [Rare.]

Since knowledge is but sorrow's *spy,*
It is not safe to know.
Sir W. Davenant, The Just Italian, v. 1 (song).

[In the following passage, *spy* is supposed by some to mean that which precedes and announces the time for the assassination of Banquo, by others the very eye, the exact moment.

I will advise you where to plant yourselves;
Acquaint you with the perfect *spy* o' the time,
The moment on 't; for 't must be done to-night.
Shak., Macbeth, iii. 1. 130.]

5†. A glance; look; peep. [Rare.]

Each others equall puissaunce envies,
And through their iron sides with cruell *spies*
Does seeke to perce. *Spenser,* F. Q., I. ii. 17.

6†. An eye.

With her two crafty *spyes*
She secretly would search each daintie lim.
Spenser, F. Q., III. i. 36.

If these be true *spies* which I wear in my head, here's a goodly sight. *Shak.,* Tempest, v. 1. 259.

= **Syn. 2.** *Emissary, Spy* (see *emissary*), scout.

spyal†, *n.* See *spial.*

spyboat (spī′bōt), *n.* A boat sent to make discoveries and bring intelligence. [Rare.]

Giving the colour of the sea to their *spyboats,* to keep them from being discovered, came from the Veneti.
Arbuthnot.

spycraft (spī′krâft), *n.* The art or practices of a spy; the act or practice of spying. [Rare.]

All attempts to plot against the Government were rendered impracticable by a system of vigilance, jealousy, *spycraft,* sudden arrest, and summary punishment.
Brougham.

spy-glass (spī′glȧs), *n.* A small hand-telescope.

spy-hole (spī′hōl), *n.* A hole for spying; a peep-hole.

spyism (spī′izm), *n.* [< *spy* + *-ism.*] The act or business of spying; the system of employing spies. *Imp. Dict.*

spy-money (spī′mun″i), *n.* Money paid to a spy; a reward for secret intelligence. *B. Jonson,* Bartholomew Fair, ii. 1.

Spyridia (spī-rid′i-ą), *n.* [NL. (Harvey), < Gr. *σπυρίς* (*σπυριδ-*), a basket.] A genus of floridean algæ, giving name to the order *Spyridiaceæ* (which see for characters). The species are few in number and mostly tropical. There are, however, two forms on the New England coast.

Spyridiaceæ (spī-rid-i-ā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Spyridia* + *-aceæ.*] A monotypic order (or suborder) of floridean algæ. The fronds are filiform, monosiphonous, and formed of longer branching filaments from which are given off short simple branches. The antheridia are borne on the secondary branches; the tetraspores are tripartite, and borne at the nodes of the secondary branches; the cystocarps are subterminal on the branches.

Spy Wednesday†. The Wednesday immediately preceding Easter: so called in allusion to the preparations made by Judas Iscariot on that day to betray Christ.

sq. An abbreviation of *square:* as, *sq. ft.* (that is, square foot or feet); *sq. m.* (square mile or miles).

squat, *n.* An old spelling of *squaw.*

squab[1] (skwob), *v.*; pret. and pp. *squabbed,* ppr. *squabbing.* [Also in some senses *squob;* cf. Sw. dial. *sqvapp,* a word imitative of a splash (Icel. *skrampa,* paddle in water). Norw. *sqvapa,* tremble, shake, = G. *schwapp,* a slap, E. *swap,* strike (see *swap, swab, squabble*); akin to Norw. *kveppa,* shake, slip, shudder, and to E. *quap*[1], *quop*[1], *quab*[1].] **I.** *intrans.* To fall plump; strike heavily; flap; flop.

They watched the street, and beheld ladies in . . . short cloaks with hoods *squabbing* behind (known as cardinals). *S. Judd,* Margaret, ii. 11.

II. *trans.* To squeeze; knock; beat. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

squab[1] (skwob), *adv.* [An elliptical use of *squab*[1], *v.*] So as to strike with a crash; with a heavy fall; plump. [Colloq.]

The eagle took the tortoise up into the air and dropt him down, *squab,* upon a rock. *Sir R. L'Estrange,* Fables.

squab[2] (skwob), *a.* and *n.* [Also *squob;* cf. Sw. dial. *sqvabb,* loose or fat flesh, *sqvabba,* a fat woman, *sqvabbig,* flabby; connected with the verb *squab*[1]. Cf. *quab*[3].] **I.** *a.* 1. Fat; short and stout; plump; bulky.

A little *squab* French page who speaks no English.
Wycherley, Country Wife, iv. 3.

2. Short; curt; abrupt. [Rare.]

We have returned a *squab* answer retorting the infraction of treaties.
Walpole, To Mann, July 25, 1756. (*Davies.*)

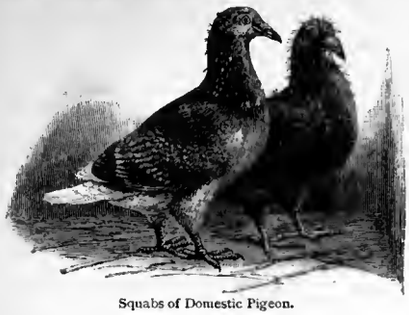
3. Unfledged, newly hatched, or not yet having attained the full growth, as a dove or a pigeon.

Why must old pigeons, and they stale, be drest,
When there's so many *squab* ones in the nest?
W. King, The Old Cheese.

Hence—4. Shy, as from extreme youth; coy.

Your demure ladies that are so *squab* in company are devils in a corner.
N. Lee, Princess of Cleve, iii. 1. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

II. *n.* 1. A young animal in its earliest period; a young beast or bird before the hair or feathers appear. (*a*) Specifically, a young unfledged pigeon or dove. A young pigeon is properly a *squab* as long as it sits in the nest; as soon as it can utter its



Squabs of Domestic Pigeon.

querulous cries for food it becomes a *squealer* or *squeaker*, and so continues as long as it is fed by the parents, which is generally until it is fully fledged; but it continues to be called *squab* as marketable for its flesh. (*b*) Figuratively, a young and inexperienced person.

Brit. I warrant you, is he a trim youth?
Mon. We must make him one, Jacke; 'tis such a *squab* as thou never sawest; such a lumpe, we may make what we will of him. *Brome*, Sparagus Garden, ii. 2.

2. A short, fat, flabby person: also used figuratively.

Gorgonius sits, abdominous and wan,
Like a fat *squab* upon a Chinese fan.
Cowper, Progress of Error, l. 218.

We shall then see how the prudes of this world owed all their fine figure only to their being a little straiter laced, and that they were naturally as arrant *squabs* as those that went more loose.
Pope, To Lady M. W. Montagu, Aug. 18, 1716.

3. (*a*) A thickly stuffed cushion, especially one for a piece of furniture, as an upholstered chair or sofa, to which it may or may not be attached. Hence—(*b*) A sofa in which there is no part of the frame visible, and which is stuffed and caught through with strong thread at regular intervals, but so as to be very soft.

Bessie herself lay on a *squab*, or short sofa, placed under the window. *Mrs. Gaskell*, North and South, xiii.

(*c*) An ottoman.

I have seen a folio writer place himself in an elbow-chair, when the author of duodecimo has, out of a just deference to his superior quality, seated himself upon a *squab*. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 529.

squab[2] (skwob), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *squabbed*, ppr. *squabbing*. [< *squab*[2], *n.*] To stuff thickly and catch through with thread at regular intervals, as a cushion. A button or soft tuft is usually placed in the depressions to hide the stitches. Furniture upholstered in this manner is said to be *squabbed*.

squabash (skwa-bash'), *v. t.* [Appar. an arbitrary formation, or an extension of *squab*[1].] To crush; squash; quash: also used as a noun. [Slang.]

His [Gifford's] satire of the Baviad and Mæviad *squabashed*, at one blow, a set of coxcombs who might have humbugged the world long enough.
Scott, Diary, Jan. 17, 1827. (*Lockhart.*)

squabbish (skwob'ish), *a.* [< *squab*[2] + *-ish*[1].] Thick; fat; heavy.

Diet renders them of a *squabbish* or lardy habit of body. *Harvey.*

squabble (skwob'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *squabbled*, ppr. *squabbling*. [< Sw. dial. **skvabbla*, dispute (*skvabbel*, a dispute), freq. of *skvappa*, chide, lit. make a splashing, < *skvapp*, a splash: see *swab*, *swap*.] **I.** *intrans.* To engage in a noisy quarrel or row; wrangle; quarrel and fight noisily; brawl; scuffle.

Drunk? and speak parrot? and *squabble?* swagger? swear? *Shak.*, Othello, ii. 3. 279.

We should *squabble* like Brother and Sister.
Steele, Tender Husband, i. 1.

=**Syn.** To jangle. See *quarrel*[1], *n.*

II. *trans.* In *printing*, to disarrange and mix (lines of composed types) when they are standing on their feet.

The letters do not range well, giving an irregular or *squabbled* appearance to the line. *Science*, VIII. 254.

squabble (skwob'l), *n.* [< Sw. dial. *skvabbel*, a dispute; from the verb.] A wrangle; a dispute; a brawl; a scuffle; a noisy quarrel.

Pragmatic fools commonly begin the *squabble*, and crafty knaves reap the benefit. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

This contrariety of humours betwixt my father and my uncle was the source of many a fraternal *squabble*.
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, i. 21.

=**Syn.** *Brawl*, *Wrangle*, etc. See *quarrel*[1].

squabbler (skwob'lėr), *n.* [< *squabble* + *-er*[1].] One who squabbles; a contentious person; a brawler; a noisy disputant.

squabby (skwob'i), *a.* [< *squab*[2] + *-y*[1].] Thick; resembling a squab; squat.

A French woman is a perfect architect in dress; . . . she never tricks out a *squabby* Doric shape with Corinthian finery. *Goldsmith*, The Bee, No. 2.

squab-chick (skwob'chik), *n.* A chick, or young chicken, not fully feathered; a fledgling. [Prov. Eng.]

squab-pie (skwob'pī), *n.* 1. A pie made of squabs; pigeon-pie.—2. A pie made of fat mutton well peppered and salted, with layers of apple and an onion or two. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

Cornwall *squab-pye*, and Devon white-pot brings;
And Leicester beans and bacon, food of kings!
W. King, Art of Cookery, l. 165.

squacco (skwak'ō), *n.* [A native name, prob. imitative (cf. *quack*[1], *quail*[3]).] A small rail-like heron of Europe, Asia, and Africa, *Ardea* or *Ardeola comata*, *ralloides*, *castanea*, or *squaiotta*, of a white color, much varied with chestnut or russet-brown and black. The head is crested, with six long black and white plumes; the bill is cobalt-blue,

Squacco (*Ardeola comata*).

tipped with black; the lores are emerald-green; the feet flesh-colored, with yellow soles and black claws; and the irides pale-yellow. The squacco nests in heronries, usually on a tree, and lays four to six greenish-blue eggs. It is rare in Europe north of the Mediterranean basin, but common in most parts of Africa, and extends into a small part of Asia.

squad[1] (skwod), *n.* [(OF. vernacular *esquarre*, *esquare*, > ME. *square*) < OF. *esquadre*, *eseadre*, F. *escadre* = Sp. *escuadra* = Pg. *esquadra*, < It. *squadra*, a squad, squadron, square: see *square*[1], and cf. *squadron*.] 1. *Milit.*, any small number of men assembled, as for drill, inspection, or duty.—2. Any small party or group of persons: as, a *squad* of navvies; a set of people in general: usually somewhat contemptuous.—**Awkward squad**, a body of recruits not yet competent, by their knowledge of drill and the manual of arms, to take their place in the regimental line.

squad[1] (skwod), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *squadded*, ppr. *squadding*. [< *squad*[1], *n.*] To draw up in a squad.

Squad your men, and form up on the road.
Lever, Charles O'Malley, lxxxvi. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

squad[2] (skwod), *n.* [Origin obscure; perhaps a dial. var. of *shode*, ult. < AS. *scēadan*, *scādan*, separate: see *shode*.] 1. Soft, slimy mud. [Prov. Eng.]—2. In *mining*, loose ore of tin mixed with earth. [Cornish.]

squaddy (skwod'i), *a.* [A var. of *squatty*.] Squabby. [Old Eng. and U. S.]

A fatte *squaddy* monke that had beene well fedde in some cloyster.
Greene, News both from Heaven and Hell (1593). (*Nares.*)

I had hardly got seated when in came a great, stout, fat, *squaddy* woman.
Major Downing, May-Day. (*Bartlett.*)

squadron (skwod'ron), *n.* [= D. *escadron* = Dan. *eskadron*, < OF. *esquadron*, F. *escadron* = Sp. *escuadron* = Pg. *esquadrão* (= G. *schwadrone* = Sw. *sqvadron*), < It. *squadrone*, a squadron, aug. of *squadra*, a squad, a square: see *squad*[1], *square*[1].] **1†.** A square.

Sixe dayes iourney from Bezeneger is the place where they get Diamants; . . . it is a great place, compassed with a wall, and . . . they sell the earth within the wall for so much a *squadron*, and the limits are set how deepe or how low they shall digge. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 221.

2. A body of soldiers drawn up in a square, or in regular array, as for battle; specifically, in modern armies, the principal division of a regiment of cavalry. This corresponds more or less closely to a company in the infantry, and consists of two troops, each commanded by a captain. The actual strength of a squadron varies from 120 to 200 men.

The Ordovices, to welcome the new General, had hew'n in peeces a whole *Squadron* of Horse.
Milton, Hist. Eng., ii.

3. A division of a fleet; a detachment of ships of war employed on a particular service or station, and under the command of a flag-officer. —4. Generally, any ranked and orderly body or group.—5. In early New England records (1636), one of four divisions of town land, probably in the first instance a square. The records show that *squadron* was used later in other senses: (*a*) A division of a town for highway care.

Agreed upon by the selectmen for the . . . calling out of their men to work, that is within their several *squadrons*.
Town Records, Groton, Mass., 1671.

(*b*) A school district.

Voted and chose a committee of seven men to apportion the school in six societies or *squadrons*, . . . taking the northwesterly corner for one *squadron*.
Town Records, Marlborough, Msss., 1749.

Sometimes spelled *squadrant*.

squadron (skwod'ron), *v. t.* [< *squadron*, *n.*] 1. To form into squadrons, as a body of soldiers. Hence—2. To form in order; array.

They gladly hither haste, and by a quire
Of *squadron'd* angels hear his carols sung.
Milton, P. L., xii. 367.

squail, squale (skwāl), *n.* [Also *scale;* perhaps a dial. var. of *skail*, in pl. *skails*, formerly *skayles*, a var. of *kail*[2]: see *kail*[2] and *skayles*.] 1. A disk or counter used in the game of squails.

Urge, towards the table's centre,
With unerring hand, the *squail*.
C. S. Calverley, There Stands a City.

2. *pl.* A game in which disks or counters are driven by snapping them from the edge of a round board or table at a mark in the center. —3. *pl.* Ninepins. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

squail, squale (skwāl), *v.* [< *squail*, *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* To throw a stick, loaded stick, disk, flat stone, or other object at a mark: often applied to the throwing of sticks at cocks or geese on Shrove Tuesday, a sport formerly popular in England. *Grose.* [Prov. Eng. and New Eng.]

II. *trans.* To aim at, throw at, or pelt with sticks or other missiles.

"*Squailing* a goose before his door, and tossing dogs and cats on Shrove Tuesday" (Mr. Hunt's "Bristol"). The allusion is to the republican mayor of the city in 1651.
N. and Q., 7th ser., IV. 169.

squail-board (skwāl'bōrd), *n.* The round board upon which the game of squails is played.

squailer (skwā'lėr), *n.* A kind of throwing-stick, an improvement on that used formerly in squailing cocks or geese.

Armed with *squailers*, an ingenious instrument composed of a short stick of pliant cane and a leaded knob, to drive the harmless little squirrel from tree to tree, and lay it a victim at the feet of a successful shot.
Daily Telegraph, Nov. 30, 1881. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

squaimous†, *a.* See *squeamous*.

squaint†, *n.* An obsolete dialectal form of *swain*.

squalder (skwol'dėr), *n.* A kind of jelly-fish. See the quotation.

I have oftentimes mett with two other entities which seeme to bee of a congenerous substance with the aforenamed gellies, both of them to bee found in the salt water. One is flat and round, as broad as a mans palme, or broader, and as thick as the hand, cleare and transparent, convex on one side and somewhat like the gibbous part of the human liver, on the other side concave with a contrivance like a knott in the very middle thereof, but plainly with circular fibers about the verge or edge of it (where it is growne thin) which suffer manifest constriction and dilatation, which doe promote its natation, which is also perceptible, and by which you may discerne it to advance towards the shore, or recede from it. About us they are generally called *squalders*, but are indeed evidently fishes, although not described in any Ichthyology I have yet mett with. *Dr. R. Robinson*, To Sir T. Browne, Dec. 12, 1659 (in [Sir T. Browne's Works, I. 423).

squale, *n.* and *v.* See *squail*.

Squali (skwā'lī), *n. pl.* [NL. (Müller, 1835), pl. of L. *squalus*, a shark: see *Squalus*.] In *ichth.*, a section of clasmobranchiate fishes, or selachians, having the gill-slits lateral and plural, five, six, or seven in number; the sharks proper, as distinguished from the *Raiæ* (rays or skates, with ventral gill-slits) and from the *Holocephali* (chimeras, with gill-slits a single pair). The name has been used for groups of various extent; it is now generally restricted to the plagiostomous fishes with lateral branchial apertures and the pectoral fins regularly curved backward from the base of insertion. The *Squali* are divided into about 12 families and many genera, the nomenclature of which is by no means fixed. See *Selachii* and *shark*[1], and cuts under *selachian* and *dogfish*.

squalid (skwol'id), *a.* [< L. *squalidus*, foul, filthy, < *squalere*, be stiff, rough, or dry (with

anything), esp. be stiff or rough from negligence or want of care, be foul; cf. Gr. σκέλλειν, be dry (see *skelet, skeleton*).] **1.** Foul; filthy; extremely dirty: as, a *squalid* beggar; a *squalid* house.

Uncomb'd his locks, and *squalid* his attire.
Dryden, Pal. and Arc., i. 539.

2†. Rough; shaggy. [Rare.]

Squalidæ (skwal'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Squalus* + *-idæ*.] A family of sharks, typified by the genus *Squalus*, to which various limits have been assigned. By Bonaparte the name was used for all true sharks. By some other writers it has been used instead of *Acanthiidæ*. See *dogfish* and *picked*[1].

squalidity (skwo-lid'i-ti), *n.* [< LL. *squalidita(t-)s*, roughness, filth, < L. *squalidus*, rough, filthy: see *squalid*.] The state of being squalid; foulness; filthiness. *Imp. Dict.*

squalidly (skwol'id-li), *adv.* In a squalid or filthy manner. *Imp. Dict.*

squalidness (skwol'id-nes), *n.* Squalidity. *Bailey.*

squaliform (skwā'li-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *squalus*, a shark, + *forma*, form.] Of, or having the characters of, the *Squali;* resembling a shark.

Squalius (skwā'li-us), *n.* [NL. (Bonaparte, 1837), < L. *squalus*, a shark. The European dace was at one time called, for no obvious reason, *Squalus minor*.] A genus of small cyprinoid fishes, many of which are known as *dace*. The type is the European dace, *Cyprinus leuciscus* of the Linnean system, now called *Squalius leuciscus* or *Leuciscus vulgaris*. Numerous American species fall in this genus, and are loosely known as *minnows, shiners, chubs, mullets*, etc. See cut under *dace*.

squall[1] (skwâl), *n.* [< Sw. *sqval*, a rush of water (*sqval-regn*, a violent shower of rain, a squall) (= Norw. *skval*, a gushing, rippling, rinse-water; cf. Dan. *skyl*, also *skyl-regn*, a violent shower of rain), < *sqrala*, dial. *skvala, skvâla*, gush out, = Norw. *skvala*, gush out, splash, ripple; also in secondary forms, Norw. *skvelja*, gush, splash; Norw. *skola*, wash, gush, = Icel. *skola*, wash; Icel. *skyla* = Norw. *skylja* = Dan. *skylle*, wash. The word is generally assumed to be connected with *squall*[2].] A sudden and violent gust of wind, or a succession of such gusts, usually accompanied by rain, snow, or sleet. In a ship's log-book abbreviated *q*.

A lowering *squall* obscures the southern sky.
Falconer, Shipwreck, ii. 145.

No gladlier does the stranded wreck
See thro' the gray skirts of a lifting *squall*
The boat that bears the hope of life approach.
Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

Arched squall, a remarkable squall occurring near the equator, in which a mass of black clouds collects and rapidly rises, forming a vast arch, or ring-shaped bed of cloud. The ring of cloud enlarges, and above it masses of cloud rise higher and higher until they reach the zenith. Then usually, though not invariably, a violent thunder-storm breaks forth, with vivid zigzag lightning, deafening peals of thunder, and torrents of rain, lasting, perhaps, for half an hour. The phenomenon varies in its details in different seas, but occurs most frequently and on the grandest scale in the southern part of the China Sea, the Gulf of Siam, the Sulu Sea, and particularly in the Straits of Malacca.—**Black squall**, a squall attended with a specially dark cloud.—**Bull's-eye squall**, a white squall of great violence on the west coast of Africa.—**Heavy squall**, a squall in which the wind blows with much force.—**Line-squall**, a squall accompanying the passage of the trough of a V-shaped barometric depression: so named because the squalls form a line coincident with the axis of the trough, which sweeps across the country, broadside on, with the progressive motion of the depression.—**Thick squall**, a squall in which the rain or snow obscures the view.—**To look out for squalls**, to be on one's guard; be on the watch against trouble or danger. [Colloq.]—**White squall**, a whirlwind of small radius arising suddenly in fair weather without the usual formation of clouds. The only indication of its development is the boiling of the sea beneath the current of ascending air around which the rapid gyrations take place, together with a patch of white cloud, generally formed above it at the level of condensation. These are also the conditions of a waterspout, which may or may not be completely formed, according to the energy of the whirl and the amount of vapor in the atmosphere. White squalls are infrequent, and rarely occur outside of the tropics; in general they are dangerous only to sailing vessels and small craft. =Syn. *Gale*, etc. See *wind*[2].

squall[1] (skwâl), *v. i.* [< *squall*[1], *n.*] To blow a squall: used chiefly impersonally: as, it *squalled* terribly. [Colloq.]

And the quarter-deck tarpauling
Was shivered in the *squalling*.
Thackeray, The White Squall.

squall[2] (skwâl), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *squawl;* < Icel. *skrala*, scream, = Sw. dial. *skvala, skvâla*, cry out, chatter, = Dan. (freq.) *skraldre*, clamor; cf. Icel. *skella* (pret. *skall*), resound, = G. *schallen*, resound (see *scold*); cf. Sc. *squalloch, skelloch*, cry shrilly, Gael. *sgal*, howl. Cf. *squeal*[1], and see *squall*[1].] **I.** *intrans.* To cry out; scream or cry violently, as a frightened woman or a child in anger or distress: used in contempt or dislike.

You can laugh, and *squall*, and romp in full security.
Swift, Advice to Servants (General Directions).

"Send that *squalling* little brat about his business, and do what I bid ye, sir," says the Doctor.
Thackeray, Henry Esmond, iii. 5.

II. *trans.* To utter in a discordant, screaming tone.

And pray, what are your Town Diversions? To hear a parcel of Italian Eunuchs, like so many Cats, *squawl* out somewhat you don't understand.
Tunbridge Walks, in Ashton's Queen Anne, I. 328.

squall[2] (skwâl), *n.* [< *squall*[2], *v.*] A harsh cry; a loud and discordant scream; a sound intermediate in character between a squawk and a squeal.

There oft are heard the notes of infant woe,
The short thick sob, loud scream, and shriller *squall*.
Pope, Imit. of Spenser, The Alley.

squall[3] (skwâl), *n.* [Perhaps a particular use of *squall*[2].] A baby; pet; minx; girl: used vaguely, in endearment or reproach.

A pretty, beautiful, juicy *squall*.
Middleton, Michaelmas Term, i. 2.

The rich gull gallant call's her deare and love,
Ducke, lsmbe, *squall*, sweet-heart, cony, and his dove.
Taylor's Workes (1630).

squaller (skwâ'lėr), *n.* [< *squall*[2] + *-er*[1].] One who squalls; one who shrieks or cries aloud.

squally[1] (skwâ'li), *a.* [< *squall*[1] + *-y*[1].] **1.** Abounding with squalls; disturbed often with sudden and violent gusts of wind: as, *squally* weather.—**2.** Threatening; ominous: as, things began to look *squally*. [Colloq.]

squally[2] (skwâ'li), *a.* [Perhaps a dial. var. of *scally*.] **1.** Having unproductive spots interspersed throughout: said of a field of turnips or corn. [Prov. Eng.]—**2.** Badly woven; showing knots in the thread or irregularities in the weaving: said of a textile fabric.

squaloid (skwā'loid), *a.* [< NL. *Squalus* + Gr. *εἶδος*, form.] Like a shark of the genus *Squalus;* selachian or plagiostomous, as a true shark; of or pertaining to the *Squalidæ;* squaliform.

squalor (skwol'ėr or skwā'lôr), *n.* [< L. *squalor*, roughness, filth, < *squalere*, be stiff or rough, as with dirt: see *squalid*.] Foulness; filthiness; coarseness.

Nastiness, *squalor*, ugliness, hunger. *Burton.*

Squalor carceris, in *Scots law*, the strictness of imprisonment which a creditor is entitled to enforce, in order to compel the debtor to pay the debt, or disclose funds he may have concealed.

Squalus (skwā'lus), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1748), < L. *squalus*, a kind of sea-fish.] A genus founded by Linnæus, including all the sharks and shark-like selachians known to him (15 species in 1766). See *Acanthias*, and cut under *dogfish*.

squam (skwom), *n.* [< *Annisquam*, a fishing-hamlet in Massachusetts.] An oilskin hat worn originally by fishermen and deep-water sailors; a cheap yellow sou'wester. [U. S.]

squama (skwā'mä), *n.*; pl. *squamæ* (-mē). [NL., < L. *squama*, a scale: see *squame*.] **1.** In *bot.*, a scale of any sort, usually the homologue of a leaf.—**2.** In *anat.* and *zoöl.*: (*a*) A scale, as of the epidermis. (*b*) A thin, expansive, scale-like part of a bone: as, the *squama* of the temporal bone (the squamosal); the *squama* of the occipital bone (the supra-occipital).—**3.** In *ornith.*, a scale-like feather, as one of those upon a penguin's wing or the throat of a humming-bird. See cut under *Squamipennes*.—**4.** In *entom.*, an elytrum.—**Squama frontalis**, the vertical part of the frontal bone.—**Squama occipitis**, the thin expanded part of the occipital bone; the supra-occipital.—**Squama temporalis**, the thin shell-like part, or the squamous portion, of the temporal bone.

squamaceous (skwā-mā'shius), *a.* [< L. *squama*, a scale, + *-aceous*.] Same as *squamous* or *squamose*.

Squamata (skwā-mā'tä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of LL. *squamatus*, scaly: see *squamate*.] **1.** In *herpet.*, the scaly reptiles. (*a*) An order of *Reptilia*, established by Oppel in 1811. It was composed of the saurians or lizards (including crocodiles) and snakes or ophidians, divided accordingly into *Saurii* and *Ophidii*. Its contents were the modern orders *Crocodilia, Lacertilia*, and *Ophidia*, with, however, one foreign element (*Amphisbæna*). (*b*) In Merrem's system of classification (1820), same as Oppel's *Squamata* exclusive of the crocodiles, or *Loricata* of Merrem. It formed the third order of *Pholidota* or scaly reptiles, divided into *Gradientia, Repentia, Serpentia, Incedentia*, and *Predentia*. Also called *Lepidosauria*, and formerly *Saurophidia*.

2. In *mammal.*, scaly mammals; a group of the *Entomophaga* or insectivorous edentates, containing the single family *Manididæ*, the scaly ant-eaters, or pangolins, in which the body is squamated, being covered with horny overlapping scales. The group is now usually ranked as a suborder.

squamate (skwā'māt), *a.* [< LL. *squamatus*, scaly, < L. *squama*, a scale: see *squame*.] **1.** In *zoöl.*, scaly; covered with scales or squamæ; squamose or squamigerous; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Squamata*, in any sense.—**2.** In *anat.*, scale-like; forming or formed like a scale; squamous or squamiform: as, a *squamate* bone; *squamate* scales of cuticle.—**3.** In *bot.*, same as *squamose*.

squamated (skwā'mā-ted), *a.* [< *squamate* + *-ed*[2].] Same as *squamate*.

squamation (skwā-mā'shon), *n.* [< *squamate* + *-ion*.] In *zoöl.*, the state or character of being squamate, squamose, or scaly; the collection or formation of scales or squamæ of an animal: as, the *squamation* of a lizard, snake, or pangolin. Compare *desquamation*.

squam-duck (skwom'duk), *n.* See *duck*[2].

squame (skwām), *n.* [< ME. *squame*, < L. *squama*, a scale (of a fish, serpent, etc.), a scale (of metal), scale-armor, a cataract in the eye, hull of millet, etc., LL. fig. roughness; prob. akin to *squalere*, be stiff or rough: see *squalid*.] **1†.** A thin layer; a scale.

Orpiment, brent bones, yren *squames*.
Chaucer, Prol. to Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 206.

2. In *zoöl.*, a scale or squama. *Huxley*, Crayfish, p. 172.

squamella (skwā-mel'ä), *n.*; pl. *squamellæ* (-ē). [NL., dim. of L. *squama*, a scale: see *squame*.] **1.** In *bot.*, same as *squamula*, 2.—**2.** [*cap.*] In *zoöl.*, a genus of zygotrochous rotifers, of the family *Euchlanidæ*.

squamellate (skwā-mel'āt), *a.* [< NL. **squamellatus*, < *squamella*, q. v.] Same as *squamulate*.

squamelliferous (skwam-e-lif'e-rus), *a.* [< NL. *squamella*, a little scale, + L. *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] In *bot.*, furnished with or bearing squamellæ.

Squamifera (skwā-mif'e-rä), *n. pl.* [NL., < F. *Squammifères* (De Blainville, 1816), < L. *squama*, a scale, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Squamous or scaly reptiles; *Reptilia* proper, as distinguished from *Nudipellifera* or *Amphibia:* also called *Ornithoides*.

squamiferous (skwā-mif'e-rus), *a.* [< L. *squama*, a scale, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] **1.** Provided with squamæ or scales; squamate; squamigerous.—**2.** In *bot.*, bearing scales: as, a *squamiferous* catkin.

squamiflorous (skwā'mi-flō-rus), *a.* [< L. *squama*, a scale, + *flos* (*flor-*), flower.] In *bot.*, having flowers like scales; also, having scales bearing flowers, as in the *Coniferæ*.

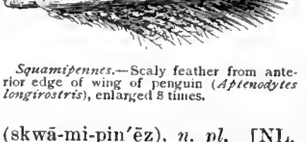
squamiform (skwā'mi-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *squama*, a scale, + *forma*, form.] Having the shape, character, or appearance of a scale; squamate in form or structure; scale-like.

squamigerous (skwā-mij'e-rus), *a.* [< L. *squamiger*, scale-bearing, < *squama*, a scale, + *gerere*, bear, carry.] Provided with squamæ; squamose; squamiferous.

squamipen (skwā'mi-pen), *n.* Any fish of the group *Squamipennes* or *Squamipinnes*.

squamipennate (skwā-mi-pen'āt), *a.* [< L. *squama*, a scale, + *penna*, a wing: see *pennate*.] Having scaly feathers, as a penguin.

Squamipennes (skwā-mi-pen'ēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *squama*, a scale, + *penna*, a wing, fin: see *pen*[2].] **1.** In *ichth.*, same as *Squamipinnes*.—**2.** In *ornith.*, the penguins, or *Sphenisci:* so called from the scale-like character of the plumage. [Rare.]



Squamipennes.—Scaly feather from anterior edge of wing of penguin (*Aptenodytes longirostris*), enlarged 8 times.

Squamipinnes (skwā-mi-pin'ēz), *n. pl.* [NL. (Cuvier, spelled *Squammipennes*): see *Squamipennes*.] In *ichth.*: (*a*) In Cuvier's system of classification, the sixth family of acanthopterygian fishes: so called because the soft and frequently the spinous parts of their dorsal and anal fins are covered with scales, which render it difficult to distinguish them from the body. The body is generally much compressed; the intestines are long, and the cæca numerous. The group included the families *Chætodontidæ, Ephippiidæ, Zanclidæ, Scatopha-*

gidæ, Platacidæ, Psettidæ, Pimelepteridæ, Bramidæ, Pempheridæ, and *Toxotidæ.* (*b*) In Günther's system, a family of *Acanthopterygii pereciformes,* nearly the same as (*a*), but without the *Zanelidæ, Platacidæ, Psettidæ, Bramidæ, Pempheridæ,* and typical *Pimelepteridæ.*

squamoid (skwā'moid), *a.* [< L. *squama,* a scale, + Gr. *εἶδος,* form.] 1. Resembling a squama; squamiform; scale-like.—2. Squamous; scaly; squamate.

squamomandibular (skwā″mō-man-dib'ū-lăr), *a.* [< *squamo(us)* + *mandibular.*] Of or pertaining to the squamosal and the mandible, or lower jaw-bone: as, the *squamomandibular* articulation, characteristic of mammals. In human anatomy this joint is commonly called *temporomaxillary.*

squamomastoid (skwā-mō-mas'toid), *a.* [< *squamo(us)* + *mastoid.*] Of or pertaining to the squamous and mastoid elements of the temporal bone: as, a *squamomastoid* ankylosis.

squamoparietal (skwā″mō-pā-rī'e-tal), *a.* [< *squamo(us)* + *parietal.*] Of or pertaining to the squamosal and parietal bones: as, the *squamoparietal* suture, shortly called *squamous.*

squamopetrosal (skwā″mō-pe-trō'sal), *a.* [< *squamo(us)* + *petrosal.*] Of or pertaining to the squamosal and petrosal elements of the temporal bone: as, *squamopetrosal* ankylosis.

squamosal (skwā-mō'sal), *a.* and *n.* [< *squamose* + *-al.*] I. *a.* Scale-like or squamous: noting only the squamosal. See II.

II. *n.* In *zoöl.* and *anat.,* the squamous division of the temporal bone; the thin, expansive, scale-like element of the compound temporal bone; a membrane-bone, morphologically distinct from other parts of the temporal, filling a gap in the cranial walls, articulating in man and mammals with the lower jaw, in birds and reptiles with the suspensorium (quadrate bone) of the lower jaw, effecting squamous suture with various cranial bones, and forming by its zygomatic process in mammals a part of the zygoma, or jugal bar. It is remarkably expansive in man. See cuts under *Acipenser, acrodont, Balænidæ, craniofacial, Crotalus, Cyclodus, Felidæ, Gallinæ, Ichthyosauria, Ophidia, Physeter, Pythonidæ, Rana,* and *skull.*

squamose (skwā'mōs), *a.* [< L. *squamosus,* full of scales, covered with scales, < *squama,* a scale: see *squame.*] 1. In *bot.,* scaly; furnished with small appressed scales or squamæ; also, scale-like. Also *squamate, squamous.*—2. In *zoöl.,* squamous; squamiferous or squamigerous; covered with scales; scaly; specifically, in *entom.,* covered with minute scales, as the wings of lepidopterous insects; lepidopterous; squamulate.

squamosphenoidal (skwā″mō-sfē-noi'dal), *a.* [< *squamo(us)* + *sphenoidal.*] Pertaining to the squamous part of the temporal bone and the sphenoid bone: as, the *squamosphenoidal* suture. Also *squamosphenoid.*

squamotemporal (skwā-mō-tem'pō-ral), *a.* [< *squamo(us)* + *temporal*[2].] Squamosal, as a part of the temporal bone. *Owen.*

squamotympanic (skwā″mō-tim-pan'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to the squamosal and tympanic bones: as, a *squamotympanic* ankylosis.

squamous (skwā'mus), *a.* [< L. *squamosus,* covered with scales: see *squamose.*] 1. In *zoöl.* and *anat.*: (*a*) Covered with scales; scaly; squamate; squamose; squamiferous or squamigerous. (*b*) Scale-like; squamoid; squamiform; specifically, of a bone, same as *squamosal.*—2. In *bot.,* same as *squamose.*—**Squamous bone,** the squamosal.—**Squamous bulb,** in *bot.,* a bulb in which the outer scales are distinct, fleshy, and imbricated; a scaly bulb. See *bulb.*—**Squamous cells,** flattened, dry, thin cells, as seen in the superficial layers of the epidermis.—**Squamous epithelium,** epithelium composed of thin scale-like cells, either in a single layer (*tessellated epithelium*) or in several layers (*stratified scaly epithelium*). See *epithelium.*—**Squamous portion of the temporal bone,** the squamosal: opposed to *petrous* and *mastoid* portions of the same compound bone.—**Squamous suture,** in *anat.,* a fixed articulation or synarthrosis, in which the thin beveled edge of a squamous bone overlaps another; specifically, the squamoparietal suture and squamosphenoidal suture, those by which the squamosal articulates with the parietal and alisphenoidal bones respectively. See cut under *parietal.*

squamozygomatic (skwā-mō-zī-gō-mat'ik), *a.* and *n.* [< *squamo(us)* + *zygomatic.*] I. *a.* In *anat.,* noting the squamous and zygomatic parts of the temporal bone: as, a *squamozygomatic* center of ossification.

II. *n.* A squamozygomatic bone; the squamosal together with its zygomatic process.

squamula (skwam'ū-lă), *n.*; pl. *squamulæ* (-lē). [L., dim. of *squama,* a scale: see *squame.*] 1. A little scale. Specifically, in *entom.*: (*a*) One of the flattened scale-like hairs or processes which in many cases clothe the lower surfaces of the tarsal joints. (*b*) The tegula or scale covering the base of the anterior wing of a hymenopterous insect.

2. In *bot.*: (*a*) A scale of secondary order or reduced size. (*b*) Same as *lodicule.* Also *squamella.*

Also *squamule.*

squamulate (skwam'ū-lāt), *a.* [< NL. **squamulatus,* < L. *squamula,* a little scale: see *squamule.*] Having little scales; covered with squamules; minutely scaly or squamose. Also *squamellate, squamulose.*

squamule (skwam'ūl), *n.* [< L. *squamula,* a little scale, dim. of *squama,* a scale: see *squame.*] In *bot.* and *zoöl.,* same as *squamula.*

squamuliform (skwam'ū-li-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *squamula,* a little scale, + *forma,* form.] Having the form or character of a squamule.

squamulose (skwam'ū-lōs), *a.* [< NL. **squamulosus,* < L. *squamula,* a little scale: see *squamule.*] Same as *squamulate.*

squander (skwon'dėr), *v.* [Not found in early use; perhaps a dial. form, a variant, with the common dial. change of initial *sw-* to *squ-,* of **swander,* which is perhaps a nasalized form of **swadder,* orig. scatter as water (?) (cf. MD. *swadderen,* dabble in water, = Sw. dial. *skvadra,* gush out, as water), itself a variant of E. dial. *swatter,* Sc. *squatter,* throw (water) about, scatter, squander, < Sw. dial. *squättra,* squander; freq. of E. dial. *swat,* var. *squat,* throw down forcibly; cf. Icel. *skvetta* = Sw. *sqvätta,* throw out, squirt, = Dan. *skvatte,* squirt, splash, squander: see *squat*[2], *squatter, swat*[2], *swatter.* The word may owe its nasalization to AS. *swindan* (pret. *swand*), vanish, waste, OHG. *swantian,* G. *ver-schwenden,* squander, etc.] I. *trans.* 1. To scatter; disperse. [Archaic.]

Other ventures he hath, *squandered* abroad.
Shak., M. of V., i. 3. 22.

They drive and *squander* the huge Belgian fleet.
Dryden, Annus Mirabilis, st. 67.

The fallen timber obstructed the streams, the rivers were *squandered* in the reedy morasses.
C. Elton, Origins of Eng. Hist., p. 223.

2. To spend lavishly, profusely, or prodigally; dissipate; use without economy or judgment; lavish: as, to *squander* one's money or an estate.

How much time is *squandred* away in Vanity and Folly?
Stillingfleet, Sermons, III. x.

Is he not a gay, dissipated rake, who has *squandered* his patrimony? *Sheridan,* The Duenna, ii. 3.

II. *intrans.* 1. To disperse; wander aimlessly; go at random. [Archaic.]

The wise man's folly is anatomized
Even by the *squandering* glances of the fool.
Shak., As you Like it, ii. 7. 57.

2. To waste one's substance; go to wasteful expense; spend recklessly.

He was grown needy by *squandering* upon his vices.
Swift, Change in Queen's Ministry.

squander (skwon'dėr), *n.* [< *squander, v.*] The act of squandering. *Imp. Dict.* [Rare.]

squanderer (skwon'dėr-ėr), *n.* [< *squander* + *-er*[1].] One who squanders; one who spends his money prodigally; a spendthrift; a prodigal; a waster; a lavisher.

I say he is an unthrift, a *Squanderer,* and must not expect supplyes from me. *Brome,* Sparagus Garden, iii. 5.

squanderingly (skwon'dėr-ing-li), *adv.* In a squandering manner; by squandering; prodigally; lavishly. *Imp. Dict.*

squan-fish (skwon'fish), *n.* A cyprinoid fish, *Ptychochilus lucius.* See *pike*[2], *n.*, 2 (*a*).

squanter-squash (skwon'tėr-skwosh), *n.* Same as *squash*[2]. See the quotation.

Yet the clypeatæ are sometimes called cymnels (as are some others also), from the lenten cake of that name, which many of them very much resemble. Squash, or *squanter-squash,* is their name among the northern Indians, and so they are called in New York and New England. *Beverley,* Hist. Virginia, iv. ¶ 19.

squap (skwop), *v.* [A dial. var. of *swap.*] To strike. [Prov. Eng.]

squap (skwop), *n.* [< *squap, v.*] A blow. [Prov. Eng.]

squarable (skwār'a-bl), *a.* [< *square*[1] + *-able.*] In *math.,* capable of being squared. *Hutton's Recreations,* p. 169.

square[1] (skwār), *n.* [Formerly also (esp. in def. 5) *squire, squier;* < ME. *square, squar, square, sware,* a square, *squire, squyre, squyyre, squyzer,* a carpenters' square, < OF. *esquare, esquarre, escairre, esquierre, esquire,* a square, squareness, F. *équerre* = Sp. *escuadra,* a square, squad, squadron, = Pg. *esquadra,* a squadron, *esquadria,* a square, a rule, *esquadro,* a right angle drawn on a board, = It. *squadra,* a square, also a squad or squadron of men (orig. a square); variant forms, with initial *s* due to the verb (see *square*[1], *v.*), of OF. *quarre* = Sp. *cuadra* = Pg. It. *quadra,* a square, < L. *quadra,* a square, fem. of (LL.) *quadrus,* square, four-cornered, < *quatuor,* four, = E. *four:* see *four, quadra*[1], *quadrate, squad*[1], *squadron.* Cf. *square*[1], *a.*] 1. In *geom.,* a four-sided plane rectilineal figure, having all its sides equal, and all its angles right angles.

I have a parlour
Of a great *square,* and height as you desire it.
Tomkis (?), Albumazar, ii. 3.

The hard-grained Muses of the cube and *square.*
Tennyson, Princess, Prol.

2. A figure or object which nearly approaches this shape; a square piece or part, or a square surface: as, a *square* of glass.

A third court, to make a *square* with the front, but not to be built, nor yet enclosed with a naked wall.
Bacon, Building (ed. 1887).

He bolted his food down his capacious throat in *squares* of 3 inches. *Scott.*

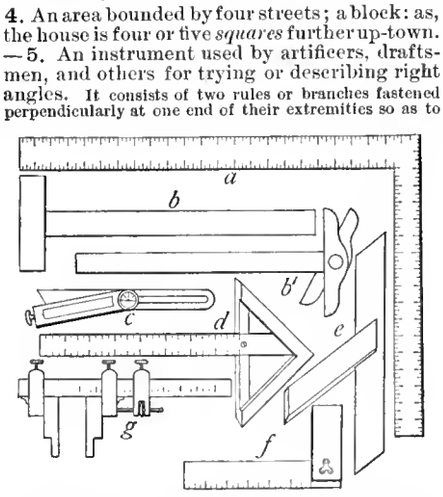
The casement slowly grows a glimmering *square.*
Tennyson, Princess, iv. (song).

Specifically—(*a*) In *printing,* a certain number of lines forming a part of a column nearly square: used chiefly in reckoning the prices of newspaper advertisements. (*b*) A square piece of linen, cloth, or silk, usually decorated with embroidery, fringe, or lace: as, a table-*square.*

3. A quadrilateral area, rectangular or nearly so, with buildings, or sites for buildings, on every side; also, an open space formed by the intersection of streets; hence, such an area planted with trees, shrubs, or grass, and open to the public for recreation or diversion; a public park among buildings; a common; a green: as, Union *Square* in New York; Lafayette *Square* in Washington; Trafalgar *Square* in London.

The statue of Alexander the Seventh stands in the large *square* of the town.
Addison, Remarks on Italy (Works, ed. Bohn, I. 401).

4. An area bounded by four streets; a block: as, the house is four or five *squares* further up-town.—5. An instrument used by artificers, draftsmen, and others for trying or describing right angles. It consists of two rules or branches fastened perpendicularly at one end of their extremities so as to



Squares.

a, carpenters' square (of iron or steel); *b, b′,* draftsmen's T-squares of wood, *b′* having a head adjustable at any angle; *c,* bevel-square, the blade of which can be set either square or at any angle; *d,* center-square; *e,* miter-square; *f,* carpenters' try-square; *g,* square with adjustable heads and with vernier scale for measuring diameters, also called vernier calipers.

form a right angle. Sometimes one of the branches is pivoted, so as to admit of measuring other than right angles. When one rule is joined to the other in the middle in the form of a T, it is called a *T-square.*

Thou shalt me fynde as just as is a *squyre.*
Chaucer, Summoner's Tale, l. 388.

Of alt kyne craftes ich contreeuede here tooles,
Of carpentrie. of kerueres, and contreeuede the compas,
And cast out by *squire* both lync and leuell.
Piers Plowman (C), xii. 127.

A poet does not work by *square* or line,
As smiths and joiners perfect a design.
Cowper, Conversation, l. 789.

Hence—6. A true measure, standard, or pattern.

This cause I'll argue,
And be a peace between ye, if 't so please you,
And by the *square* of honour to the utmost.
Fletcher (and another), Love's Pilgrimage, ii. 1.

Religion being, in the pretence of their Law, the *square* of all their (otherwise ciuill) actions.
Purchas, Pilgrimsge, p. 183.

7. In *arith.* and *alg.,* the number or quantity derived from another (of which it is said to be the *square*) by multiplying that other by itself: thus, 64 is the *square* of 8, for $8 \times 8 = 64$; x^2 or $x \times x$ is the *square* of x.

Light diminishes in intensity as we recede from the source of light If the luminous source be a point, the intensity diminishes as the *square* of the distance increases. . . . This is the meaning of the law of inverse *squares* as applied to light. *Tyndall*, Light and Elect., p. 15.

8. Rule; regularity; exact proportion; hence, integrity of conduct; honest dealing. See phrases *on the square* (*c*), *out of square*, etc.

Read not my blemishes in the world's report:
I have not kept my *square;* but that to come
Shall all be done by the rule.
Shak., A. and C., ii. 3. 6.

9. A body of troops drawn up in quadrilateral form. The formation used in the sixteenth century and afterward was a nearly solid body of pikemen, to which the harquebusiers, crossbowmen, etc., formed an accessory, as by being posted on the flanks, etc. In Shakspere's time troops drawn up in battle array were primarily in squares. At the present time the square is a hollow formation, composed of four fronts, each from two to five ranks deep, having the officers, colors, etc., in the center. This formation is used to repel cavalry, or to resist any superior force which outflanks or surrounds the body of troops. See *hollow square*, below.

He alone
Dealt on lieutenantry, and no practice had
In the brave *squares* of war.
Shak., A. and C., iii. 11. 40.

Dash'd on every rocky *square*,
Their surging charges foam'd themselves away.
Tennyson, Death of Wellington.

10. A name given to various squared projections or shanks to which other parts of machines may be fitted.—**11†.** Level; equality: generally with *the*. See *on the square* (*b*), below.—**12.** In *astrol.*, quartile; the position of planets distant 90 degrees from each other. See *aspect*, 7.

Their planetary motions, and aspects,
In sextile, *square*, and trine.
Milton, P. L., x. 659.

13†. Opposition; enmity; quarrel. See *square*[1], *v. i.*, 2.—**14.** A part of a woman's dress. (*a*) The yoke of a chemise or gown: so called because often cut square or angular. [Still in provincial use.]

The sleeve-hand, and the work about the *square* on't [a smock]. *Shak.*, W. T., iv. 4. 212.

(*b*) A square opening in the upper part of the front of a bodice, or other garment covering the throat and neck. It is usually filled in with another material, except for evening dress.

A round Sable Tippet, about 2 yards long, the Sable pretty deep and dark, with a piece of black Silk in the *Square* of the neck.
Advt. quoted in *Ashton's* Reign of Queen Anne, I. 173.

15. A puzzle or device consisting of a series of words so selected that when arranged in a square they may be read alike across and downward. Also called *word-square*.—**16.** In *bookbinding*, the parts of the cover of a bound book that project beyond the edge of the leaves.—**17.** The square end of the arbor designed to receive the winding-key of a watch, or the similar part by which the hands of the watch are set.—**18.** In *flooring*, *roofing*, and other branches of mechanical art, an area 10 feet square; 100 square feet.—**19.** In *her.*, a bearing representing a carpenters' square. (See def. 5.) It is represented with or without the scale.—**20.** In *organ-building*, a thin piece of wood, in or nearly in the shape of a right-angled triangle, pivoted at the right or largest angle and connected with trackers at the other angles. It serves to change the direction of the tracker-action from vertical to horizontal, or vice versa.—**A deep square,** a long projection.—**A small square,** a narrow projection.—**At square†,** in opposition; at enmity.

S	A	T	E	D
A	T	O	N	E
T	O	A	S	T
E	N	S	U	E
D	E	T	E	R

Square.

Marry, she knew you and I were *at square;*
At least we fell to blowes.
Promos and Cassandra, ii. 4. (*Nares.*)

She falling *at square* with hir husband.
Holinshed, Hist. Eng., iv. 8.

By the square, exactly; accurately.

Not the worst of the three but jumps twelve foot and a half *by the squier*. *Shak.*, W. T., iv. 4. 348.

Why, you can tell us *by the squire*, neighbour,
Whence he is call'd a constable.
B. Jonson, Tale of a Tub, iv. 2.

Cyclical square. See *cyclical*.—**Face of a square.** See *face*[1].—**Geometrical square.** Same as *quadrat*, 2.—**Gunners' square.** Same as *quadrant*, 5.—**Hollow square,** a body of infantry drawn up in square with a space in the middle to receive baggage, colors, drums, etc. When orders or proclamations are to be read to troops, it is usual to form a hollow square, with the files facing inward. See def. 9.—**Incuse square.** See *incuse*.—**In square†,** square.

Then did a sharped spyre of Diamond bright,
Ten feetc each way *in square*, appeare to mee.
Spenser, Visions of Bellay, l. 30.

Magic square. See *magic*.—**Method of least squares,** the method used by astronomers, geodesists, and others of deducing the most probable or best result of their observations, in cases in which the arithmetical mean of a number of observations of the same quantity is the most probable or best value of that quantity. The adoption of the mean value of a number of observations may be considered as the simplest application of the method of least squares. When the observed values depend upon several unknown quantities, the rule which results from the principle of the arithmetical mean is to adopt such values for the unknown quantities as to make the sum of the squares of the residual errors of the observations the least possible. When there are certain conditions that must be fulfilled, as for example, in geodesy, that the sum of the angles of each triangle must equal two right angles plus the spherical excess, the rules become still more complicated. There are also rules for calculating probable errors, etc.—**Nasik squares.** See the quotation.

Squares that have many more summations than in rows, columns, and diagonals have been investigated by the Rev. A. H. Frost (Cambridge Math. Jour., 1857), and called *Nasik squares* from the town in India where he resided; and he has extended the method to cubes (called Nasik cubes), various sections of which have the same singular properties. *Encyc. Brit.*, XV. 215.

Naval square, a rectilinear figure painted on a ship's deck in some convenient place, for the purpose of aiding in taking the bearings of other ships of a squadron or of objects on shore.—**Normal square,** the mathematical instrument called a square, for determining right angles.—**On or upon the square.** (*a*) At right angles; straight: as, to cut cloth *on the square*, as opposed to *bias*. Hence, figuratively—(*b*) On an equality; on equal terms.

They [the Presbyterians] chose rather to be lorded over once more by a tyrant . . . than endure their brethren and friends to be *upon the square* with them.
Milton, Ans. to Salmasius, x.

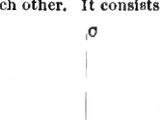
We live not *on the square* with such as these;
Such are our betters who can better please.
Dryden, tr. of Juvenal's Satires, iii. 179.

(*c*) Honest; just; fairly; honestly.

Keep *upon the square*, for God sees you; therefore do your duty. *Penn*, To his Wife and Children.

"Was the marriage all right, then?" "Oh, all *on the square*—civil marriage, church—everything."
George Eliot, Felix Holt, xxi.

Optical square, an instrument used in surveying for laying out lines at right angles to each other. It consists of a circular brass box containing two principal glasses of the sextant, viz. the index- and horizon-glasses, fixed at an angle of 45°. The method of using this instrument is obvious. If the observer moves forward or backward in the straight line AB, until the object B seen by direct vision coincides with another object C, seen by reflection, then a straight line drawn to C from the point at which he stands, as D, when the coincidence takes place will be perpendicular to AB.—**Out of square.** (*a*) Not drawn or cut to right angles. (*b*) Out of order; out of the way; irregular; incorrect or incorrectly.



Herodotus, in his Melpomene, scorneth them that make Europe and Asia equall, affirmynge that Europe . . . passeth them in latitude, wherin he speaketh not greatly *out of square*. *R. Eden*, tr. of Francisco Lopez (First Books [on America, ed. Arber, p. 346).

In St. Paul's time the integrity of Rome was famous; Corinth many ways reproved; they of Galatia much more *out of square*. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, iii. 1.

Reducing squares, a method of copying designs or drawings on a different scale. The original is divided into squares by lines drawn at right angles to one another. The surface on which the copy is to be made is divided into the same number of squares, smaller or larger, according to the scale desired, and the lines of the design are drawn on the squares of the copy in the same relative positions that they occupy in the original. Instead of marking the original design with lines, a frame in which crossed threads or wires are set may be laid over it; or such a frame may be used in a similar way in drawing a landscape or any other subject from the original.—**Rising-square,** a square having a tongue and two arms at right angles to it, used in molding the floor-timbers in wooden ships. The tongue is in width equal to the siding size of the keel; and the seat and throat of the floor-timbers are squared across it, the risings of the floor at the head being squared across the arms. The timber-mold applied to the seating on the tongue and rising on the arm gives the shape of one side of the floor-timber; the mold reversed gives the other.—**Solid square** (*milit.*), a square body of troops; a body in which the ranks and files are equal.—**Square of an anchor,** the upper part of the shank.—**Square of sense†.** See the quotation.

I professe
My selfe an enemy to all other loyes,
Which the most precious *square of sense* professes,
And find I am alone felicitate
In your deere Highnesse loue.
Shak., Lear (folio 1673), i. 1. 76.

[This phrase has been variously interpreted by commentators: Warburton refers it to the four nobler senses—sight, hearing, taste, and smell; Johnson makes it mean 'compass or comprehension of sense'; R. G. White, 'the entire domain of sensation'; Schmidt, 'the choicest symmetry of reason, the most normal and intelligent mode of thinking.']—**To break no squares†,** to make no difference. See the next phrase.—**To break or breed squares†, to break the square†,** to throw things out of due or just relation and harmony; make a difference.—**To reduce the square** (*milit.*). See *reduce*.—**To see how the squares go,** to see how the game proceeds, or how matters are going on.

At length they, having an oppertunitie, resolved to send Mr. Winslow, with what beaver they had ready, into England, to *see how ye squars wente*.
Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 268.

One frog looked about him to *see how squares went* with their new king. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

square[1] (skwār), *a.* [< ME. *square, sqware, sware*, orig. two syllables, < OF. *esquarre, escarre* (equiv. to *quarré, carré*, F. *carré*), < ML. **exquadratus* (equiv. to *quadratus*), squared, square, pp. of **exquadrare*, make square: see *square*[1], *v.*, and cf. *square*[1], *n.*, and *quadrate, quarry*[1].] **1.** Having four equal sides and four right angles; quadrate; rectangular and equilateral: as, a *square* room; a *square* figure.

Thurgh a wyndow thikke, of many a barre
Of iren greet, and *square* as any sparre.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 218.

A massy slab, in fashion *square* or round.
Cowper, Task, i. 21.

2. Forming a right angle; having some part rectangular: as, a table with *square* corners.

Square tools for turning brass are ground in the same manner as triangular tools.
O. Byrne, Artisan's Handbook, p. 29.

3. Cut off at right angles, as any body or figure with parallel sides: as, a *square* apse or transept; a *square* (square-headed) window.

The east ends in this architecture [early Pointed in England] are usually *square*.
C. H. Moore, Gothic Architecture, p. 158.

4. Having a shape broad as compared with the height, with rectilinear and angular rather than curved outlines: as, a man of *square* frame.

Brode shulders aboue, big of his armys,
A harde brest hade the buerne, & his back *sware*.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 3967.

My queen's *square* brows [forehead];
Her stature to an inch. *Shak.*, Pericles, v. 1. 109.

Sir Bors it was, . . .
A *square*-set man. *Tennyson*, Holy Grail.

5. Accurately adjusted as by a square; true; just; fitting; proper.

She 's a most triumphant lady, if report be *square* to her.
Shak., A. and C., ii. 2. 190.

Should he retain a thought not *square* of her,
This will correct all. *Shirley*, Love's Cruelty, ii. 3.

Hence—**6.** Equitable; just; fair; unimpeachable.

All have not offended;
For those that were, it is not *square* to take
On those that are revenges.
Shak., T. of A., v. 4. 36.

Telling truth is a quality as prejudicial to a man that would thrive in the world as *square* play to a cheat.
Wycherley, Plain Dealer, i. 1.

7. Even; leaving no balance: as, to make the accounts *square;* to be *square* with the world.

There will be enough to pay all our debts and put us all *square*. *Disraeli*, Sybil, iii. 2.

If a man's got a bit of property, a stake in the country, he'll want to keep things *square*. Where Jack isn't safe, Tom 's in danger. *George Eliot*, Felix Holt, xx.

8. Absolute; positive; unequivocal: as, a *square* refusal; a *square* contradiction; a *square* issue.—**9.** Leaving nothing; thorough-going; hearty.

Vn ferial beuveur. A *square* drinker, . . . one that will take his liquor soundly. *Cotgrave* (1611).

By Heaven, *square* eaters!
More meat, I say!—Upon my conscience,
The poor rogues have not eat this month.
Fletcher, Bonduca, ii. 3.

Hence—**10.** Solid; substantial; satisfying. [Colloq.]

And I've no idea, this minute,
When next a *square* meal I can raise.
New York Clipper, Song of the Tramp. (*Bartlett.*)

11. *Naut.*, noting a vessel's yards when they are horizontal and athwartships, or at right angles to the keel.—**All square,** all arranged; all right. *Dickens.*—**A square man†.** (*a*) A consistent, steadfast man. See *brick*[3], etym.

The Prince of Philosophers [Aristotle], in his first booke of the Ethicks, termeth a constant minded man, euen egal and direct on all sides, and not easily ouerthrowne by euery litl[e] aduersitie, hominem quadratum, *a square man*. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie (ed. Arber), p. 113.

(*b*) A man who is fair-dealing, straightforward, and trustworthy.

Then they fill
Lordships; steal women's hearts; with them and theirs
The world runs round; yet there are *square men* still.
Ford, Lover's Melancholy, iv. 2.

Fair and square. See *fair*[1].—**Knight of the square flag.** See *banneret*[2], 1.—**Square B,** in *music.* See *B quadratum*, under *B*.—**Square capitals.** See *capital*[1].—**Square coupling.** See *coupling*.—**Square dance.** See *dance*, 1.—**Square dice,** dice honestly made; dice that are not loaded. *Halliwell.*—**Square fathom, file, foot, joint, knot, lobe, measure.** See the nouns.—**Square map-projection.** See *projection*.—**Square muscle,** a quadrate muscle (which see, under *quadrate*).—**Square number,** a number which is the square of some integer number, as 1, 4, 9, 16, 25, etc.—**Square octahedron, parsley, rig, roof.** See the nouns.—**Square piano.** See *pianoforte* (*c*).—**Square root,** in *arith.* and *alg.* See *root*[1], 2 (*g*).—**Square sail.** See *sail*[1], 1, and *squaresail*.—**Square stern.** See *stern*[2].—**Square to,** at right angles to.

The plane of cant being *square to* the half-breadth plane. *Thearle*, Naval Arch., § 54.

Three-square, five-square, having three or five equal sides, etc.: an old and unwarrantable use of *square*.

square[1] (skwār), *v.*; pret. and pp. *squared*, ppr. *squaring*. [< ME. *squaren, sqwaren*, < OF. *esquarrer* (also *esquarer, escarrer, esquarrir, esquarir, escarrir*), F. *équarrir* = Pr. *esquayrar, escairar, scayrar* = Sp. *escuadrar* = Pg. *esquadrar* = It. *squadrare*, < ML. **exquadrare*, square, < L. *ex-*, out, + *quadrare*, make square, < *quadra*, a square, < *quadrus*, square, four-cornered: see *quadrate*, and cf. *square*[1], *a.*, *square*[1], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To make square; form with four equal sides and four right angles: as, to *square* a block; specifically (*milit.*), to form into a square.

Squared in full legion (such command we had). *Milton*, P. L., viii. 232.

2. To shape by reducing accurately to right angles and straight lines.

As if the carpenter before he began to *square* his timber would make his squire crooked. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 129.

Having with his shears *squared*, i. e. cut off at right angles, the rough outer edge of two adjoining sides of each board. *Ure*, Dict., I. 421.

3. To reduce to any given measure or standard; mold; adjust; regulate; accommodate; fit.

Stubborn critics, apt, without a theme
For depravation, to *square* the general sex
By Cressid's rule. *Shak.*, T. and C., v. 2. 132.

Why needs Sordello *square* his course
By any known example? *Browning*, Sordello.

4. In *astrol.*, to hold a quartile position in relation to.

Mars was on the cusp of the meridian, *squaring* the ascendant, and in zodiacal square to the Moon. *Zadkiel*, Gram. of Astrol., p. 394.

5. To balance; counterbalance; make even, so as to leave no difference or balance; settle: as, to *square* accounts.

I hope, I say, both being put together may *square* out the most eminent of the ancient gentry in some tolerable proportion. *Fuller*, Worthies, I. xv.

They *square* up their bills with the importers either with the articles themselves or with the money they receive for them, and lay in their new stock of goods. *The Century*, XL. 317.

6. To make angular; bring to an angular position.

With that I . . . planted myself side by side with Mr. Drummle, my shoulders *squared* and my back to the fire. *Dickens*, Great Expectations, xliii.

He again *squared* his elbows over his writing. *R. L. Stevenson*, An Inland Voyage, Epil.

7. In *math.*, to multiply (a number or quantity) by itself.—8. To form into a polygon: a loose use of the word.

Summe ben 6 *squared*, summe 4 *squared*, and summe 3, as nature schapethe hem. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 160.

9. To make "square" or "all right"; "fix"—that is, to make a corrupt bargain with; bribe; suborn: as, to *square* a subordinate before attempting a fraud. [Slang.]

The horses he had "nobbled," the jockeys "*squared*," the owners "hocussed." *Lever*, Davenport Dunn, xi.

How D—— was *squared*, and what he got for his not very valuable complicity in these transactions, does not appear. *Huxley*, Pop. Sci. Mo., XXXV. 609.

10. To find the equivalent of in square measure; also, to describe a square equivalent to. —**To square out**†, to arrange; lay out.

Mason,
Advance your Picksaxe, whilst the Carpenter *squares out*
Our new work. *Brome*, The Queens Exchange, v.

To square the circle. See *problem of the quadrature*, under *quadrature*.—**To square the course** (*naut.*), to lay out the course.—**To square the deadeyes** (*naut.*), to get the deadeyes in the same horizontal line.—**To square the ratlines** (*naut.*), to get the ratlines horizontal and parallel to one another.—**To square the yards** (*naut.*), to lay the yards at right angles with the vessel's keel by means of the braces, at the same time bringing them to a horizontal position by means of the lifts.

II. *intrans.* 1. To accord; agree; fit: as, his opinions do not *square* with mine.

He [the Duke] could never *square* well with his Eminency the Cardinal. *Howell*, Letters, I. vi. 46.

There is no church whose every part so *squares* unto my conscience. *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, i. 5.

No works shall find acceptance in that day . . .
That *square* not truly with the Scripture plan.
Cowper, Charity, i. 559.

2†. To quarrel; wrangle; take opposing sides.

And when he gave me the bishopric of Wincheater, he said he had often *squared* with me, but he loved me never the worse. *State Trials*, Gardiner, 5 Edw. VI., an. 1551.

Are you such fools
To *square* for this? *Shak.*, Tit. And., ii. 1. 100.

3. To take the attitude of a boxer; prepare to spar: usually with a qualifying adverb: as, to *square up;* to *square off*. [Colloq.]

"Wanted to fight the Frenchman;" . . . and he laughed, and he *squared* with his fists. *Thackeray*, Pendennis, xxxviii.

Here Zack came in with the gloves on, *squaring* on the most approved prize-fighter principles as he advanced. *W. Collins*, Hide and Seek, i. 12.

4. To strut; swagger. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

As if some curious Florentine had trickte them up to *square* it up and downe the streets before his mistresse. *Greene*, Quip for an Upstart Courtier. (*Davies.*)

To square away, to square the yards for the purpose of keeping the ship before the wind.

square[1] (skwār), *adv.* [< *square*[1], *a.*] Squarely; at right angles; without deviation or deflection: as, to hit a person *square* on the head.

He who can sit *squarest* on a three-legged stool, he it is who has the wealth and glory. *R. L. Stevenson*, Inland Voyage, p. 50.

Fair and square. See *fair*[1].

square[2] (skwār), *n.* A dialectal form of *squire*[1].

square-built (skwār'bilt), *a.* Having a shape broad as compared with the height, and bounded by rectilinear rather than curved lines: as, a *square-built* man or ship.

A short, *square-built* old fellow, with thick bushy hair. *Irving*, Sketch-Book, p. 52.

square-cap† (skwār'kap), *n.* A London apprentice: so called from the form of his cap.

But still she repli'd, good sir, la-bee,
If ever I have a man, *square-cap* for me.
Cleaveland, Poems (1651). (*Nares.*)

square-cut (skwār'kut), *a.* Cut with square cuffs, collar, and (broad) skirts: noting a style of coat in fashion in the eighteenth century.

He was loosely dressed in a purple, *square-cut* coat, which had seen service. *Froude*, Two Chiefs of Dunboy, ii.

square-flipper (skwār'flip″ėr), *n.* The bearded seal, *Erignathus barbatus*.

square-framed (skwār'frāmd), *a.* In *joinery*, having all the angles of its stiles, rails, and mountings square without being molded: applied to framing.

squarehead (skwār'hed), *n.* Originally, a free emigrant; now, a German or a Scandinavian. [Slang, Australia.]

square-headed (skwār'hed″ed), *a.* Cut off at right angles above, as an opening or a figure with upright parallel sides; especially, noting a window or a door so formed, as distinguished from one that is round-headed or arched, or otherwise formed.

The outer range, which is wonderfully perfect, while the inner arrangements are fearfully ruined, consists, on the side towards the town, of two rows of arches, with a third story with *square-headed* openings above them. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 117.

square-leg (skwār'leg), *n.* In *cricket*, a fielder who stands some distance to the batsman's left, nearly opposite the wicket, to stop balls that may be hit square across the field.

squarely (skwār'li), *adv.* 1. In a square form: as, *squarely* built.—2. In a square manner. (*a*) Honestly; fairly: as, to deal *squarely*. (*b*) Directly; roundly; positively; absolutely: as, to join issue *squarely*. (*c*†) Equally; evenly; justly.

3. In *zoöl.*, rectangularly or perpendicularly to a part or margin: as, *squarely* truncate; *squarely* deflexed.

squareman (skwār'man), *n.*; pl. *squaremen* (-men). A workman who uses the square; a carpenter. [Scotch.]

The *squareman* follow'd i' the raw,
And syne the weavers.
Mayne, Siller Gun, p. 22. (*Jamieson.*)

squareness (skwār'nes), *n.* The state or quality of being square, in any sense.

squarer (skwār'ėr), *n.* [< *square*[1] + *-er*[1].] 1. One who squares: as, a *squarer* of the circle. —2†. One who quarrels; a contentious, irascible fellow.

Is there no young *squarer* now that will make a voyage with him to the devil? *Shak.*, Much Ado, i. 1. 82.

3. One who spars; a boxer. [Colloq.]

square-rigged (skwār'rigd), *a.* *Naut.*, having the principal sails extended by yards slung to the masts by the middle, and not by gaffs, booms, or lateen yards. Thus, a ship, a bark, and a brig are *square-rigged* vessels. See cut under *ship*.

squaresail (skwār'sāl), *n.* A sail horizontally extended on a yard slung to the mast by the middle, as distinguished from other sails which are extended obliquely; specifically, a square sail occasionally carried on the mast of a sloop, or the foremast of a schooner-rigged vessel, bent to a yard called the *squaresail-yard*.

square-set (skwār'set), *a.* Same as *square-built*.

square-shouldered (skwār'shōl″dėrd), *a.* Having high and broad shoulders, not sloping, and well braced back, so as to be straight across the back: the opposite of *round-shouldered*.

square-spot (skwār'spot), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Square-spotted, as a moth: as, the *square-spot* dart; the *square-spot* rustic: a British collectors' use.

II. *n.* A square-spotted moth, as the geometrid *Tephrosia consonaria*.

square-spotted (skwār'spot″ed), *a.* Having square spots: used specifically by British collectors to note various moths. Also *square-spot*.

square-stern (skwār'stėrn), *n.* A boat with a square stern; a Huron.

The boats from Kenosha to Sheboygan are called *square-sterns*. *J. W. Milner*.

square-sterned (skwār'stėrnd), *a.* Having a square stern: noting small boats or vessels.

square-toed (skwār'tōd), *a.* 1. Having the toes square.

His clerical black gaiters, his somewhat short, strapless trowsers, and his *square-toed* shoes. *Charlotte Brontë*, Shirley, xvi.

2. Formal; precise; finical; punctilious; prim. [Rare.]

Have we not almost all learnt these expressions of old foozles, and uttered them ourselves when in the *square-toed* state? *Thackeray*, Roundabout Papers, xi.

square-toes (skwār'tōz), *n.* A precise, formal, old-fashioned personage.

I have heard of an old *square-toes* of sixty who learned, by study and intense application, very satisfactorily to dance. *Thackeray*, Philip, xv.

squaring (skwār'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *square*[1], *v.*] The act of making square.

squaring-boards (skwār'ing-bōrdz), *n. pl.* Thick planks of seasoned wood truly squared, used by bookbinders for cutting boards for single book-covers, or for the square cutting of paper with rough edges.

squaring-plow (skwār'ing-plou), *n.* In *bookbinding*, a hand-tool used to trim the edges of books.

squaring-shears (skwār'ing-shērz), *n. sing.* and *pl.* 1. In *sheet-metal work*, a machine for cutting and tracing sheets of tin-plate. It has an adjustable table with a scale and gage.—2. In *bookbinding*, a pivoted knife for trimming the edges of piles of paper or book-sheets.

squarrose (skwar'ōs), *a.* [< LL. **squarrosus*, given in Festus as an adj. applied to persons whose skin scales off from uncleanliness; prob. an error for *squamosus*, scaly, scurfy: see *squamose*.] 1. In *bot.*, rough with spreading processes; thickly set with divergent or recurved, commonly rigid, bracts or leaves, as the involucres of various *Compositæ* and the stems of some mosses; of leaves, bracts, etc., so disposed as to form a squarrose surface. Also *squarrous*. —2. In *entom.*, laciniate and prominent: noting a margin with many long thin projections divided by deep incisions, the fringe-like edge so formed being elevated.

squarrous (skwar'us), *a.* [< LL. **squarrosus*: see *squarrose*.] 1. In *bot.*, same as *squarrose*, 1.—2. In *entom.*, irregularly covered with scales, which stand up from the surface at various angles, resembling scurf.

squarrulose (skwar'ū-lōs), *a.* [Dim. of *squarrose*.] In *bot.*, somewhat squarrose; finely squarrose.

squarson (skwär'sn), *n.* [< *squ(ire)* + *(p)arson*.] One who is at the same time a landed proprietor and a beneficed clergyman. [Ludicrous, Eng.]

The death has lately occurred of Rev. W. H. Hoare, of Oakfield, Sussex. . . . Mr. Hoare, it is said, was the original of the well-known expression, invented by Bishop Wilberforce, *Squarson*, by which he meant a landed proprietor in holy orders. *Living Church*, Aug. 25, 1888.

He held the sacrosanct position of a *squarson*, being at once Squire and Parson of the parish of Little Wentley. *A. Lang*, Mark of Cain, ix.

squarsonage (skwär'sn-āj), *n.* [< *squarson* + *-age*.] The residence of one who is at once squire and parson. [Ludicrous, Eng.]

She left the gray old *squarsonage* and went to London. *A. Lang*, Mark of Cain, ix.

squash[1] (skwosh), *v.* [An altered form, conformed to the related *quash*, of what would prop. be **squatch*, < ME. *squacchen, squachen, swacchen*, < OF. *esquachier, escachier, escacier, esquacher, escacher*, F. *écacher*, crush; cf. Sp. *acachar, agachar* = Pg. *agachar, acaçapar*, refl., squat, cower; < L. *ex-*, out (or in Sp. Pg. *a-*, <

L. *ad-*, to), + *coactare* (ML. **coactiare*), constrain, force, freq. of *cogere* (pp. *coactus*), constrain, force: see *cogent*. Cf. *quash*[1], and see *squat*[1], *quat*[1].] **I.** *trans.* To crush; smash; beat or press into pulp or a flat mass. [Colloq.]

One of the reapers, approaching, . . . made me apprehend that with the next step I should be *squashed* to death under his foot. *Swift*, Gulliver's Travels, ii. 1.

II. *intrans.* To splash; make a splashing sound. [Prov. or colloq.]

Wet through and through; with her feet squelching and *squashing* in her shoes whenever she moved. *Dickens*, Hard Times, xi.

squash[1] (skwosh), *n.* [< *squash*[1], *v.*] **1.** Something soft and easily crushed; something unripe and soft; especially, an unripe pea-pod.

Not yet old enough for a man, nor young enough for a boy; as a *squash* is before 'tis a peascod. *Shak.*, T. N., i. 5. 166.

2. Something that has been crushed into a soft mass.

It seemed churlish to pass him by without a sign, especially as he took off his *squash* of a hat to me. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVIII. 80.

3. A sudden fall of a heavy soft body; a shock of soft bodies.

My fall was stopped by a terrible *squash*, that sounded louder to my ears than the cataract of Niagara. *Swift*, Gulliver's Travels, ii. 7.

Lemon squash. See *lemon-squash*.

squash[2] (skwosh), *n.* [An abbr. of *squanter-squash*, *squonter-squash*, < Amer. Ind. *askutasquash*; *asquash*, pl. of *asq*, raw, green.] The fruit of an annual plant of the gourd kind, belonging to one of several species of the genus *Cucurbita*; also, the plant itself. The very numerous and divergent varieties of the cultivated squash are reduced by good authority to three species — *C. maxima*, the great or winter squash; *C. Pepo*, including the pumpkin and also a large part of the ordinary squashes; and *C. moschata*, the musky, China, or Barbary squash. The last has a club-shaped, pear-shaped, or long cylindrical fruit with a glaucous-whitish surface. The other squashes may for practical purposes be divided into summer and winter kinds. Among the latter is the *C. maxima*, of which the fruit is spheroidal in form and often of great size, sometimes weighing 240 pounds. A variety of this is the crowned or turban squash, whose fruit has a circular projection at the top, the mark of the adherent calyx-tube. Other winter squashes are of moderate size, and commonly either narrowed toward the base into a neck which in the "crooknecks" is curved to one side, or egg-shaped and pointed at the ends, as in the (Boston) marrow, long a standard in America, or the still better Hubbard squash. The winter squash can be preserved through the season. The summer squash has a very short vine, hence sometimes called *bush-squash*. Its fruit is smaller, and is either a crookneck or depressed in form, somewhat hemispherical with a scalloped border (see *simlin*); it is colored yellow, white, green, or green and white. Squashes are more grown in America than elsewhere, but also, especially the winter squashes, in continental Europe, and generally in temperate and tropical climates. In Great Britain the only ordinary squash is the vegetable marrow (see *marrow*[1]), or succade gourd. The summer squash is eaten before maturity, prepared by boiling. The winter squash is boiled or roasted; in France and the East it is largely used in soups and ragouts, in America often made into pies. It is also used as food for animals.

Askútasquash, their Vine-apple, Which the English, from them, call *Squashes*.
Roger Williams, Key to Lang. of America (ed. 1643), xvi. [(Rhode Isl. Soc. Coll.).

Squashes, but more truly *squontersquashes*; a kind of mellon, or rather gourd.
Josselyn, N. E. Rarities (1672), Amer. Antiq. Soc., IV. 193.

squash[3] (skwosh), *n.* [Abbr. of *musquash* (like *coon* from *raccoon*, or *possum* from *opossum*).] The musquash or muskrat, *Fiber zibethicus*.

The smell of our weasels, and ermines, and polecats is fragrance itself when compared to that of the *squash* and the skink. *Goldsmith*, Hist. Earth (ed. 1822), III. 94.

squash-beetle (skwosh'bē″tl), *n.* The striped cucumber-beetle, *Diabrotica vittata*, or a similar species, which feeds upon the squash and related plants. See *Diabrotica*.

squash-borer (skwosh'bōr″ėr), *n.* The larva of an ægerian or sesiid moth, *Trochilium cucurbitæ*, which bores the stems of squashes in the United States.

squash-bug (skwosh'bug), *n.* An ill-smelling heteropterous insect, *Anasa tristis*, of the family *Coreidæ*, found commonly on the squash and other cucurbitaceous plants in North America. There are one or two annual generations, and the bug hibernates as an adult. Throughout its life it feeds upon the leaves of these plants, and is a noted pest.

Squash-bug (*Anasa tristis*), natural size.

squasher (skwosh'ėr), *n.* [< *squash*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who or that which squashes. [Colloq.]

squash-gourd (skwosh'gōrd), *n.* Same as *squash*[2].

squashiness (skwosh'i-nes), *n.* The state of being squashy, soft, or miry. [Colloq.]

Give a trifle of strength and austerity to the *squashiness* of our friend's poetry. *Landor*, Imag. Conv., Southey and Porson, ii.

squash-melon (skwosh'mel″on), *n.* Same as *squash*[2].

squash-vine (skwosh'vīn), *n.* The squash. See *squash*[2].

squashy (skwosh'i), *a.* [< *squash*[1] + *-y*[1].] Soft and wet; miry; muddy; pulpy; mushy; watery. *George Eliot*, Mr. Gilfil, xxi. [Colloq.]

squat[1] (skwot), *v.*; pret. and pp. *squatted* or *squat*, ppr. *squatting*. [< ME. *squatten*, *sqwatten*, < OF. *esquatir*, press down, lay flat, crush, < *es-* (< L. *ex-*) + *quatir*, *quattir*, press down, = It. *quattare*, lie close, squat, < L. *coactare*, press together, constrain, force: see *quat*[1], and cf. *squash*[1].] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To lay flat; flatten; crush; bruise. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

The foundementis of hillis ben togidir smyten and *squat*. *Wyclif*, 2 Ki. [2 Sam.] xxii. 8.

And you take me so near the net again,
I'll give you leave to *squat* me.
Middleton, No Wit like a Woman's, i. 3.

2. To compress. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—**3.** To make quiet. Compare *squatting-pill*. [Prov. Eng.]—**4†.** To quash; annul.

King Edward the second [said] . . . that although lawes were *squatted* in warre, yet notwithstanding they ought to be reuiued in peace. *Stanihurst*, Descrip. of Ireland, iii. (Holinshed's Chron., I.).

5. To put or set on the buttocks; cause to cower or crouch close to the ground: used reflexively.

He . . . then *squatted himself* down, with his legs twisted under him. *Marryat*, Pacha of Many Tales, the Water-Carrier.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To sit close to the ground; crouch; cower: said of animals; sit down upon the buttocks with the knees drawn up or with the legs crossed: said of a human being: as, to *squat* down on one's hams.

The hare now, after having *squatted* two or three times, and been put up again as often, came still nearer. *Budgell*, Spectator, No. 116.

2. To settle on land, especially public or new lands, without any title or right: as, to *squat* upon a piece of common. See *squatter*[1].

The losel Yankees of Connecticut, those swapping, bargaining, *squatting* enemies of the Manhattoes, made a daring inroad into this neighborhood, and founded a colony called Westchester. *Irving*, Wolfert's Roost, i.

3. To settle by the stern, as a boat. *Qualtrough.*

squat[1] (skwot), *a.* [Pp. of *squat*[1], *v.*] **1.** Flattened; hence, short and thick, like the figure of an animal squatting.

A *squat* figure, a harsh, parrot-like voice, and a systematically high head-dress. *George Eliot*, Daniel Deronda, v.

2. Sitting close to the ground; crouched; cowering; sitting on the buttocks with the knees drawn up or with the legs crossed.

Him there they found,
Squat like a toad, close at the ear of Eve.
Milton, P. L., iv. 800.

squat[1] (skwot), *n.* [< *squat*[1], *v.*; in defs. 3 and 4, < *squat*[1], *a.*] **1†.** A bruise caused by a fall.

Bruises, *squats*, and falls. *Herbert.* (*Johnson.*)

Neer or at the salt-worke there growes a plant they call squatmore, and hath wonderfull vertue for a *squatt*; it hath a roote like a little carrat; I doe not heare it is taken notice of by any herbalist. *Aubrey's MS. Wilts*, p. 127. (*Halliwell.*)

In our Western language *squat* is a bruise. *Aubrey's Wilts*, Royal Soc. MS., p. 127. (*Halliwell.*)

2. The posture of one who or that which squats.

One [hare] runneth so fast you will neuer catch hir, the other is so at the *squat* you can neuer finde hir. *Lyly*, Euphues and his England, p. 421.

And every child hates Shylock, though his soul
Still sits at *squat*, and peeps not from its hole.
Pope, Moral Essays, i. 56.

3. A short, stout person. [Colloq.]—**4.** A small mass or bunch of ore in a vein. [Cornwall, Eng.]

squat[2] (skwot), *v.* [< Dan. *sqvatte*, splash, spurt: see *squander*, *swat*[2], *swatter*.] To splash. [Prov. Eng.]

squat[3] (skwot), *n.* [< NL. *Squatina*.] The angel-fish, *Squatina angelus*.

Squatarola (skwā-tar'ō-lä), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier, 1817), < It. dial. (Venetian) *squatarola*, the Swiss plover.] A genus of true plovers which have four toes. The only species is *S. helvetica*, formerly *Tringa squatarola*, the common Swiss, gray, black-bellied, or bullhead plover, found in most parts of the world, and having fifty or more technical names. It is much like the golden plover (see *plover*) in plumage, in changes of plumage with season, and in habits; but it is

Swiss or Black-bellied Plover (*Squatarola helvetica*), in full plumage.

larger and stouter, and may be distinguished at a glance by the small though evident hind toe, no trace of which appears in any species of *Charadrius* proper.

squatarole, squaterole (skwat'ą-rōl, -ę-rōl), *n.* [< *Squatarola.*] The gray or Swiss plover, *Squatarola helvetica*.

Squatina (skwat'i-nä), *n.* [NL. (Duméril, 1806, after Aldrovandi), < L. *squatina*, a skate, dim. < *squatus*, a skate, an angel-fish.] The only genus of *Squatinidæ*, represented in most seas. *S. angelus* is the angel-shark, angel-fish, monkfish, or squat. See cuts under *angel-fish* and *pterygium*.

Squatinidæ (skwā-tin'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Squatina* + *-idæ*.] A family of somewhat ray-like anarthrous sharks, represented by the genus *Squatina*. These fishes inhabit most seas, and are of singular aspect, having a broad flat body with very large horizontal pectoral fins separated from the body by a narrowed part, two small dorsals, large ventrals, a small caudal, and no anal. The body is depressed, the mouth is anterior, and the teeth are conical. The family is also called *Rhinidæ*, and the suborder *Rhinæ* is represented by this family alone.

squatinoid (skwat'i-noid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Squatina* + *-oid*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Squatinidæ*.

II. *n.* A shark of the family *Squatinidæ*.

squatmore†, *n.* [Appar. < *squat*[1], *n.*, a bruise, + *more*[2], a plant.] The horned poppy, *Glaucium flavum* (*G. luteum*). See the second quotation under *squat*[1], *n.*, 1. *Britten and Holland.* [Prov. Eng.]

squat-snipe (skwot'snīp), *n.* Same as *knicker*.

squat-tag (skwot'tag), *n.* A game of tag in which a player cannot be touched or tagged while squatting.

squattage (skwot'āj), *n.* [< *squat*[1] + *-age*.] Land leased from the government for a term of years. [Australia.]

squatter[1] (skwot'ėr), *n.* [< *squat*[1] + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who or that which squats.—**2.** One who settles on new land, particularly on public land, without a title. [U. S.]

The place where we made fast was a wooding station, owned by what is called a *Squatter*, a person who, without any title to the land, or leave asked or granted, squats himself down and declares himself the lord and master of the soil for the time being. *B. Hall*, Travels in N. A., II. 297.

Hence—**3.** One who or that which assumes domiciliary rights without a title.

The country people disliked the strangers, suspected the traders, detested the heretics, and abhorred the sacrilegious *squatters* in the site of pristine piety and chastity. *R. W. Dixon*, Hist. Church of Eng., xvii.

4. One who obtains from the government a right of pasturage on moderate terms; also, any stock-owner. [Australia.]

Squatters, men who rent vast tracts of land from Government for the depasturing of their flocks, at an almost nominal sum, subject to a tax of so much a head on their sheep and cattle. *H. Kingsley*, Illillyars and Burfons, xlviii.

5. In *ornith.*, same as *knicker*.—**Squatter sovereignty.** See *popular sovereignty*, under *popular*.

squatter[2] (skwot'ėr), *v. i.* [A var. of *swatter*, freq. of *swat*: see *swat*[2], and cf. *squander*, *squat*[2].] To plunge into or through water. [Scotch and prov. Eng.]

Amang the springs,
Awa' ye *squatter'd*, like a drake,
On whistling wings.
Burns, Address to the De'il.

A little callow gosling *squattering* out of bounds. *Charlotte Brontë*, Villette, xxv.

squatting-pill (skwot'ing-pil), *n.* An opiate pill; a pill adapted to squat or quiet a patient. [Prov. Eng.]

squattle (skwot'l), *v. i.* [Freq. of *squat*[1].] To settle down; squat. [Scotch.]

Swith, in some beggar's haffet *squattle*;
There ye may creep, and sprawl, and sprattle.
Burns, To a Louse.

squattocracy (skwot-ok′ra-si), *n.* [For **squatterocracy*, < *squatter*[1] + *-ocracy* as in *aristocracy*, etc.] The squatters of Australia collectively; the rich squatters who are interested in pastoral property. [Slang, Australia.]

The bloated *squattocracy* represents Australian Conservatism. *Mrs. Campbell-Praed*, The Head-Station, p. 35.

squatty (skwot′i), *a.* [< *squat*[1] + *-y*[1].] Squat; short and thick; dumpy; low-set.

A few yards away stood another short, *squatty* hemlock, and I said my bees ought to be there.
J. Burroughs, Pepacton, iii.

squaw (skwâ), *n.* [Formerly also *squa*; < Mass. Ind. *squa*, *eshqua*, Narragansett *squâws*, Cree *iskwew*; Delaware *ochqueu*, *khqueu*, a woman, squaw, in comp. female.] A female American Indian; an American Indian woman.

squaw-berry (skwâ′ber″i), *n.* Same as *squaw-huckleberry*.

squaw-duck (skwâ′duk), *n.* See *duck*[2].

squaw-huckleberry (skwâ′huk″l-ber-i), *n.* The deerberry, *Vaccinium stamineum*, a neat low bush of the eastern United States, with scarcely edible fruit, but with pretty racemed flowers having white recurved corolla and projecting yellow stamens.

squawk (skwâk), *v. i.* [A var. of *squeak*, perhaps affected by *squall*[2].] To cry with a loud harsh voice; make a loud outery, as a duck or other fowl when frightened.

Your peacock perch, pet post,
To strut and spread the tail and *squawk* upon.
Browning.

squawk (skwâk), *n.* [< *squawk*, *v.*] 1. A loud, harsh squeak or squall.

Gerard gave a little *squawk*, and put his fingers in his ears. *C. Reade*, Cloister and Hearth, xxvi. (*Davies.*)

2. The American night-heron: same as *quawk*.

squawk-duck (skwâk′duk), *n.* The bimaculated duck. See *bimaculate*. [Prov. Eng.]

squawker (skwâ′kėr), *n.* [< *squawk* + *-er*[1].] One who or that which squawks. Specifically—(*a*) A duck-call. *Sportsman's Gazetteer.* (*b*) A toy consisting of a rubber bag tied to one end of a tube which contains a tongue-piece or reed.

squawking-thrush (skwâ′king-thrush), *n.* The mistlethrush. [Prov. Eng.]

squawl†, *v.* An obsolete spelling of *squall*[2].

squaw-man (skwâ′man), *n.* A white man who has married a squaw, and has become more or less identified with the Indians and their mode of life: so called in contempt. [Western U. S.]

Nowadays those who live among and intermarry with the Indians are looked down upon by the other frontiersmen, who contemptuously term them *squaw-men*.
T. Roosevelt, The Century, XXXVI. 832.

squaw-mint (skwâ′mint), *n.* The American pennyroyal, *Hedeoma pulegioides*. [Rare.]

squawroot (skwâ′röt), *n.* 1. A leafless fleshy plaut, *Conopholis Americana*, of the *Orobanchaceæ*, found in the eastern United States. It grows from 3 to 6 inches high, with the thickness of a man's thumb, and is covered with fleshy scales having the flowers in their axils, at length becoming hard. It is more or less root-parasitic, and occurs in clusters among fallen leaves in oak-woods. Also *cancer-root*.

Squawroot (*Conopholis Americana*), parasitic on the root of oak.

2. Rarely, the blue cohosh, *Caulophyllum thalictroides*.

squaw-vine (skwâ′vīn), *n.* The partridge-berry, *Mitchella repens*. [Rare.]

squaw-weed (skwâ′wēd), *n.* Same as *golden ragwort* (which see, under *ragwort*).

squeak (skwēk), *v.* [E. dial. also *sweak*; < Sw. *svväka*, croak, = Norw. *skvaka*, cackle, = Icel. *skvakka*, sound like water shaken in a bottle; an imitative word, parallel to similar forms without initial *s*—namely, Sw. *qväka* = Dan. *qvakka*, croak, quack, = Icel. *kraka*, twitter, chatter, etc.: see *quack*[1]. Cf. *squawk*.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To utter a short, sharp, shrill cry, as a pig or a rat; make a sharp noise, as a pipe or fife, a wheel or hinge that needs oiling, or the sole of a boot.

The sheeted dead
Did *squeak* and gibber in the Roman streets.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 1. 116.

Beside, 'tis known he could speak Greek
As naturally as pigs *squeak*.
S. Butler, Hudibras, I. i. 52.

2. To break silence or secrecy; speak out; turn informer; "squeal"; peach. [Slang.]

If he be obstinate, put a civil question to him upon the rack, and he *squeaks*, I warrant him.
Dryden, Don Sebastian, iv. 3.

"She was at the Kaim of Derncleugh, at Vanbeest Brown's last wake, as they call it." . . . "That's another breaker ahead, Captain! Will she not *squeak*, think ye?"
Scott, Guy Mannering, xxxiv.

3. To shirk an obligation, as the payment of a debt. [Slang.]

II. *trans.* To utter with a squeak, or in a squeaking tone.

And that, for any thing in Nature,
Pigs might *squeak* Love-Odes, Dogs bark Satyr.
Prior, To Fleetwood Shepherd.

squeak (skwēk), *n.* [< *squeak*, *v.*] A short, sharp, shrill cry, such as that uttered by pigs or mice, or made by a wheel or the hinge of a door when dry.

With many a deadly grunt and doleful *squeak*.
Dryden, Cock and Fox, l. 732.

There chanced to be a coquette in the consort, . . . with a great many skittish notes [and] affected *squeaks*.
Addison, Tatler, No. 157.

A squeak, or **a narrow squeak**, an escape by the merest chance. [Colloq. or slang.]—**Bubble and squeak**. See *bubble*[1].

squeaker (skwē′kėr), *n.* [< *squeak* + *-er*[1].] 1. One who or that which squeaks.

Mimical *squeakers* and bellowers.
Echard, Gn Ans. to Contempt of Clergy, p. 137. (*Latham.*)

2. A young bird, as a pigeon, partridge, or quail; a chirper; a peeper; a squealer.

Mr. Campbell succeeded in bagging 220 grouse by evening; every *squeaker* was, however, counted.
W. W. Greener, The Gun, p. 535.

3. An Australian crow-shrike of the genus *Strepera*, as *S. cuneicauda* (oftener called *anaphonensis*, after Temminck, 1824, a specific name antedated by the one given by Vieillot in 1816), mostly of a grayish color, 19 inches long: so called from its cries.—4. One who confesses, or turns informer. [Slang.]

squeakily (skwē′ki-li), *adv.* [< *squeaky* + *-ly*[2].] With a thin, squeaky voice: as, to sing *squeakily*.

squeakingly (skwē′king-li), *adv.* In a squeaking manner; with a squeaky voice; squeakily.

squeaklet (skwēk′let), *n.* [< *squeak* + *-let*.] A little squeak. [Affected.]

Vehement shrew-mouse *squeaklets*.
Carlyle, Misc., III. 49. (*Davies.*)

squeaky (skwē′ki), *a.* [< *squeak* + *-y*[1].] Squeaking; inclined to squeak.

squeal[1] (skwēl), *v. i.* [< ME. *squelen*, < Sw. dial. *sqväla* = Norw. *skvella*, squall, squeal; a var. of *squall*[2], < Icel. *skvala*, squall: see *squall*[2].] 1. To utter a sharp, shrill cry, or a succession of such cries, as expressive of pain, fear, anger, impatience, eagerness, or the like.

She pinched me, and called me a *squealing* chit. *Steele.*

This child began to *squeal* about his mother, having been petted hitherto and wont to get all he wanted by raising his voice but a little.
R. D. Blackmore, Lorna Doone, lxix.

2. To turn informer; peach; "squeak." [Slang.]

The first step of a prosecuting attorney, in attacking a criminal conspiracy, is to spread abroad the rumor that this, that, or the other confederate is about to *squeal*; he knows that it will be but a few days before one or more of the rogues will hurry to his office to anticipate the traitors by turning State's evidence.
The Century, XXXV. 649.

squeal[1] (skwēl), *n.* [< *squeal*[1], *v.*] A shrill, sharp cry, more or less prolonged.

His lengthen'd chin, his turn'd-up snout,
His eldritch *squeal* and gestures.
Burns, Holy Fair.

squeal[2] (skwēl), *a.* [Origin obscure.] Infirm; weak. [Prov. Eng.]

That he was weak, and ould, and *squeal*,
And seldom made a hearty meal.
Wolcot (Peter Pindar), Works (ed. 1794), I. 286. (*Halliwell.*)

squealer (skwē′lėr), *n.* [< *squeal*[1] + *-er*[1].] 1. One who or that which squeals.—2. One of several birds. (*a*) A young pigeon; a squab; a squeaker. See cut under *squab*.

When ready to leave the nest and face the world for itself, it [a young pigeon] is a *squealer*, or, in market parlance, a squab. *The Century*, XXXII. 100.

(*b*) The European swift, *Cypselus apus*. Also *jack-squealer*, *screecher*. (*c*) The American golden plover, *Charadrius dominicus*. *F. C. Browne.* [Plymouth, Mass.] (*d*) The harlequin duck. *G. Trumbull*, 1888. [Maine.]

squeam†, (skwēm), *v. i.* [A back-formation, < *squeamish*.] To be squeamish. [Rare.]

This threat is to the fools that *squeam*
At every thing of good esteem.
C. Smart, tr. of Phædrus (1765), p. 145.

squeamish (skwē′mish), *a.* [Also dial. *sweamish*, *swaimish*; early mod. E. *squeimish*, *squemish*; a later form (with suffix *-ish*[1] substituted for orig. *-ous*) of *squeamous*: see *squeamous*. The sense 'apt to be nauseated' may be due in part to association with *qualmish*.] 1. Easily disgusted or nauseated; hence, fastidious; scrupulous; particular; nice to excess in questions of propriety or taste; finical: as, a *squeamish* stomach; *squeamish* notions.

Let none other meaner person despise learning, nor . . . be any whit *squeimish* to let it be publisht vnder their names. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 17.

The modern civilized man is *squeamish* about pain to a degree which would have seemed effeminate or worse to his great-grandfather. *The Century*, XXXVI. 633.

2. Qualmish; slightly nauseated; sickish: as, a *squeamish* feeling.

The wind grew high, and we, being among the sands, lay at anchor; I began to be dizzy and *squeamish*.
Pepys, Diary, I. 42.

=**Syn. 1.** *Dainty*, *Fastidious*, etc. (see *nice*), overnice, straitlaced.

squeamishly (skwē′mish-li), *adv.* In a squeamish or fastidious manner; with too much niceness or daintiness.

squeamishness (skwē′mish-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being squeamish; excessive niceness or daintiness; fastidiousness; excessive scrupulousness.

squeamous† (skwē′mus), *a.* [E. dial. also *swaimous*; early mod. E. *squemous*, *skoymose*, < ME. *squaimous*, *squaymous*, *squaymose*, *skeymous*, *skoymus*, *sweymous*, disdainful, fastidious, < *sweme*, *sweem*, E. dial. *sweam*, dizziness, an attack of sickness: see *sweam*. The word has now taken the form *squeamish*. The dial. change of *sw-* to *squ-* (which in ME. further changes to *sk-*) occurs in many words: cf. *squander*.] Same as *squeamish*.

Thou wert not *skoymus* of the maidens wombe.
Te Deum (14th century), quoted in N. and Q., 4th ser., [III. 181.

But soth to say he was somdel *squaimous*.
Chaucer, Miller's Tale.

Thow art not *skoymose* thy fantasy for to tell.
Bale's Kynge Johan, p. 11. (*Halliwell.*)

squean[1]†, *v. i.* [A var. of *squint*.] To squint.

squean[2] (skwēn), *v. i.* [Prob. imitative; cf. *squeal*[1].] To fret, as the hog. *Halliwell; Wright.* [Prov. Eng.]

squeasiness† (skwē′zi-nes), *n.* Queasiness; qualmishness; nausea.

A *squeasiness* and rising up of the heart against any mean, vulgar, or mechanical condition of men.
Hammond, Works, IV. 614.

squeasy† (skwē′zi), *a.* [Also *squeezy*; formerly *squeazy*; a var. of *queasy* (with intensive *s-*, as in *splash* for *plash*[1], *squench* for *quench*): see *queasy*.] Queasy; qualmish; squeamish; scrupulous.

His own nice and *squeasy* stomach, still weary of his last meal, puts him into a study whether he should eat of his best dish or nothing. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 425.

The women are few here, *squeezy* and formal, and little skilled in amusing themselves or other people.
Gray, Letters, I. 202.

squeege (skwēj), *v.* and *n.* A dialectal form of *squeeze*. *Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, II. 530.

squeegee (skwē′jē), *n.* [A form of *squilgee*, simulating *squeeze* for *squeeze*.] 1. *Naut.*, same as *squilgee*.—2. In *photog.*, a stout strip of soft rubber set longitudinally in a wooden back which serves as a handle, and beyond which the rubber projects. It is used for expressing moisture from paper prints, for bringing a film into close contact with a glass or mount, etc., and is also made in the form of a roller of soft rubber, much resembling a printers' inking-roller.

squeegee (skwē′jē), *v. t.* [< *squeegee*, *n.*] To treat with a squeegee or squilgee.

A glacé finish may easily be obtained by *squeegeeing* the washed print on a polished plate of hard rubber.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LX. 53.

squeezability (skwē-za-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *squeezable* + *-ity* (see *-bility*).] The quality or state of being squeezable. *Imp. Dict.*

squeezable (skwē′za-bl), *a.* [< *squeeze* + *-able*.] 1. Capable or admitting of being squeezed; compressible.—2. Figuratively, capable of being constrained or coerced: as, a *squeezable* government. [Colloq.]

You are too versatile and too *squeezable*; . . . you take impressions too readily.
Savage, Reuben Medlicott, i. 9. (*Davies.*)

The peace-of-mind-at-any-price disposition of that [Gladstone] Cabinet had rendered it *squeezable* to any extent.
Lowe, Bismarck, II. 230.

squeeze (skwēz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *squeezed*, ppr. *squeezing*. [Early mod. E. also *squize*, *squise*, E. dial. also *squizzen* (also perversely *squeege*); with intensive *s-*, < ME. *queisen*,

squeeze, ‹ AS. *cwēsan, cwȳsan, cwīsan* (in comp. *tō-cwȳsan, tō-cwēsan*), crush; cf. Sw. *qväsa*, squeeze, bruise; D. *kwetsen* = MHG. *quetzen*, G. *quetschen*, G. dial. *quetzen*, crush, squash, bruise; MLG. *quattern, quettern*, squash, bruise; Goth. *kwistjan*, destroy; Lith. *gaiszti*, destroy.]

I. *trans.* 1. To press forcibly; subject to strong pressure; exert pressure upon: as, to *squeeze* a sponge; hence, to bruise or crush by the application of pressure: as, to *squeeze* one's fingers in a vise; apply force or pressure to for the purpose of extracting something: as, to *squeeze* a lemon.

O Phylax, spare
My *squeezed* Soul, least from herself she start.
Loose, loose the Buckle! if the time be come
That I must die, at least afford me room.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, iii. 206.

The people submit quietly when their governor *squeezes* their purses. *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. i. 151.

The ingredients for punch were all in readiness; but no one would *squeeze* the oranges till he came.
Fielding, Joseph Andrews, i. 13.

2. To press in sympathy or affection, or as a silent indication of interest or emotion: as, to *squeeze* one's hand.

He is said to be the first that made love by *squeezing* the hand. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 109.

With my left hand I took her right — did she *squeeze* it? I think she did.
Thackeray, Fitz-Boodle Papers, Dorothea.

3. To produce or procure by the application of pressure; express; extract: usually with *out:* as, to *squeeze* consent from an official.

Qveise out the jus. *Reliq. Antiq.*, I. 302.

When day appeared, . . . I began againe to *squise out* the matter [from a wound], & to annoint it with a litle salue which I had.
Guevara, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 146.

He [Canute] *squeez'd out* of the English, though now his subjects, not his Enemies, 72, some say 82, thousand pound. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., vi.

They can *squeeze* Bourdeaux *out* of a sloe, and draw Champagne from an apple. *Addison*, Tatler, No. 131.

4. To thrust forcibly; force: with *into*, or other similar adjunct: as, to *squeeze* a gown *into* a box.

He [Webster] has not the condensing power of Shakespeare, who *squeezed* meaning *into* a phrase with an hydraulic press. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 318.

Schneider had provided himself at the Greenland ports with the entire costume of the Eskimo belle, and, being a small man, was able to *squeeze* himself *into* the garments.
A. W. Greely, Arctic Service, p. 176.

5. To harass or oppress by exactions or the like.

The little officers oppress the people; the great officers *squeeze* them. *Pococke*, Description of the East, I. 171.

The whole convict system is a money-making affair; . . . they all just naturally *squeeze* the convict.
The Century, XL. 221.

6. To obtain a facsimile impression of on paper, by means of water and rubbing or beating. See *squeeze*, *n.*, 3.

But the overhang of the rock makes it extremely difficult to *squeeze* satisfactorily. *Athenæum*, No. 3284, p. 455.

Squeezed-in vessel, a vessel of pottery or glass whose form indicates that it has been pressed in on opposite sides, as if nipped by the fingers. It is a common form in Roman glass bottles; and many Japanese flasks of stoneware also have this shape.

II. *intrans.* 1. To press; press, push, or force one's way through or into some tight, narrow, or crowded place; pass by pressing or pushing.

Many a public minister comes empty in; but, when he has crammed his guts, he is fain to *squeeze* hard before he can get off. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

2. To pass (through a body) under the application of pressure.

A concave sphere of gold filled with water, and sodered up, has, upon pressing the sphere with great force, let the water *squeeze* through it and stand all over its outside in multitudes of small drops like dew, without bursting or cracking the body of the gold.
Newton, Opticks, ii. 3, prop. 8.

squeeze (skwēz), *n.* [‹ *squeeze*, *v.*] 1. Pressure, or an application of pressure; a hug or embrace; a friendly, sympathetic, or loving grasp: as, a *squeeze* of the hand.

Had a very affectionate *squeeze* by the hand, and a fine compliment in a corner. *Gray*, Letters, I. 239.

The Squire shook him heartily by the hand, and congratulated him on his safe arrival at Headlong Hall. The doctor returned the *squeeze*, and assured him that the congratulation was by no means misapplied.
Peacock, Headlong Hall, iii.

2. Crush; crowding.

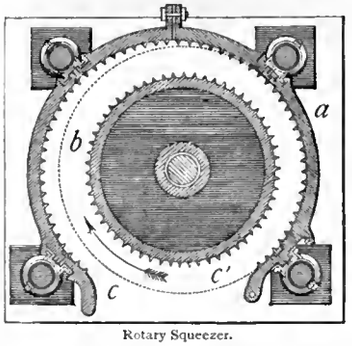
The pair of MacWhirters journeyed from Tours, . . . and, after four-and-twenty hours of *squeeze* in the diligence, presented themselves at nightfall at Madame Smolensk's. *Thackeray*, Philip, xxvi.

3. A cast or an impression, as of an inscription or a coin, produced by forcing some plastic material into the hollows or depressions of the surface; especially, such a facsimile or impression made by applying sheets of wet unsized paper to the object to be copied, and thoroughly passing over the sheets with light blows of a stiff brush, so as to force the paper into every inequality. The paper, upon drying, hardens, yielding a perfect and durable negative, or reversed copy, of the original. This method is employed by archæologists for securing faithful transcripts of ancient inscriptions.

It is to him that we owe the copies and *squeezes* of the Nabathean inscriptions. *Contemporary Rev.*, LIV. 302.

Armed, therefore, with a stock of photographic plates, and with the far more essential stock of paper for making moulds or *squeezes* from the stone, I began work on the temples of Thebes. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVII. 297.

squeezer (skwē′zėr), *n.* [‹ *squeeze* + *-er*[1].] 1. One who or that which squeezes. Specifically — (*a*) In *iron-working*, a machine employed in getting the puddled ball into shape, or shingling it, without hammering. (See *puddling.*) Squeezers are of two kinds, reciprocating and rotary. The essential feature of the reciprocating form is that a movable arm or lever works against a corresponding fixed jaw, the former representing the



Rotary Squeezer.

a, ridged eccentric casing; *b*, ridged roller. The ball of metal enters at *c*, in the direction shown by the arrow, and emerges at *c*′.

hammer, the latter the anvil, of the old method of shingling with the hammer. In the rotary squeezer the puddled ball is brought into shape by being passed between a cast-iron cylinder and a cylindrical casing, the former being placed eccentrically within the latter so that the distance between their surfaces gradually diminishes in the direction of the rotation. The ball, being introduced at the widest part of the opening, is carried forward and finally delivered at the narrower end, reduced in size and ready for rolling. (*b*) In *sheet-metal working*, a crimping-machine for forcing the tops and covers of tin cans over the cylinders which form the sides of the cans. (*c*) A lemon-squeezer.

2. *pl.* A kind of playing-cards in which the face-value of each card is shown in the upper left-hand corner, and can readily be seen by squeezing the cards slightly apart, without displaying the hand. — **Alligator squeezer.** Same as *crocodile squeezer.* — **Crocodile squeezer**, a peculiar form of squeezer, having a long projecting upper jaw armed with teeth. It is used in the manufacture of iron.

squeezing (skwē′zing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *squeeze*, *v.*] 1. The act of pressing; compression. — 2. That which is forced out by or as by pressure; hence, oppressive exaction.

The dregs and *squeezings* of the brain.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 607.

squeezing-box (skwē′zing-boks), *n.* In *ceram.*, a cylinder of metal, through an opening in the bottom of which plastic clay is forced in a continuous ribbon of any desired section, to form lugs, handles, etc.

squeezy†, *a.* See *squeasy.*

squelch (skwelch), *n.* [Formerly also *squelsh*; prob. a var., with intensive prefix *s-*, of E. dial. *quelch*, a blow, bang.] A crushing blow; a heavy fall. [Colloq.]

But Ralpho, who had now begun
T' adventure resurrection
From heavy *squelch*, and had got up.
S. Butler, Hudibras, I. ii. 933.

squelch (skwelch), *v.* [See *squelch*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To crush down; stamp on as if squeezing out something liquid; put an end to. [Colloq.]

'Sfoot, this Fat Bishop hath so overlaid me,
So *squelch'd* and squeezed me.
Middleton, Game at Chess, v. 3.

Here, all about the fields, is the wild carrot. You cut off its head, just before it seeds, and you think you have *squelched* it; but this is just what Nature . . . wanted you to do. *J. Burroughs*, The Century, XIX. 688.

2. To disconcert; discomfit; put down. [Colloq.]

Luke glanced shamefaced at the nosegay in his buttonhole, and was *squelched.*
J. W. Palmer, After his Kind, p. 120.

II. *intrans.* To be crushed. [Colloq.]

squelet, *v.* A Middle English form of *squeal.*

squelery†, **squeleryt**, *n.* Middle English forms of *sculler*[2], *scullery.*

squench (skwench), *v. t.* [A var., with intensive prefix *s-*, of *quench.*] To quench. *Beau. and Fl.* [Obsolete or vulgar.]

squerelt, **squerrelt**, **squerrilt**, *n.* Obsolete forms of *squirrel.*

squeteague (skwe-tēg′), *n.* [Also *squetee, squitee, squit;* of Amer. Ind. origin.] A salt-water sciænoid fish, *Cynoscion regalis* (formerly *Otolithus regalis*), also called *weakfish, sea-salmon*, and *sea-trout* in common with some other members of the same genus. It is silvery, darker above, with many irregular, small, dark blotches tending to form oblique undulating bars. It is common from Cape Cod southward, and is a valued food-fish. A more distinctly marked fish of this kind is *C. maculatus*, the spotted squeteague, weakfish, or sea-trout, of more southerly distribution. See *Cynoscion*, and cut under *weakfish.*

squib (skwib), *v.*; pret. and pp. *squibbed*, ppr. *squibbing.* [A var. of **squip*, ‹ ME. *squippen*, a var. of *swip* (ME. *swippen*), move swiftly, sweep, dash: see *swip, swipe.*] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To move swiftly and irregularly.

A battered unmarried beau, who *squibs* about from place to place. *Goldsmith*, Citizen of the World, lxxxviii.

2. [‹ *squib*, *n.*, 3.] To make a slight, sharp report, like that of an exploding squib. — 3. [‹ *squib*, *n.*, 4.] To resort to the use of squibs, or petty lampoons.

II. *trans.* 1. To throw (in or out) suddenly; explode.

Thou wouldst neuer *squib* out any new Salt-petre Iestes against honest Tucca.
Dekker, Humorous Poet (Works, ed. Pearson, I. 235).

He [Mr. Brian Twyne] *squibs* in this parenthesis.
Fuller, Hist. Cambridge University, i. § 52.

2. [‹ *squib*, *n.*, 4.] To attack in squibs; lampoon.

squib (skwib), *n.* [‹ *squib*, *v.*] 1. A ball or tube filled with gunpowder, sent or fired swiftly through the air or along the ground, exploding somewhat like a rocket.

Like a *Squib* it falls,
Or fire-wingd shaft, or sulph'ry Powder Balls.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 2.

Nor nimble *squib* is seen to make afeard
The gentlewomen.
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, Prol.

So *squibs* and crackers fly into the air,
Then, only breaking with a noise, they vanish
In stench and smoke. *Ford*, Broken Heart, ii. 2.

2. A reed, rush, quill, or roll of paper filled with a priming of gunpowder; a tube of some kind used to set off a charge of gunpowder, as at the bottom of a drill-hole. Also called *mote, train*, and *match*. — 3. A fire-cracker, especially one broken in the middle so that when it is fired the charge explodes without a loud report. — 4. A petty lampoon; a short satirical writing or sketch holding up a person or thing to ridicule.

Allowing that . . . [the pisy] succeeds, there are a hundred *squibs* flying all abroad to prove that it should not have succeeded. *Goldsmith*, Polite Learning, x.

5†. One who writes lampoons or squibs; a petty satirist; a paltry, trifling fellow.

The *squibs* are those who, in the common phrase of the word, are called libellers, lampooners, and pamphleteers.
Steele, Tatler, No. 88.

6. A kind of cheap taffy, made of treacle.

And there we had a shop, too, for lollipops and *squibs.*
Hood, Lines by a Schoolboy.

squibbish (skwib′ish), *a.* [‹ *squib* + *-ish*[1].] Flashy; light. *T. Mace*, Music's Monument. (*Davies.*)

squid (skwid), *n.* [Origin unknown.] 1. A kind of cuttlefish or calamary; a dibranchiate cephalopod with ten arms, especially of the family *Loliginidæ* or *Teuthididæ*. The name is most frequently given to the small, slender calamaries, a few inches long and with a candal fin, which are much used as bait, but is extended (with or without a qualifying term) to many other species of different genera and families, some of which, as the giant squids, are the largest of cephalopods. See cuts under *Architeuthis, calamary, Desmoteuthis, Loliginidæ, Sepiola*, and *Spirula*, and compare those under *Dibranchiata, cuttlefish*, and *Sepia.*

2. An artificial bait or lure of metal, ivory, etc., used in angling or trolling for fish, often simply a fish-hook on the shank of which a mass of lead is melted in cylindrical or tapering form to imitate a squid (def. 1). — **False squids**, the *Loligopsidæ.* — **Flying squids**, the *Ommastrephidæ.* — **Giant squids**, the very large cephalopods of the genus *Architeuthis*, as *A. harveyi* of the Atlantic coast of North America, among those called *devil-fish.* See cut under *Architeuthis.* — **Long-armed squids**, the *Chiroteuthididæ.* — **Long-finned squids**, species of *Loliginidæ.* See cut under *Loliginidæ.* — **Short-finned squids**, species of *Ommastrephes*, as *O. illecebrosus*, common in New England seas and northward, and a principal source of bait.

squid (skwid), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *squidded*, ppr. *squidding*. [< *squid*, *n.*] To fish with a squid or spoon-bait.

squidding (skwid'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *squid*, *v.*] The act, art, or practice of fishing with a squid.

squid-fork (skwid'fôrk), *n.* An instrument used by fishermen in baiting with a squid.

squid-hound (skwid'hound), *n.* The striped-bass, *Roccus lineatus*. See cut under *bass*.

squid-jig (skwid'jig), *n.* A squid-jigger.

squid-jigger (skwid'jig″ėr), *n.* A device for catching squids, consisting of a number of hooks soldered together by the shanks so that the points radiate in all directions. It is dragged or jerked through the water.

squid-jigging (skwid'jig″ing), *n.* The act of jigging for squids; the use of a squid-jigger; squidding.

squid-thrower (skwid'thrō″ėr), *n.* A device, on the principle of the catapult, used in trolling to cast a fishing-line seaward. *E. H. Knight.*

squier[1]†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *squire*[1].

squier[2]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *square*[1].

squierie†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *squiry*.

squiggle (skwig'l), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *squiggled*, ppr. *squiggling*. [Appar. a var., with intensive prefix *s-*, of **quiggle*, E. dial. *queegle*, a var. of *wiggle:* see *wiggle*.] 1. To shake a fluid about in the mouth with the lips closed. [Prov. Eng.]—2. To move about like an eel; squirm; wriggle. [Colloq., U. S.]

squilert†, *n.* A Middle English form of *sculler*[2].

squilgee (skwil'jē), *n.* [Also *squillagee*, *squillgee*, also *squeegee*, *squegee* (see *squeegee*); origin obscure; perhaps connected with *swill*, *swile*, wash, rinse; but the term. is not explained.] 1. *Naut.*: (*a*) An implement somewhat resembling a wooden hoe, with an edge of india-rubber or thick leather, used to scrape the water from wet decks. (*b*) A small swab. (*c*) A becket and toggle used to confine a studding-sail while setting it.—2. One of several implements constructed like the nautical implement above defined (1 (*a*)), used for washing glass, in photographic work, etc. See *squeegee*, 2.

squilgee (skwil'jē), *v. t.* [< *squilgee*, *n.*] *Naut.*, to scrape (the wet decks of a ship) with a squilgee.

The washing, swabbing, *squilgeeing*, etc., lasts, or is made to last, until eight o'clock, when breakfast is ordered, fore and aft. *R. H. Dana, Jr.*, Before the Mast, p. 100.

squilgee-toggle (skwil'jē-tog″l), *n.* A toggle with a small line fastened to it, used to secure a strap round a studdingsail while being set, so that by pulling out the squilgee when the sail is hoisted far enough the sail is released.

squill[1] (skwil), *n.* [< ME. *squille*, *squylle*, *sqwylle*, *squyle*, < OF. *squille*, *seille*, F. *squille*, *scille* = Sp. *esquila* = Pg. *scilla* = It. *squilla*, < L. *squilla*, *scilla*, squill, = Gr. σκίλλα, squill, perhaps for **σκιδ̄λα* (as equiv. *σχῖνος* for **σχιδ̄νος*), and so called from its splitting easily into scales, < *σχίζειν*, split: see *schism*.] 1. The medicinal bulb of *Urginea Scilla*, or the plant itself; the officinal squill. See def. 2.—2. Any plant of the genus *Scilla* (which see). *S. nutans* is commonly called *bluebell*, or *wild hyacinth*. The spring squill, *S. verna*, and the autumn squill, *S. autumnalis*, are small European wild flowers of no great merit in cultivation. The star-flowered squill, *S. amœna*, is a distinct early species, the flowers indigo-blue with large yellowish-green ovary, less attractive than the species following. The early squill, *S. bifolia*, produces rich masses of dark-blue flowers very early in the spring. The Spanish squill, *S. Hispanica* (*S. campanulata*), is a fine species of early summer, with a strong pyramidal raceme of large pendent usually light-blue flowers; also called *Spanish bluebell*. The Italian squill, *S. Italica*, has pale-blue flowers with intensely blue stamens. The pyramidal or Peruvian squill, *S. Peruviana*, not from Peru, but from the Mediterranean region, has pale-blue flowers with white stamens, the flowers very numerous in a regular pyramid. The Siberian squill, *S. Sibirica* (*S. amœnula*), not from Siberia, but from southern Russia, is a very choice small early-flowering species, the blossom of a peculiar porcelain-blue. These are all hardy except the pyramidal squill.—**Chinese squill**, a species of *Scilla*, *S. Chinensis*, once classed as *Barnardia*.—**Compound syrup of squill.** See *syrup*.—**Oxymel of squill.** See *oxymel*.—**Pancratic squill**, a variety of the officinal squill said to be milder in its action.—**Roman squill**, the Roman hyacinth, *Hyacinthus Romanus*, once classed as *Scilla*, also as *Bellevalia*.—**Wild squill**, the American wild hyacinth, or eastern camass, *Camassia* (*Scilla*) *Fraseri*.

Squill (*Urginea Scilla*).

squill[2] (skwil), *n.* [< L. *squilla*, *scilla*, a small fish of the lobster kind, a prawn, shrimp, so called from a supposed resemblance to the bulb or plant of the same name: see *squill*[1].] 1. A stomatopodous crustacean of the genus *Squilla* or family *Squillidæ;* a mantis-shrimp or squill-fish. See cuts under *mantis-shrimp* and *Squillidæ*.—2†. An insect so called from its resemblance to the preceding; a mantis. Also called *squill-insect*.

Squilla (skwil'ą), *n.* [NL. (Fabricius), < L. *squilla*, *scilla*, a prawn: see *squill*[2].] 1. The representative genus of *Squillidæ*, containing such crustaceans as *S. mantis*, the common mantis-shrimp or locust-shrimp. The southern squill of the United States is *Coronis glabriuscula*. See cuts under *mantis-shrimp* and *Squillidæ*.—2. [*l. c.*] Same as *squill*[2], 1.—3†. [*l. c.*] Same as *squill*[2], 2.

The *Squilla*, an insect, differs but little from the fish Squilla. *Moufet*, Theater of Insects, II. xxxvii.

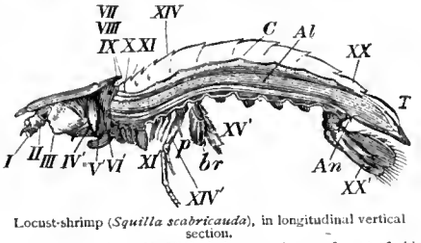
squillagee (skwil'ą-jē), *n.* Same as *squilgee*.

squillante (skwil-lan'te), *a.* [It., ppr. of *squillare*, clang, ring.] In *music*, ringing; bell-like in tone.

squill-fish (skwil'fish), *n.* A squill, or some similar crustacean.

squillian (skwil'i-an), *a.* [= F. *squillien;* as L. *squilla*, squill (see *squill*[2]), + *-ian*.] Of or pertaining to a squill; belonging or relating to the *Squillidæ*.

Squillidæ (skwil'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Squilla* + *-idæ*.] A family of stomatoped crustaceans,



Locust-shrimp (*Squilla scabricauda*), in longitudinal vertical section.

I–XX, the somites; 1′–XX′, their appendages, of most of which the bases only are seen. *Al*, alimentary canal; *C*, heart; *An*, anus; *T*, telson; *br*, branchiæ; *p*, penis.

typified by the genus *Squilla*, to which the *Stomatopoda* are sometimes restricted; the mantis-shrimps or gastrurans. The pseudogenus *Alima* and at least two other spurious genera were named from larval forms of this family. Other good genera than the type are *Coronis* and *Gonodactylus*. Also called *Squilloidea*.

squill-insect† (skwil'in″sekt), *n.* Same as *squill*[2], 2. *N. Grew.*

squillitic (skwi-lit'ik), *a.* [< L. *squilliticus*, *scillitieus*, < Gr. σκιλλιτικός, pertaining to the squill: see *squill*[2].] Of, pertaining to, or obtained from squills.

A decoction of this kind of worms sodden in *squilliticke* vinegre. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xxx. 3.

squimble-squamble†, *adv.* Same as *skimble-scamble*. *Cotgrave.*

squint (skwint), *v. i.* and *t.* [Also *squean*, *skeen*, *sken*, also *squinny*, formerly *squiny;* cf. *squint*.] To squint.

As doctors in their deepest doubts
Stroke up their foreheads hie;
Or men amazde their sorrow flouts
By *squeaning* with the eye.
Armin's Italian Taylor and his Boy (1609). (*Nares.*)

squinance† (skwin'ąns), *n.* Same as *squinancy*, 1.

squinancy† (skwiu'ąn-si), *n.* [Also contr. *squincy*, *squinsy;* < ME. *squinacie*, *sqwinacie*, < OF. *esquinancie*, *squinancie*, quinsy: see *quinsy*.] 1. Quinsy.

Diseases that be verie perillous: . . . to wit, the Pleuresie, *Squinancie*, inflammation, sharpe Feuer, or Apoplexie. *Guevara*, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 285.

2. The quinsywort.

squinancy-berry† (skwin'ąn-si-ber″i), *n.* Same as *quinsy-berry*.

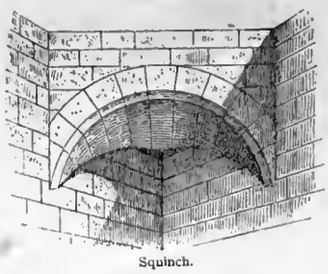
squinancy-wort† (skwin'ąn-si-wėrt), *n.* Same as *quinsywort*.

squince†, *n.* [Early mod. E. *squynce;* var. of *squincy*, etc.] Same as *squinancy*.

Diseases and sickenesses, as *squynces*. *Sir T. Elyot*, The Governour, iii. 22.

squinch[1] (skwinch), *n.* [A var. of *sconce*[2].] In *arch.*, a small arch, or a series of arches, corbeled out, thrown across an angle, as in a square tower to support the side of a superimposed octagon. In Western architecture it is frequent as performing the function of the Eastern pendentive. The application of the term may be due to the resemblance of this structure to a corner cupboard, which was also called squinch or sconce. See cut in next column.

squinch[2] (skwinch), *n.* A dialectal variant of *quince*.



Squinch.

squincy†, *n.* [A contraction of *squinancy:* see *squinancy*, *quinsy*.] Quinsy.

Shall not we be suspected for the murder,
And choke with a hempen *squincy?*
Randolph, Jealous Lovers, iii. 14.

squin-eye†, *n.* A squinting eye.

squink (skwingk), *v. i.* [A dial. form of *wink:* see *squint* and *wink*.] To wink. [Prov. Eng.]

squinny (skwin'i), *v. i.* [Formerly also *squiny:* see *squin*.] To squint. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

I remember thine eyes well enough. Dost thou *squiny* at me? *Shak.*, Lear, iv. 6. 140.

squint (skwint), *a.* and *n.* [Not found in ME., except as in *asquint*, askew; appar. an extension of the obs. or dial. *squin*, *squean*, *sken*, prob. connected with D. *schuinen*, slant, slope, *schuin*, slant, sloping; perhaps associated with E. dial. *squink*, wink, partly a var. of *wink*, partly < Sw. *svinka*, shrink, flinch, nasalized form of *svika*, balk, flinch, fail; cf. Dan. *svigte*, bend, fail, forsake; AS. *swīcan*, escape, avoid. The history of the word is meager, and the forms appar. related are more or less involved.] **I.** *a.* 1. Looking different ways; characterized by non-coincidence of the optic axes; affected with strabismus: said of eyes.

Some things that are not heard
He mutters to himselfe, and his *squint* eye
Casts towards the Moone, as should his wits there lye.
Heywood, Dialogues (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, VI. 190).

2. That looks or is directed obliquely; looking askance; indirect; oblique; sinister.

The pleasure I shall live in, and the freedom,
Without the *squint* eye of the law upon me,
Or prating liberty of tongues that envy!
Fletcher, Rule a Wife, iii. 1.

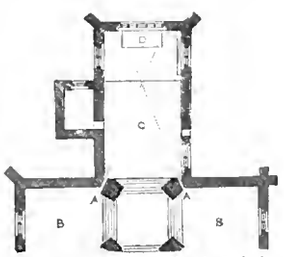
I incline to hope, rather than fear,
And gladly banish *squint* suspicion.
Milton, Comus, l. 413.

Squint quoin, in *arch.*, an external oblique angle.

II. *n.* 1. An affection of the eyes, consisting in non-coincidence of the optic axes; a squint eye; strabismus (which see).

He's blue eyes, and not to be called a *squint*, though a little cast he 's certainly got. *Hood*, The Lost Heir.

2. An oblique or furtive look; a furtive glance; hence (colloquially), a leaning, an inclination: as, he had a decided *squint* toward democracy.—3. In *arch.*, an oblique opening through the walls of some old churches, usually having for its object to enable a person in the transepts or aisles to see the elevation of the host at the high altar. The usual situation for a squint is on one or both sides of the chancel arch; but they are also found in other positions, though always directed toward an altar. Generally they are not above a yard high, and 2 feet wide, but sometimes they form narrow arches 10 or 12 feet in height, as at Minster-Lovel, Oxfordshire. The name *hagioscope* is sometimes applied to them.—**Braid's squint**, the turning of the eyes simultaneously upward and inward, as if trying to look at the middle of one's own forehead, as a means of producing a hypnotic state.



Squints, Minster-Lovel Church, Oxfordshire, England.

A A, squints; B B, transepts; C, chancel; D, altar.

squint (skwint), *v.* [< *squint*, *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To look askew, or with the eyes differently directed; look askance.

He gets a crick in his neck oft-times with *squinting* up at windowes and Belconies. *Brome*, Sparagus Garden, iii. 4.

Some can *squint* when they will. *Bacon.*

2. To be affected with strabismus.—3. To run or be directed obliquely; have an indirect reference or bearing.

Not a period of this epistle but *squints* towards another over against it. *Pope.*

Not meaning . . .
His pleasure or his good alone,
But *squinting* partly at my own.
Cowper, To Rev. W. Bull, June 22, 1782.

II. *trans.* **1.** To render squint or oblique; affect with strabismus.

Let him but use
An unsway'd eye, not *squinted* with affections.
Heywood, Dialogues (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, VI. 226).

He gives the web and the pin, *squints* the eye, and makes the hare-lip. *Shak.*, Lear, iii. 4. 122.

2. To turn, east, or direct obliquely.

Perkin . . . raised his Siege, and marched to Taunton; beginning already to *squint* one eye upon the crowne and another upon the sanctuary.
Bacon, Hist. Hen. VII., p. 183.

squinter (skwin'tėr), *n.* [< *squint* + *-er*[1].] One who squints; a cross- or squint-eyed person.

I pass over certain difficulties about double images, drawn from the perceptions of a few *squinters*.
W. James, Mind, XII. 523, note.

squint-eyed (skwint'īd), *a.* **1.** Having eyes that squint; having eyes with non-coincident axes. *N. Bailey*, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, I. 103. —**2.** Oblique; indirect; sinister; malignant.

This is such a false and *squinteyed* praise,
Which, seeming to look upwards on his glories,
Looks down upon my fears.
Sir J. Denham, The Sophy. (*Latham.*)

3. Looking obliquely or by side-glances: as, *squint-eyed* jealousy or envy.

The hypocrite . . . looks *squint-eyed*, aiming at two things at once: the satisfying his own lusts, and that the world may not be aware of it.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, I. 494.

squintifego† (skwin-ti-fē'gō), *a.* [< *squint* + *-ifego*, an arbitrary termination.] Squinting.

The timbrel, and the *squintifego* maid
Of Isis, awe thee.
Dryden, tr. of Persius's Satires, v. 271.

squinting (skwin'ting), *n.* [Verbal n. of *squint*, *v.*] The act or habit of looking asquint; strabismus.

squintingly (skwin'ting-li), *adv.* With squint look; by side-glances.

squint-minded (skwint'mīn″ded), *a.* Deceitful; crooked-minded. *Urquhart*, tr. of Rabelais, ii. 34. [Rare.]

squinty†, *v. i.* See *squinny*.

squir (skwėr), *v. t.* and *i.* [Also *squirr*; a var. of **quir* for *whirr*: see *whirr*.] To throw with a jerk. [Prov. Eng.]

I saw him *squir* away his watch a considerable way into the Thames. *Budgell*, Spectator, No. 77.

Boys *squir* pieces of tile or flat stones across ponds or brooks to make what are denominated ducks and drakes.
Halliwell.

squiralty (skwīr'al-ti), *n.* [< *squire*[1] + *-alty*, after the analogy of *loyalty*.] Same as *squirearchy*. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, I. xviii. [Rare.]

squirarchy, *n.* See *squirearchy*.

squire[1] (skwīr), *n.* [Also dial. *square*; early mod. E. also *squier*; < ME. *squier*, *squyer*, *squier*, *sewier*, *swyere*, by apheresis from *esquire*: see *esquire*[1].] **1.** An esquire; an attendant on a knight.

Than tolde Grisandolus how he dide laugh before the abbey and in the chapell, for the *squyer* that hadde smyten his maister, and the dyuerse wordes that he hadde spoken.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 428.

The rest are princes, barons, lords, knights, *squires*,
And gentlemen of blood. *Shak.*, Hen. V., iv. 8. 94.

2. A gentleman who attends upon a lady; an escort; a beau; a gallant.

And eke himselfe had craftily devisd
To be her *Squire*, and do her service well aguisd.
Spenser, F. Q., II. i. 21.

3. A person not noble nor a knight, but who has received a grant of arms.—**4.** In England, a landed proprietor who is also justice of the peace: a term nearly equivalent to *lord of the manor*, as meaning the holder of most of the land in any neighborhood.—**5.** In the United States, in country districts and towns, a justice of the peace, a local judge, or other local dignitary: chiefly used as a title.—**Broom-squire.** See the quotation.

"*Broom-squires?*" "So we call in Berkshire squatters on the moor who live by tying heath into brooms."
Kingsley, Two Years Ago, xiv.

Squire of dames, a man very attentive to women and much in their company.

Marry, there I'm call'd
The *Squire of Dames*, or Servant of the Sex.
Massinger, Emperor of the East, i. 2.

Squire of the body, a personal attendant, originally on a knight, but later on a courtezan; a pimp.—**Squire of the pad**†, a footpad; a highwayman.

Sometimes they are *Squires of the Pad*, and now and then borrow a little Money upon the King's High Way, to recruit their losses at the Gaming House.
Tom Brown, Works (ed. 1705).

squire[1] (skwīr), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *squired*, ppr. *squiring*. [< ME. **squiren*, *squeren*; < *squire*[1], *n.*] **1.** To attend and wait upon, as a squire his lord.—**2.** To attend, as a gentleman a lady; wait upon or attend upon in the manner of a squire; escort.

For he *squiereth* me bothe up and doun,
Yet hastow caught a fals suspeccioun.
Chaucer, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 305.

To *squire* women about for other folks is as ungrateful an employment as to tell money for other folks.
Wycherley, Country Wife, iv. 3.

squire[2]†, *n.* An old form of *square*[1].

squireage (skwīr'āj), *n.* [< *squire*[1] + *-age*.] The untitled landed gentry; the squires of a country taken collectively. *De Morgan*, Budget of Paradoxes, p. 46. [Rare.]

squirearch (skwīr'ärk), *n.* [< *squirearch-y*.] A member of the squirearchy.

Man is made for his fellow-creatures. I had long been disgusted with the interference of those selfish *squirearchs*.
Bulwer, Caxtons, ii. 11.

squirearchal (skwīr'är-kal), *a.* [< *squirearch* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to a squirearchy.
Imp. Dict.

squirearchical (skwīr'är-ki-kal), *a.* [< *squirearch-y* + *-ic-al*.] Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of squirearchy or a squirearch. *Bulwer*, My Novel, i. 10.

squirearchy (skwīr'är-ki), *n.* [Also *squirarchy*; < *squire*[1] + Gr. *ἀρχία*, rule (after analogy of *monarchy*, etc.).] **1.** In England, government by the squires, or "country gentlemen"—that is, the large landed proprietors, most of whom are justices of the peace, and who, before the Reform Bill of 1832, and to a certain extent after it, had great influence in the House of Commons. Hence—**2.** The squires themselves collectively.

squireen (skwīr-ēn'), *n.* [< *squire*[1] + dim. *-een*, common in Ir. words.] In Ireland, a small landed proprietor: usually contemptuous.

Squireens are persons who, with good long leases or valuable farms, possess incomes of from three to eight hundred a year, who keep a pack of hounds, take out a commission of the peace, sometimes before they can spell (as her ladyship said), and almost always before they know anything of law or justice. *Miss Edgeworth*, Absentee, vii.

squirehood (skwīr'hůd), *n.* [< *squire*[1] + *-hood*.] The state of being a squire; the rank or position of a squire. *Swift*, Letter to the King at Arms.

squirel†, *n.* An obsolete form of *squirrel*.

squirelet (skwīr'let), *n.* [< *squire*[1] + *-let*.] A petty squire; a squireling. *Carlyle*, Misc., iii. 56. (*Davies.*)

squireling (skwīr'ling), *n.* [< *squire*[1] + *-ling*[1].] A petty squire; a squirelet.

But to-morrow, if we live,
Our ponderous squire will give
A grand political dinner
To half the *squirelings* near.
Tennyson, Maud, xx. 2.

squirely (skwīr'li), *a.* [< *squire*[1] + *-ly*[1].] Befitting or characteristic of a squire.

One very fit for this *squirely* function.
Shelton, tr. of Don Quixote, i. 4. (*Latham.*)

How could that oligarchy [the Southern States of the United States], with its *squirely* tastes, its free wasteful outdoor life, its love of landed property, and its contempt for manual labour, become a trading community?
The Academy, July 20, 1889, p. 32.

squireship (skwīr'ship), *n.* [< *squire*[1] + *-ship*.] Same as *squirehood*. *Shelton*, tr. of Don Quixote, i. 4. (*Latham.*)

squiress (skwīr'es), *n.* [< *squire*[1] + *-ess*.] The wife of a squire. *Bulwer*, Pelham, vii. (*Davies.*) [Colloq., Eng.]

squirm (skwėrm), *v. i.* [Prob. a var. of *squir*, throw with a jerk, influenced by association with *swarm* and *worm*: see *squir*.] **1.** To wriggle or writhe, as an eel or a worm; hence, to writhe mentally.

You never need think you can turn over any old falsehood without a terrible *squirming* and scattering of the horrid little population that dwells under it.
O. W. Holmes, Autocrat, v.

They [worms in the pupa state] only *squirm* a little in a feeble way now and then, and grow stiffer, till they can't *squirm* at all, and then they're mummies, and that's the end of it till the butterflies are born.
Mrs. Whitney, Leslie Goldthwaite, viii.

2. To climb by wriggling; "shin": as, to *squirm* up a tree.

squirm (skwėrm), *n.* [< *squirm*, *v.*] **1.** A wriggling motion, like that of a worm or an eel.—**2.** *Naut.*, a twist in a rope.

squirr, *v.* See *squir*.

squirrel (skwur'el or skwir'el), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *squirril*, *squerrel*, *squirel*, *squiril*; < ME. *squirel*, *squyrelle*, *scurel*, *swerelle*, *swyrelle*, < OF. *esquirel*, *escurel*, *escuirel*, *escureul*, *escureuil*, *escuricu*, F. *écureuil* = Pr. *escurol* = Sp. Pg. *esquilo* (cf. It. *scojattolo*, *scojatto*), < ML. *sciuriolus*, *sciurellus* (also, after Rom., *scuriolus*, *scurellius*, *escurellus*, corruptly *sirogrillus*, *cirogrillus*, *experiolus*, *asperiolus*, etc.), dim. of L. *sciurus*, < Gr. *σκίουρος*, a squirrel, lit. 'shadow-tailed,' < *σκιά*, shadow, + *οὐρά*, tail. For the sense, cf. E. dial. *skug*, a squirrel, lit. 'shade': see *skug*.] **1.** A rodent quadruped of the family *Sciuridæ* and genus *Sciurus*, originally and specifically *Sciurus vulgaris* of Europe. Squirrels have pointed ears and a long bushy tail; they are of active arboreal habits, and are able to sit up on their hind quarters and use the fore paws like hands. *S. vulgaris*, called in England *skug*, is a squirrel 8 or 10 inches long (the tail being nearly

European Squirrel (*Sciurus vulgaris*).

as much more), with an elegant reddish-brown coat, white below, and the ears tufted or penciled. It lives in trees, is very agile and graceful in its movements, feeds on all kinds of small hard fruits, nests in a hole, hibernates to some extent in the colder latitudes, and brings forth usually three or four young. It is readily tamed, and makes an interesting pet. The North American squirrel nearest to this one is the chickaree, or red squirrel, *S. hudsonius*. (See cut under *chickaree*.) The common gray squirrel of the United States is *S. carolinensis*. (See cut under *Sciurus*.) Fox- or cat-squirrels are several large red, gray, or black species of North America. (See cut under *fox-squirrel*.) North America (including Mexico and Central America) is very rich in squirrels; southern Asia and Africa are less rich, while South America and Europe have each but a single species of *Sciurus* proper. In the extension of the name *squirrel* to other genera of the family, the species of *Tamias*, *Spermophilus*, and *Cynomys* are distinguished as *ground-squirrels* or *prairie-squirrels*, and some of them are also called *marmot-squirrels* (see cuts under *chipmunk*, *Spermophilus*, *owl*, and *prairie-dog*); those of *Sciuropterus* and *Pteromys* are *flying-squirrels* (see cuts under *flying-squirrel* and *Sciuropterus*). The scale-tailed squirrels of Africa belong to a different family, *Anomaluridæ*. (See cut under *Anomaluridæ*.) Certain Australian marsupials, as phalangers or petaurists, which resemble squirrels, are improperly so called. (See cut under *Acrobates*.) Some *Sciuridæ* have other vernacular names, as *skug*, *assapan*, *taguan*, *jelerang*, *hackee*, *chickaree*, *gopher*, *sisel*, *suslik*, *prairie-dog*, *wishtonwish*, etc.; but *squirrel*, without a qualifying term, is practically confined to the genus *Sciurus*, all the many members of which resemble one another too closely to be mentioned. See the technical names, and cuts under *taguan* and *Xerus*.

2. In *cotton-manuf.*, one of the small card-covered rollers used with the large roller of a carding-machine. Also called *urchin*.—**Barking squirrel**, the prairie-dog: an early name of this animal as brought to notice by Lewis and Clarke in 1814.—**Burrowing squirrel**, Lewis and Clarke's name (1814) of a prairie-dog, or some related prairie-squirrel.—**Chipping-squirrel**, the chipmunk.—**Federation squirrel**, the thirteen-lined spermophile, or striped gopher: so called in allusion to the thirteen stripes of the flag of the original States of the American Union. *S. L. Mitchill*, 1821. See cut under *Spermophilus*.—**Hunt the squirrel.** See *hunt*. (See also *flying-squirrel*, *prairie-squirrel*, *sugar-squirrel*.)

squirrel-bot (skwur'el-bot), *n.* A bot-fly, *Cuterebra emasculator*, whose larvæ infest the genital and axillary regions of various squirrels and gophers in the United States, particularly the serotum and testicles of the male of *Tamias striatus*, the striped chipmunk.

squirrel-corn (skwur'el-kôrn), *n.* A pretty spring wild flower, *Dielytra* (*Dicentra*) *Canadensis*, of eastern North America. It has elegant dissected leaves, graceful racemes of a few cream-colored heart-shaped blossoms, and separate yellow tubers which resemble kernels of Indian corn. See *Dicentra*. Less commonly called *turkey-corn*.

squirrel-cup (skwur'el-kup), *n.* The hepatica or liverleaf.

squirrel-fish (skwur'el-fish), *n.* **1.** Any fish of the family *Holocentridæ*, and especially of the genus *Holocentrus*. The numerous species are remarkable for the development of sharp spines almost everywhere on the surface of the body. The name refers to the noise they make when taken out of the water, which suggests the bark of a squirrel. *H. pentacanthus* of the West Indies, occasional on the United States coast, is chiefly of a bright-red color, with streaks shining lengthwise; its bright tints and quick movements make it one of the most conspicuous denizens of rocky tide-pools. See cut under *Holocentridæ*.

2. The serrano, *Diplectrum fasciculare*, distinguished by the segregation of the serræ at the angle of the preoperculum into two groups. It is common in the West Indies, and also along the southern United States coast to North Carolina.—3. A local name of the pinfish, *Lagodon rhomboides*.

squirrel-grass (skwur'el-gràs), *n.* Same as *squirreltail*.

squirrel-hake (skwur'el-hāk), *n.* A gadoid fish, *Phycis chuss;* the white hake. See *chuss, hake*[2], 2, and cut under *Phycis*.

squirrel-hawk (skwur'el-hâk), *n.* The ferruginous rough-legged hawk, *Archibuteo ferrugineus*, the largest and handsomest bird of its genus, found in California and most other parts of western North America from British America southward: so called because it preys extensively upon ground-squirrels and related rodents. It is 23 inches long and 55 in extent; when adult the under parts are nearly white, with rich chestnut flags barred with black; the tail is mostly white, clouded with silver-gray, and tinged with bay; and the dark upper parts are much varied with brownish red.

Squirrel-hawk (*Archibuteo ferrugineus*).

squirrel-lemur (skwur'el-lē″mėr), *n.* A lemur of the subfamily *Galagininæ*, and especially of the genus *Galago*. See cut under *Galago*.

squirrel-lock (skwur'el-lok), *n.* Squirrel-fur from the under sides of the body. In gray squirrels it is pale-yellow, and it is used for lining winter garments.

squirrel-monkey (skwur'el-mung″-ki), *n.* One of many kinds of small South American monkeys with a long, bushy, and nonprehensile tail: so called from their general aspect. (*a*) Any member of the family *Hapalidæ* or *Mididæ;* a marmoset. See cut under *Hapale*. (*b*) Especially, a saimiri or titi of the genus *Chrysothrix*, as the death's-head, *C. sciureus*. See *saimiri*, and compare *saguin*.

Squirrel-monkey (*Chrysothrix sciureus*).

squirrel-mouse (skwur'el-mous), *n.* Same as *dormouse*.

squirrel-petaurist (skwur'el-pe-tâ″rist), *n.* A squirrel-phalanger.

squirrel-phalanger (skwur'el-fā-lan″jėr), *n.* An Australian flying-phalanger, or petaurist, as *Petaurus* (*Belideus*) *sciureus*, a marsupial mammal resembling a squirrel in some respects.

squirrel-shrew (skwur'el-shrö), *n.* A small insectivorous mammal of the family *Tupaiidæ*, as a banxring or a pentail. See cuts under *Tupaia* and *Ptilocercus*.

squirreltail (skwur'el-tāl), *n.* One of several grasses of the genus *Hordeum*. (*a*) In Great Britain, *H. maritimum*, and sometimes *H. murinum*, the wall-barley, and *H. secalinum* (*H. pratense*), the meadow-barley. (*b*) In the United States, chiefly *H. jubatum*, but in California also *H. murinum*, there naturalized and, as elsewhere, a pest, infesting wool, also the throats, etc., of animals, with its long barbed awns.

squirt (skwėrt), *v.* [E. dial. also *swirt;* perhaps ‹ LG. *swirtjen*, squirt. The equiv. verb *squitter* can hardly be connected.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To eject with suddenness and force in a jet or rapid stream from a narrow orifice: as, to *squirt* water in one's face.

> The hard-featured miscreant . . . coolly rolled his tobacco in his cheek and *squirted* the juice into the fire-grate.
> *Scott*, Guy Mannering, xxxiii.

2. To spatter or bespatter.

> They know I dare
> To spurn or baffle them, or *squirt* their eyes
> With ink. *B. Jonson*, Apol. to Poetaster.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To issue suddenly in a thin jet or jet-like stream, as from a syringe, or a narrow orifice suddenly opened; spurt.

> The oars seemed to lash the water savagely, like a connected row of swords, and the spray *squirted* at each vicious stroke. *C. Reade*, Hard Cash, i.

2†. To prate; blab. [Old slang.]—**Squirting cucumber.** See *Ecballium*.

squirt (skwėrt), *n.* [‹ *squirt, v.*] **1.** An instrument with which a liquid may be ejected in a strong jet-like stream; a syringe.

> His weapons are a pin to scratch and a *squirt* to bespatter. *Pope*.

2. A small jet: as, a *squirt* of water.—**3.** A system of motion of a fluid, where the motion is everywhere irrotational, and where there is no expansion except at isolated points.—**4.** Looseness of the bowels; diarrhea. [Low.]—**5.** A small, insignificant, but self-assertive fellow; an upstart; a cad. [Colloq.]—**6.** A hasty start or spurt. [Colloq.]

> How different from the rash jerks and hare-brain'd *squirts* thou art wont, Tristram, to transact it with in other humours—dropping thy pen, spurting thy ink about thy table and thy books. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, iii. 28.

7. A sea-squirt; an ascidian or tunicary.

squirter (skwėr'tėr), *n.* [‹ *squirt* + *-er*[1].] One who or that which squirts. *O. W. Holmes*, Poet at the Breakfast-Table, v.

squirt-gun (skwėrt'gun), *n.* A kind of squirter or syringe used as a toy by boys.

squiry (skwīr'i), *n.* [‹ ME. *squierie*, ‹ OF. *esquirie, escuierie, escuyerie, escuerie, escuerie*, ‹ *escuier*, a squire: see *squire*[1].] **1**†. A number of squires or attendants collectively. *Rob. of Brunne*, Chronicles.—**2.** The whole body of landed gentry.

squit (skwit), *n.* Same as *squeteague*.

squitch (skwich), *n.* A variant of *quitch*[2].

squitee (skwi-tē′), *n.* Same as *squeteague*.

squob. See *squab*[1], *squab*[2].

squorget, *n.* [ME.; origin obscure.] A shoot.

> The *squorges* [tr. L. *flagilla* for *flagella*] hie and graffes from the folde. *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 65.

squuncket, *n.* An early spelling of *skunk*. *W. Wood*, 1634.

squynget, *n.* See *squince*.

sqw-. A Middle English fashion of writing *squ-*.

Sr. A contraction of *senior:* as, John Smith, *Sr.*

Sr. In *chem.*, the symbol for *strontium*.

sradha, shraddha (sräd'hä, shräd'hä), *n.* [Skt. *çrāddha*, ‹ *çraddhā*, faith.] A Hindu funeral ceremony in honor of a deceased ancestor, at which food is offered, and gifts are made to Brahmans.

ss. A Middle English form of *sh*.

ss-. A Middle English fashion of writing initial *s-*.

SS. An abbreviation: (*a*) of *saints;* (*b*) [*l. c.*] of *scilicet* (common in legal documents).

S. S. An abbreviation: (*a*) of *Sunday-school;* (*b*) of *steamship*, also of *screw steamship*.

S. S. E. An abbreviation of *south-southeast*.

ssh. A common Middle English form of *sch*, now *sh*.

S. S. W. An abbreviation of *south-southwest*.

st. An abbreviation: (*a*) [*cap.*] of *saint;* (*b*) [*cap.* or *l. c.*] of *street;* (*c*) [*cap.* or *l. c.*] of *strait;* (*d*) of *stanza;* (*e*) of *stet;* (*f*) of *statute*.

'st, *interj.* Same as *hist*[1].

-st[1]. See *-est*[1].

-st[2]. See *-est*[2].

stab (stab), *v.*; pret. and pp. *stabbed*, ppr. *stabbing*. [‹ ME. **stabben* (found in the noun); perhaps ‹ Ir. Gael. *stob*, thrust, push, stab, fix a stake in the ground, ‹ *stob*, a stake, pointed iron or stick, stub; cf. *staff*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To puncture, pierce, or wound with or as with a pointed weapon, especially with a knife or dagger.

> I fear I wrong the honourable men
> Whose daggers have *stabb'd* Cæsar.
> *Shak.*, J. C., iii. 2. 157.

> He was not to be torn in pieces by a mob, or *stabbed* in the back by an assassin. *Macaulay*, Hallam's Const. Hist.

2. To thrust or plunge, as a pointed weapon. [Rare.]

> If we should recount
> Our baleful news, . . .
> *Stab* poniards in our flesh till all were told,
> The words would add more anguish than the wounds.
> *Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., ii. 1. 98.

3. Figuratively, to pierce or penetrate; inflict keen or severe pain upon; injure secretly, as by slander or malicious falsehoods: as, to *stab* one in the back (that is, to slander one behind his back).

> Her silence *stabbed* his conscience through and through.
> *Lowell*, A Legend of Brittany, ii. 24.

4. In *masonry*, to pick (a brick wall) so as to make it rough, and thereby afford a hold for plaster.—**To stab arms**†. See *arm*[1].—**To stab out**, to cut a continuous incision in with a sharp edge like that of a chisel, by making one cut in line with and in continuation of another, the first guiding the second, and so on.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To aim a blow with a dagger or other pointed weapon, either literally or figuratively: as, to *stab* at a person.

> None shall dare
> With shortened sword to *stab* in closer war.
> *Dryden*, Pal. and Arc., iii. 509.

2. To wound; be extremely cutting.

> She speaks poniards, and every word *stabs*.
> *Shak.*, Much Ado, ii. 1. 255.

stab (stab), *n.* [‹ *stab, v.*] **1.** A thrust or blow with the point of a weapon, especially a dagger.

> Hee neuer reuengeth with lesse than the *stab*.
> *Nashe*, Pierce Penilesse, p. 25.

> To fall beneath a base assassin's *stab*.
> *Rowe*, Ambitious Step-Mother, ii. 2.

2. A wound made with a sharp-pointed weapon.

> His gash'd *stabs* look'd like a breach in nature
> For ruin's wasteful entrance.
> *Shak.*, Macbeth, ii. 3. 119.

3. A wound given in the dark; a treacherous injury.

> This sudden *stab* of rancour I misdoubt.
> *Shak.*, Rich. III., iii. 2. 89.

Stabat Mater (stā'bat mā'tėr). [So called from the first words of the Latin text, *Stabat mater*, 'The mother (sc. of Jesus) was standing': L. *stabat*, 3d pers. sing. imperf. ind. of *stare*, stand (see *stand*); *mater* = Gr. *μήτηρ* = E. *mother:* see *mother*.] **1.** In the *Rom. Cath. liturgy*, a sequence on the Virgin Mary at the crucifixion, written about 1300 by Jacobus de Benedictis (Jacopone da Todi). It has also been ascribed to Innocent III. and others, and was probably modeled on older hymns such as the staurotheotokia of the Greek Church. It is sung after the Epistle on the Feasts of the Seven Dolours of the Blessed Virgin Mary on the Friday before Good Friday and on the third Sunday in September.

2. A musical setting of this sequence. Famous examples have been written by Palestrina, Pergolesi, Rossini, Dvořák, and others.

stabber (stab'ėr), *n.* [‹ *stab* + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who stabs; one who murders by stabbing.

> A lurking, waylaying coward, and a *stabber* in the dark.
> *Dennis* (?), True Character of Mr. Pope (1716).

2. A pricker. (*a*) *Naut.*, a three-cornered awl used by sailmakers to make holes in canvas. (*b*) A leather-workers' pegging-awl. (*c*) An awl used in needlework to make holes for eyelets.

stabbing (stab'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *stab, v.*] In *bookbinding*, the making of perforations in the inner margins of pamphlets for the insertion of binding-thread or wire. Also called, in England, *holing*.

stabbingly (stab'ing-li), *adv.* In a stabbing manner; with intent to do an act of secret malice.

stabbing-machine (stab'ing-ma-shēn″), *n.* In *bookbinding*, a machine for perforating the inner margins of gathered pamphlets by means of stout steel needles operated by a treadle.

stabbing-press (stab'ing-pres), *n.* In *bookbinding*, same as *stabbing-machine*.

stabelyt, *adv.* An old spelling of *stably*.

stabilify (stā-bil'i-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *stabilified*, ppr. *stabilifying*. [‹ L. *stabilis*, steadfast, steady (see *stable*[2]), + *facere*, make.] To render stable, fixed, or firm; establish. [Rare.]

> Render solid and *stabilify* mankind.
> *Browning.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

stabilimentt (stā-bil'i-ment), *n.* [‹ L. *stabilimentum*, a stay, support, ‹ *stabilire*, make firm, fix: see *stable*[2], *v.*] **1.** Stablishment; establishment. [Rare.]

> If the apostolate, in the first *stabiliment*, was this eminency of power, then it must be so.
> *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 32.

2. Support; prop. [Rare.]

> They serve for *stabiliment*, propagation, and shade.
> *Derham.*

stabilisation, stabilise. See *stabilization, stabilize*.

stabilitate (stā-bil'i-tāt), *v. t.* [‹ L. *stabilita(t-)s*, steadfastness, firmness (see *stability*), + *-ate*[2].] To make stable; establish.

> The soul about it self circumgyrates
> Her various forms, and what she most doth love
> She oft before her self *stabilitates*.
> *Dr. H. More*, Psychathanasia, I. ii. 43.

The work reserved for him who shall come to *stabilitate* our empire in the East, if ever he comes at all.
W. H. Russell, Diary in India, I. 180.

stability (stā-bil'i-ti), *n.* [In ME. *stabilte, stablete;* < OF. *stablete*, F. *stabilité* = Sp. *estabilidad* = Pg. *estabilidade* = It. *stabilità*, < L. *stabilita(t-)s*, firmness, steadfastness, < *stabilis*, firm, steadfast: see *stable*[2].] **1.** The state or property of being stable or firm; strength to stand and resist overthrow or change; stableness; firmness: as, the *stability* of a building, of a government, or of a system.

Take myn herte in-to thi ward,
And sette thou me in *stabilte!*
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 26.

What I see in England, in America, in Switzerland, is *stability*, the power to make changes, when change is needed, without pulling the whole political fabric down on the heads of the reformers.
E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 396.

2. Steadiness or firmness, as of purpose or resolution; fixity of character; steadfastness: the opposite of *fickleness* and *inconstancy*.

The natural generation and process of all things receiveth order of proceeding from the settled *stability* of divine understanding. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, i. 3.

3. Fixedness, as opposed to *fluidity*.

Fluidness and *stability* are contrary qualities. *Boyle*.

4. Continuance in the same state; permanence; specifically, an additional or fourth vow of continuance in the same profession, and residence for life in the same monastery, imposed upon monks by the Benedictine rule.—**5.** That character of equilibrium, or of a body in equilibrium, in virtue of which, if the position is disturbed, it tends to be restored. The term is especially used in this sense with reference to ships and floating bodies, in which the distance of the center of gravity below the metacenter is the measure of the stability. This may be considered as the difference between the distance of the center of flotation from the metacenter, called the *stability of figure*, and the distance of the center of gravity from the metacenter, called the *stability of load*. The stability under sail is also considered.—**Moment of stability.** See *moment*.=**Syn. 1** and **2.** Immobility, permanence. See *stable*[2].

stabilization (stab″il-i-zā'shọn), *n.* [< *stabilize* + *-ation*.] The act of rendering stable; stablishment. Also spelled *stabilisation*.

The transformation of "stable" matter into "unstable" that takes place during the assimilation of food is necessary, because, during the activity of the organism, forces are constantly becoming "fixed," and with this "fixation of force" goes "the *stabilisation* of matter."
Mind, XII. 602.

stabilize (stab'il-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *stabilized*, ppr. *stabilizing*. [< L. *stabilis*, firm (see *stable*[2]), + *-ize*.] To render stable. Also spelled *stabilise*.

A written literature, the habit of recording and reading, the prevalence of actual instruction, work yet more powerfully in the same direction; and when such forces have reached the degree of strength which they show in our modern enlightened communities, they fairly dominate the history of speech. The language is *stabilized*, especially as regards all those alterations which proceed from inaccuracy. *Whitney*, Life and Growth of Lang., p. 158.

stabilte†, *n.* A Middle English form of *stability*.

stable[1] (stā'bl), *n.* [< ME. *stable, stabul*, < OF. *estable*, F. *étable* = Pr. *estable* = Sp. *establo* = Pg. *estabulo* = It. *stabbio*, a stable, stall, < L. *stabulum*, a standing-place, abode, habitation, usually in the particular senses, an inclosure for animals, as for cows (a stall), sheep (a fold), birds (an aviary), bees (a beehive), etc., also poet. a flock, herd, also a public house, tavern; < *stare*, stand: see *stand*. Cf. *stall*[1]. The word exists also in *constable*.] **1.** A building or an inclosure in which horses, cattle, and other domestic animals are lodged, and which is furnished with stalls, troughs, racks, and bins to contain their food and necessary equipments; in a restricted sense, such a building for horses and cows only; in a still narrower and now the most usual sense, such a building for horses only.

And undre theise Stages ben *Stables* wel y vowted for the Emperours Hors. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 17.

The chambres and the *stables* weren wyde,
And wel we weren esed atte beste.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 29.

If your husband have *stables* enough, you'll see he shall lack no barns. *Shak.*, Much Ado, iii. 4. 48.

2. In *racing slang*, the horses belonging to a particular racing stable.—**Augean stable.** See *Augean*.

stable[1] (stā'bl), *r.*; pret. and pp. *stabled*, ppr. *stabling*. [< ME. *stablen*, < OF. *establer*, < L. *stabulare*, lodge, house, stable, in pass. be lodged, stable, kennel, roost, < *stabulum*, an abode, stable: see *stable*[1], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* To put or keep in a stable, as horses.

Elizer was besy to serue sir Gawein and *stable* Gringalet, and helped him to vn-arme. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 555.

Here, *stable* me these steeds, and see them well bedded.
Scott, Monastery, xiv.

II. *intrans.* To dwell or lodge in or as in a stable, as beasts.

In their palaces,
Where luxury late reign'd, sea-monsters whelp'd
And *stabled*. *Milton*, P. L., xi. 752.

stable[2] (stā'bl), *a.* [< ME. *stable*, < OF. *stable, estable*, F. *stable* = Sp. *estable* = Pg. *estavel* = It. *stabile*, < L. *stabilis*, firm, steadfast, < *stare*, stand: see *stand*.] **1.** Firm; firmly fixed, settled, or established; that cannot be easily moved, shaken, or overthrown; steadfast: as, a *stable* structure; a *stable* government.

But the gode Cristene men that ben *stable* in the Feythe entren welle withouten perile. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 282.

That all States should be *stable* in proportion as they are just, and in proportion as they administer justly, is what might be asserted. *R. Choate*, Addresses, p. 162.

2. Fixed; steady; constant; permanent.

Withe *stable* Eye loke vpone theym rihte.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 3.

I have a *stable* Home-Employment proffered me by my Lord Scroop, Lord President of the North.
Howell, Letters, I. iv. 26.

3. Fixed or firm in resolution or purpose; not wavering, fickle, or easily diverted: as, a man of *stable* character; also formerly, in a bad sense, obstinate; pertinacious.

Stable and abydyng yn malyce, pervicax, pertinax.
Prompt. Parv., p. 471.

Stable equilibrium, flotation, etc. See the nouns. =**Syn. 1** and **2.** *Durable, Permanent*, etc. See *lasting*.

stable[2]† (stā'bl), *v.* [< ME. *stablen, stabelen, stabullen*, < OF. *establir*, F. *établir* = OSp. *establir* = It. *stabilire*, < L. *stabilire*, make firm or steadfast, establish, confirm, cause to rest, < *stabilis*, firm, steadfast: see *stable*[2], *a.* Cf. *stablish, establish*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To make stable; establish; ordain.

Be hit ordeynyd and *stablyd* by the M. and Wardens.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 328.

This book bore this title, Articles devised by the King's highness to *stable* Christian quietness and unity among the people. *Strype*, Abp. Cranmer, i. 12.

2. To make steady, firm, or sure; support.

When thou ministers at the heghe autere,
With bothe hondes thou serue tho prest in fere,
The ton to *stabulle* the tother
Lest thou fayle, my dere brother.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 304.

3†. To fix or hold fast, as in mire; mire; stall.

When they the peril that do not forecast
In the stiff mud are quickly *stabled* fast.
Drayton, Moon-Calf.

II. *intrans.* To stand firm; be confirmed.

Of alegeaunce now lerneth a lesson other tweyne,
Wher-by it standith and *stablithe* moste.
Richard the Redeless, I. 10.

stable-boy (stā'bl-boi), *n.* A boy who is employed about a stable.

stable-call (stā'bl-kâl), *n.* A trumpet-signal in the cavalry and light artillery services, to assemble the troop or battery for the purpose of watering and grooming the horses; hence, the assembling of a troop for this purpose.

Will you go down to *stable-call* and pick out a mount?
The Century, XXXVII. 900.

stable-fly (stā'bl-flī), *n.* **1.** The biting housefly, *Stomoxys calcitrans*, common to Europe and North America. It much resembles the common housefly, *Musca domestica*, but bites severely and is often very troublesome. As it enters houses before storms, it has given rise to the expression "flies bite before a storm." **2.** Another fly, *Cyrtoneura stabulans*, common to Europe and North America.

stablelyt, *adv.* A Middle English form of *stably*.

stable-man (stā'bl-man), *n.* A man who attends in a stable; an ostler; a groom.

stableness (stā'bl-nes), *n.* [< ME. *stablenesse, stabilnes, stabulnesse;* < *stable*[2] + *-ness*.] The state, character, or property of being stable, in any sense of the word.

stabler (stā'blėr), *n.* [< ME. *stabler, stabyller*, < OF. *stablier* = Sp. *establero*, a stable-boy, < L. *stabularius*, a stable-boy, also a host, a taverner, landlord, prop. adj., pertaining to a stable or to a public house, < *stabulum*, a stable, a public house: see *stable*[1].] A person who stables horses, or furnishes accommodations and food for them.

There came a man to the *stabler* (so they call the people at Edinburgh that take in horses to keep), and wanted to know if he could hear of any returned horses for England. *Defoe*, Col. Jack, p. 240. (*Davies.*)

stable-room (stā'bl-röm), *n.* Room in a stable; room for stables.

stable-stand (stā'bl-stand), *n.* In *old Eng. law*, the position of a man who is found at his place in the forest with a crossbow bent, or with a long-bow, ready to let fly at a deer, or standing near a tree with greyhounds in a leash ready to slip. This is one of the four presumptions that a man intends stealing the king's deer.

stabletet†, *n.* A Middle English form of *stability*.

stabling (stā'bling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *stable*[1], *v.*] **1.** The act of putting horses or other beasts into a stable.—**2.** Stable accommodation; shelter for horses and other beasts; stables.

Her terrour once on Afric's tawny shore,
Now smok'd in dust, a *stabling* now for wolves.
Thomson, Liberty, iii. 372.

The villas look dreary and lonesome, . . . with their high garden walls, their long, low piles of *stabling*, and the passée indecency of their nymphs and fauns.
Howells, Venetian Life, xxi.

stablish (stab'lish), *v. t.* [< ME. *stablischen, stablisshen, stablissen*, < OF. *establiss-*, stem of certain parts of *establir*, F. *établir*, < L. *stabilire*, make firm or steadfast: see *stable*[2], *v.* Cf. *establish*.] To make stable or firm; establish; set up; ordain. [Archaic.]

Devyne thowht . . . *stablyssyth* many manere gyses to thinges that ben to done. *Chaucer*, Boëthius, iv. prose 6.

To stop effusion of our Christian blood,
And *stablish* quietness on every side.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., v. 1. 10.

Let a man *stablish* himself in those courses he approves.
Emerson, Essays, 1st ser., p. 238.

stablishment (stab'lish-ment), *n.* [< *stablish* + *-ment*. Cf. *establishment*.] Establishment.

For stint of strife and *stablishment* of rest.
Spenser, F. Q., V. viii. 21.

stably (stā'bli), *adv.* [< ME. *stabely, stablely;* < *stable*[2] + *-ly*[2].] In a stable manner; firmly; fixedly; securely.

God disponith in his purvyaunce syngulerly and *stablely* the thinges that ben to done.
Chaucer, Boëthius, iv. prose 6.

Thay salde a sterne, with lemys bright,
Owte of the Eest shulde *stabely* stande.
York Plays, p. 126.

stabulation†, (stab-ū-lā'shọn), *n.* [< L. *stabulatio(n-)*, a place where cattle are housed, < *stabulari*, pp. *stabulatus*, stable, lodge: see *stable*[1], *r.*] **1.** The act of stabling beasts.—**2.** A place or room for stabling beasts.

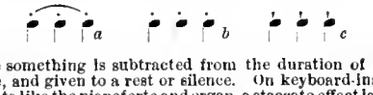
stabwort†, (stab'wėrt), *n.* The wood-sorrel, *Oxalis Acetosella*: so called as being considered good for wounds.

stabylle†. A Middle English form of *stable*[1], *stable*[2].

stacca (stak'ä), *n.* A Welsh dry measure, equal to three Winchester bushels.

staccatissimo (ståk-kå-tis'i-mō), *a.* [It., superl. of *staccato*, detached: see *staccato*.] In *music*, very staccato.

staccato (ståk-kä'tō), *a.* [< It. *staccato*, pp. of *staccare*, for *distaccare*, separate, detach: see *detach*.] In *music*, detached; disconnected; abrupt; separated from one another by slight pauses: used both of single tones in a melody and of chords: opposed to *legato*. Three grades of staccato are sometimes recognized—the slightest being marked by dots over or under the notes with a sweeping curve (*a*), the next by dots without the curve (*b*), and the greatest by pointed strokes instead of dots (*c*). In each



case something is subtracted from the duration of each note, and given to a rest or silence. On keyboard-instruments like the pianoforte and organ, a staccato effect is produced by a variation of the usual touch in the action either of the fingers, of the wrist, or of the forearm; in bow-instruments like the violin, by an abrupt detached motion of the bow, or by a springing bow; in wind-instruments, by stopping the mouthpiece with the tongue (sometimes called *tonguing*); and in the voice, either by a detached action of the breath or by a closing of the glottis. The word is also used sometimes to note an abrupt emphatic style of speaking or writing.—**Staccato mark,** in *musical notation*, a dot or pointed stroke added over or under a note to indicate a staccato rendering.—**Staccato touch,** in playing the pianoforte or organ, a touch designed to produce a clear and musical staccato effect.

stacher (staċh'ėr), *v. i.* A Scotch form of *stacker*[1].

Stachydeæ (stā-kid'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bentham, 1836), < *Stachys* (assumed stem *Stachyd-*) + *-eæ*.] A tribe of gamopetalous plants, of the order *Labiatæ*. It is characterized by a five- or ten-nerved or -veined calyx, a corolla with the upper lip erect, concave, and commonly galeate or arched, the lower lip three-cleft and spreading, four perfect ascending or included stamens, with the forward pair longer, and a four-parted ovary forming in fruit four dry nutlets fixed by a small basal or slightly oblique scar. It includes 36 genera (of which *Stachys* is the type), classed in the subtribes *Scutellarieæ*,

Melitteæ, Marrubieæ, and *Lamieæ;* other important genera are *Physostegia, Brunella* (*Prunella*), *Phlomis, Sideritis, Ballota, Galeopsis, Lamium, Leonurus,* and *Moluccella.* See cut under *self-heal.*

Stachys (stā'kis), *n.* [NL. (Rivinus, 1690), < L. *stachys,* < Gr. στάχυς, a plant, woundwort, *Stachys arvensis,* so called from the spiked flowers; a particular use of στάχυς, an ear of corn, a spike, in gen. a plant.] A genus of plants, of the order *Labiatæ,* type of the tribe *Stachydeæ.* It is characterized by flowers with the five calyx-teeth equal or the posterior larger, the corolla-tube somewhat cylindrical and either included in or exserted from the calyx, the upper lip usually entire and arched, the anther-cells usually diverging, and the ovary forming nutlets which are obtuse or rounded at the top. Over 200 species have been described, of which about 170 are now thought to be distinct. They are widely dispersed through the temperate zones, occur within the tropics on mountains, and extend in a few cases into frigid and subalpine regions. They are lacking in Australia and New Zealand, and nearly so in Chili and in South Africa. Sixteen species occur in the United States; 5 are eastern, of which *S. aspera* is the most common, and *S. palustris* the most widely diffused. Several species, especially *S. sylvatica* of Europe, are known as *hedge-nettle,* and several others as *woundwort,* particularly *S. Germanica.* For *S. Betonica* see *betony,* and for *S. palustris* see *clown-heal.* Several species are occasionally cultivated for ornament, as *S. lanata,* a woolly-leafed plant much used for edgings. *S. affinis* (*S. tuberifera*), an esculent recently introduced from Japan, cultivated in France under the name of *crosnes,* produces numerous small white tubers which may be eaten boiled or fried or prepared as a preserve. The tubers are said to decay rapidly if exposed to the air, and are kept in the ground or packed in sand; their taste is compared to that of the sweet potato, followed by a peculiar piquant flavor.

Stachytarpheta (stak″i-tär-fē'tä), *n.* [NL. (Vahl, 1804), so called from the thick flower-spikes; prob. an error for **Stachytarpheia,* < Gr. στάχυς, a spike, + ταρφειός, thick, dense, < τρέφειν, thicken.] A genus of gamopetalous plants, of the order *Verbenaceæ* and tribe *Verbeneæ.* It is characterized by sessile spiked flowers with a narrow five-ribbed five-nerved calyx, a corolla with five spreading lobes, two perfect stamens with divaricate anther-cells, and a two-celled ovary ripening into two hard dry oblong or linear one-seeded nutlets. There are about 45 species, natives of tropical and subtropical America, with one species, *S. Indica,* also dispersed through tropical Africa and Asia. They are herbs or shrubs bearing opposite or alternate toothed and commonly rugose leaves. The flowers are white, blue, purple, or scarlet, solitary in the axils of bracts, and sessile or half-immersed in the axis of the more or less densely crowded termioal spikes. The species are sometimes called *bastard* or *false vervain. S. Jamaicensis* (now identified with *S. Indica*) is the *gervao* (which see), from its use sometimes called *Brazilian tea.* This and other species, as *S. mutabilis,* a handsome ever-blooming shrub, are occasionally cultivated under glass.

stack[1] (stak), *n.* [< ME. *stack, stacke, stakke, stak, stac,* < Icel. *stakkr,* a stack of hay (cf. *stakka,* a stump), = Sw. *stack* = Dan. *stak,* a stack, pile of hay; allied to *stake*[1], and ult. from the root of *stick*[1]. Hence *staggard*[2].] **1.** A pile of grain in the sheaf, or of hay, straw, pease, etc., gathered into a circular or rectangular form, often, when of large size, coming to a point or ridge at the top, and thatched to protect it from the weather.

> The whole prairie was covered with yellow wheat *stacks.*
> *Harper's Mag.,* LXXVIII. 531.

2. A pile of sticks, billets, poles, or cordwood; formerly, also, a pyre, or burial pile.

> Against every pillar was a *stack* of billets above a man's height, which the watermen that bring wood down the Seine . . . laid there. *Bacon,* Nat. Hist., § 249.

3. A pile or group of other objects in orderly position. (*a*) In *printing,* a flat pile of paper, printed or unprinted, in a press-room or bindery. (*b*) *Mil.,* the pyramidal group formed by a number of muskets with fixed bayonets when stacked. (*c*) In *paper-making,* four or more calendering-rolls in position. (*d*) In libraries, a set of book-shelves one above the other, whether placed against a wall or standing in the middle of a room.

4. A number of funnels or chimneys standing together.—**5.** A single chimney or passage-way for smoke; the chimney or funnel of a locomotive or steam-vessel: also called *smoke-stack.* See cuts under *passenger-engine* and *puddling-furnace.*—**6.** A high detached rock; a columnar rock; a precipitous rock rising out of the sea. The use of the word *stack* with this meaning is very common on the coast of Scotland and the adjacent islands (especially the Orkneys), and is almost exclusively limited to that region.

> Here [in Shetland] also, near 200 yards from the shore, stands the *Stack* of Snalda, a grand perpendicular column of rock, at least sixty, but more probably eighty, feet high, on the summit of which the eagle has annually nested from time immemorial. *Shirreff,* Shetland, p. 5.

7. A customary unit of volume for fire-wood and coal, generally 4 cubic yards (108 cubic feet). The three-quarter stack in parts of Derbyshire is said to be 105 or 106 cubic feet.—**8.** *pl.* A large quantity; "lots": as, *stacks* of money. [Slang.]—**Syn. 1.** *Shock,* etc. See *sheaf*[1].

stack[1] (stak), *v. t.* [< ME. *stakken* (= Sw. *stacka* = Dan. *stakke*), stack; from the noun.] **1.** To pile or build in the form of a stack; make into a regularly formed pile: as, to *stack* grain.

> Your hay is well brought in, and better *stacked* than usual. *Swift,* To Dr. Sheridan, Sept. 19, 1725.

2. To make up (cards) in a designed manner, so as to secure an unfair advantage; pack.—**To stack arms,** to stand together muskets or rifles with fixed bayonets in definite numbers, as four or six together, so that they form a tent-shaped group.

stack[2] (stak). An obsolete or dialectal preterit of *stick*[1] (and *stick*[2]).

stackage (stak'āj), *n.* [< *stack*[1] + *-age.*] **1.** Grain, hay, etc., put up in stacks. [Rare.] *Imp. Dict.*—**2.** A tax on things stacked. *Imp. Dict.*

stack-borer (stak'bōr″ėr), *n.* An instrument for piercing stacks of hay, to admit air, where the hay is in danger of damage from heating.

stacken-cloud† (stak'n-kloud), *n.* A cumulus cloud.

> The rapid formation and disappearance of small cumuli is a process constantly going on in particular kinds of weather. These little *stacken-clouds* seem to form out of the atmosphere, and to be resolved again as rapidly into it. *Forster,* Atmospheric Phenomena, p. 58.

stacker[1] (stak'ėr), *v. i.* [Sc. also *stakker, stacker;* < ME. *stakeren,* also *stakelen,* < Icel. *stakra,* push, stagger, freq. of *staka,* push, punt; cf. *stjaka,* punt, push with a stake (*stjaki,* a punt-pole), = Dan. *stage* = Sw. *staka,* push, punt with a stake, = MD. *staken, stacken,* set stakes, dam up with stakes, give up work, = E. *stake*[1]: see *stake*[1], *v.* Doublet of *stagger.*] **1.** To stagger. [Prov. Eng.]

> She rist her up, and *stakereth* heer and ther.
> *Chaucer,* Good Women, l. 2687.

2†. To stammer. *Prompt. Parv.,* p. 471.

stacker[2] (stak'ėr), *n.* [< *stack*[1] + *-er*[1].] An attachment to a threshing-machine for raising and delivering the straw from the machine, either upon a wagon or upon a stack. It consists of an endless-belt elevator running in a trough that can be placed at any angle, the whole being mounted on wheels, and connected by belting with the thresher, or with the engine or other motor. Also called *straw-* or *hay-elevator,* and *stacking-machine.* Another form of stacker consists of a portable derrick used with a hay-fork, and commonly called a *stacking-derrick.*

stacket (stak'et), *n.* [< G. *stacket,* a palisade, stockade; appar. connected with *stack*[1].] A stockade. *Scott.*

stack-funnel (stak'fun″el), *n.* A pyramidal open frame of wood in the center of a stack. Its object is to allow the air to circulate through the stack, and prevent the heating of the grain. See *stack-stand.*

stack-guard (stak'gärd), *n.* A covering for a haystack or rick, whether for the top or the exposed side. Sometimes it is suspended from posts temporarily set up.

Stackhousia (stak-hou'si-ä), *n.* [NL. (Sir J. E. Smith, 1798), named after John *Stackhouse,* an English botanist (died 1819).] A genus of plants, type of the order *Stackhousieæ.* It consists of about 20 species, all Australian except 2, which are natives, one of New Zealand, the other of the Philippine Islands. They are small herbs with a perennial herbaceous or woody rootstock, producing unbranched or slightly divided flower-bearing stems and alternate linear or spatulate leaves, which are entire and slightly fleshy or coriaceous. The flowers are white or yellow, borne in spikes terminating the branches, or in clusters along the main stem. Each flower consists of a small three-bracted calyx, an elongated often gamopetalous corolla with five included stamens, a thin disk, and a free ovary with from two to five styles or style-branches.

Stackhousieæ (stak-hou-sī'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (H. G. L. Reichenbach, 1828), < *Stackhousia* + *-eæ.*] An order of plants, of the polypetalous series *Discifloræ* and cohort *Celastrales.* It is characterized by a hemispherical calyx-tube, having five imbricated lobes, five erect imbricated and often united petals, and as many alternate stamens. From the related orders *Celastrineæ* and *Rhamnaceæ* it is especially distinguished by its lobed ovary, which is sessile, roundish, and from two- to five-celled, and ripens from two to five indehiscent globose or angled one-seeded carpels, which are smooth, reticulated, or broadly winged. It consists of the genus *Stackhousia* and the monotypic Australian genus *Macgregoria.* Also *Stackhousiaceæ.*

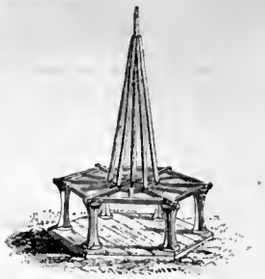
stacking-band (stak'ing-band), *n.* A band or rope used in binding thatch or straw on a stack.

stacking-belt (stak'ing-belt), *n.* Same as *stacking-band.*

stacking-stage (stak'ing-stāj), *n.* A scaffold or stage used in building stacks.

stack-room (stak'röm), *n.* In libraries, a room devoted to stacks of book-shelves; a book-room.

stack-stand (stak'stand), *n.* A basement of timber or masonry, sometimes of iron, raised on props and placed in a stack-yard, on which to build a stack. Its object is to keep the lower part of the stack dry, and exclude vermin. Such stands are more common in European countries than in the United States.



Stack-stand with Stack-funnel.

stack-yard (stak'-yärd), *n.* [< *stack*[1] + *yard*[2]. Cf. *stag-gard*[2].] A yard or inclosure for stacks of hay or grain.

stacte (stak'tē), *n.* [< L. *stacte, stacta,* < Gr. στακτή, the oil that trickles from fresh myrrh or cinnamon, fem. of στακτός, dropping, oozing out, < στάζειν, drop, let fall drop by drop.] One of the sweet spices which composed the holy incense of the ancient Jews. Two kinds have been described—one, the fresh gum of the myrrh-tree, *Balsamodendron Myrrha,* mixed with water and squeezed out through a press; the other, the resin of the storax, *Styrax officinale,* mixed with wax and fat.

> Take unto thee sweet spices, *stacte,* and onycha, and galbanum. Ex. xxx. 34.

stactometer (stak-tom'e-tėr), *n.* [Also *staktometer;* < Gr. στακτός, dropping, oozing out (see *stacte*), + μέτρον, a measure.] A glass tube having a bulb in the middle, and tapering to a fine orifice at one end, used for ascertaining the number of drops in equal bulks of different liquids. Also called *stalagmometer.*

stad†. A Middle English form of the past participle of *stead.*

stadda (stad'ä), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A double-bladed hand-saw, used for cutting comb-teeth. Also called *steady.*

staddle (stad'l), *n.* [Also *stadle,* and more orig. *stathel,* Sc. *staithle,* contr. *stail, stale,* < ME. *stathel,* < AS. *stathol, stathul, stathel,* a foundation, base, seat, site, position, firmament (= OS. *stadal* = OFries. *stathul* = MLG. *stadel* = OHG. *stadal,* MHG. G. *stadel,* a stall, shed, = Icel. *stöd-hull* = Norw. *stödul, stodul,* contr. *sto'ul, staul, stöil, stul,* usually *stöl,* a milking-shed); with formative *-thol* (*-dle*) (akin to L. *stabulum,* a stable, stall, with formative *-bulum*), from the root *sta* of *stand:* see *stand,* and cf. *stead.* See *stalworth.*] **1**†. A prop or support; a staff; a crutch.

> His weake steps governing
> And aged limbs on cypresse *stadle* stout.
> *Spenser,* F. Q., I. vi. 14.

2. The frame or support of a stack of hay or grain; a stack-stand.

> Oak looked under the *staddles* and found a fork.
> *T. Hardy,* Far from the Madding Crowd, xxxvi.

3. A young or small tree left uncut when others are cut down.

> It is commonlie seene that those yoong *staddles* which we leaue standing at one & twentie yeeres fall are vsuallie at the next sale cut downe without any danger of the statute, and serue for fire bote, if it please the owner to burne them.
> *W. Harrison,* Descrip. of England, ii. 22. (*Holinshed.*)

> At the edge of the woods a rude structure had been hastily thrown up, of *staddles* interlaced with boughs.
> *S. Judd,* Margaret, ii. 5.

4. In *agri.,* one of the separate plots into which a cock of hay is shaken out for the purpose of drying.

staddle (stad'l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *staddled,* ppr. *staddling.* [Also *stadle;* < *staddle, n.*] **1.** To leave the staddles in, as a wood when it is cut.

> First see it well fenced, ere hewers begin,
> Then see it well *stadled,* without and within.
> *Tusser,* April's Husbandry.

2. To form into staddles, as hay.

staddle-roof (stad'l-röf), *n.* The roof or covering of a stack.

stade[1] (stād), *n.* Same as *stathe.*

stade[2] (stād), *n.* [In ME. *stadie,* q. v.; = F. *stade* = Sp. *estadio* = Pg. *estadio* = It. *stadio,* < L. *stadium,* a furlong: see *stadium.*] A furlong; a stadium.

> The greatness of the town, by that we could judge, stretcheth in circuit some forty *stades.*
> *Donne,* Hist. Septuagint (1633), p. 71. (*Latham.*)

stadholder (stad'hōl″dėr), *n.* [Also spelled *stadtholder* (= F. *statthouder*); a partial accommodation of MD. *stadhouder,* a deputy, legate, vicar, substitute, lieutenant, esp. a viceroy, a governor of a province, esp. in Holland, in later use (D. *stadhouder* = G. *statthalter*), a governor, a chief magistrate, lit. 'stead-holder,' lieutenant, "locum-tenens" (Kilian); < MD. *stad, stede,* D. *stede, stee* (= OHG. MHG. *stat,* G. *statt,* place, = AS. *stede,* E. *stead,* place), + *houder* = G. *halter* = E. *holder:* see *stead* and *holder.* In an-

other view, reflected in the false spelling *stadtholder*, the first element is supposed to be D. *stad* = G. *stadt*, a town, city (a particular use of the preceding); but this is an error, due to the fact that D. *stad*, in its lit. sense 'place,' is now obsolete; moreover, a stadholder is not the 'keeper of a city.'] Formerly, in the Netherlands, (*a*) the governor or lieutenant-governor of a province; (*b*) the chief magistrate of the United Provinces of the Netherlands.

stadholderate (stad'hōl″dėr-āt), *n.* [Also spelled *stadtholderate* (= F. *stathoudérat*); < *stadholder* + *-ate*[3].] The office of a stadholder. *The Academy*, July 20, 1889, p. 32.

stadholdership (stad'hōl″dėr-ship), *n.* [Also spelled *stadtholdership*; < *stadholder* + *-ship*.] Same as *stadholderate*.

stadia (stā'di-ą), *n.* [< ML. *stadia*, a station, a fem. form, orig. pl. of the neut. *stadium*, a stage, station, stadium: see *stadium*.] **1.** A station temporarily occupied in surveying.—**2.** An instrument for measuring distances by means of the angle subtended by an object of known dimensions. The instrument commonly so called, intended for rough military work in action, consists of a small glass plate with figures of horsemen and foot-soldiers as they appear at marked distances, or with two lines nearly horizontal but converging, crossed by vertical lines marked with the distances at which a man appears of the height between the first lines.

3. In *civil* and *topographical engin.*, the method or the instruments by which what are called *stadia measurements* are made. This use is almost exclusively limited to the United States, where this method of measuring distances is extensively employed. Stadia measurements are based on the geometrical principle that the lengths of parallel lines subtending an angle are proportioned to their distances from the apex of that angle. The essential appliances for this kind of work are a pair of fine horizontal wires (which are usually of platinum, but which may be spider-webs, or even lines ruled or photographed on the glass), in addition to the ordinary horizontal and vertical wires in the diaphragm of a telescope, and a staff or graduated rod (the stadia rod)—these giving the means of measuring with considerable precision the angle subtended by the whole or any part of a vertical staff, and thus furnishing the data for determining the distance of the rod from the point of sight. This may be accomplished by making the subtending angle variable (that is, by making the wires movable) and the space on the staff fixed in length, or by having the angle constant (that is, the wires fixed in position) and reading off a varying length on the staff; the latter is the method now most generally used. The wires may be applied to the telescope of any suitable instrument, as a theodolite or transit-theodolite; but the method is specially well adapted for use in plane-tabling, the wires being inserted in the telescope of the alidade. This arrangement has been extensively used in the United States, and has given excellent results. The intervals between the wires are frequently arranged so that at a distance of 100 feet a space of one foot shall be intercepted on the rod; but there are also instruments made in which the number of wires is increased, the method of reading varying accordingly.

stadiet, *n.* [ME., < L. *stadium*, a race-course, a furlong: see *stade*[2], *stadium*.] A race-course; a stadium.

Yif a man renneth in the *stadie* or in the forlonge for the corone, than lieth the mede in the corone for whiche he renneth. *Chaucer*, Boëthius, iv. prose 3.

stadiometer (stā-di-om'e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *στάδιον* (see *stadium*) + *μέτρον*, measure.] A modified theodolite in which the directions are not read off, but marked upon a small sheet, which is changed at each station. The distances as read on the telemeter can also be laid down. The stadiometer differs from the plane-table in that the alidade cannot be moved relatively to the sheet.

stadium (stā'di-um), *n.*; pl. *stadia* (-ą). [< L. *stadium*, < Gr. *στάδιον*, a fixed standard of length, specifically 600 Greek feet (see def. 1), a furlong (nearly), hence a race-course of this length, lit. 'that which stands fast,' < *ἱστάναι* (√ *στα*), stand: see *stand*. Cf. *stade*[2], *stadie*.] **1.** A Greek itinerary unit, originally the distance between successive stations of the shouters and runners employed to estimate distances. The stadium of Eratosthenes seems to have been short of 520 English feet; but the stadium at the race-course at Athens has been found to be between 603 and 610 English feet. The Roman stadium was about the same length, being one eighth of a Roman mile.

Hence—**2.** A Greek course for foot-races, disposed on a level, with sloping banks or tiers of seats for spectators rising along its two sides and at one end, which was typically of semicircular plan. The course proper was exactly a stadium in length. The most celebrated stadia were those of Olympia and Athens.

3. A stage; period; in *med.*, a stage or period of a disease, especially of an intermittent disease.

Mohammed was now free once more; but he no longer thought of carrying on his polemic against the Meccans or of seeking to influence them at all. In his relations to them three *stadia* can be distinguished, although it is easier to determine their character than their chronology. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 550.

stadlet, *n.* An obsolete form of *staddle*.

Stadmannia (stad-man'i-ą), *n.* [NL. (Lamarck, 1823), named after *Stadmann*, a German botanical traveler.] A genus of trees, of the order *Sapindaceæ* and tribe *Nephelieæ*. It is distinguished from the nearly related genus *Nephelium* (which see) by the absence of petala and by a somewhat spherical calyx with five broad obtuse teeth, by warty branches, and by small velvety plum-like berries. The only species, *S. Sideroxylon*, is a native of Mauritius and Bourbon. It has alternate abruptly pinnate leaves with from three to six pairs of oblong obtuse leaflets, oblique at the base, each leaflet narrow, entire, smooth, and finely reticulated. The small pedicelled flowers form axillary branching panicles, with conspicuous long-exserted erect stamens. It is known as *Bourbon ironwood*. See *Macassar oil*, under *oil*.

stadtholder, stadtholderate (stat'hōl″dėr, -āt), etc. Erroneous spellings of *stadholder*, etc.

staff (stȧf), *n.*; pl. *staves*, *staffs* (stāvz, stȧfs). [< ME. *staff*, *staffe*, *staf* (gen. *stavcs*, dat. *stave*, pl. *staves*), < AS. *stæf*, in a very early form *staeb*, pl. *stafas*, a stick, staff, twig, letter (see etym. of *book*), = OS. *staf* = OFries. *stef* = D. *staf* = MLG. LG. *staf* = OHG. MHG. *stap* (*stab-*), G. *stab*, a staff, = Icel. *stafr*, a staff, post, stick, stave of a cask, a letter, = Sw. *staf*, a staff, = Dan. *stav*, a staff, stick (also *stab*, a staff (body of assistants), an astragal (of a cannon), < G.), = Goth. *stafs* (*stab-*), element, rudiment (not recorded in the orig. senses 'letter' and 'stick'); = OBulg. *stapŭ*, *shtapŭ* = OServ. *stŭpĭ*, Serv. *stap*, *shtap* = Hung. *istáp*, a staff, = Lith. *stebas*, a staff, *stábas*, *stóbras*, a pillar; cf. Gael. *stob*, a stake, stump; prob. related to OHG. *stabēn*, be stiff, from an extended form of the root *sta* of *stand*: see *stand*. Not connected with L. *stipes*, a stock, post, which is cognate with E. *stiff*. Hence *stave*, q. v.] **1.** A stick or pole. Specifically—(*a*) A stick used as a walking-stick, especially one five or six feet long used as a support in walking or climbing.

In his hand a *staf*. *Chaucer*, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 495.

He [the pilgrim] had a long *staffe* in his hand with a nobbe in the middle, according to the fashion of those Pilgrims *staffes*. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 20.

(*b*) A stick used as a weapon, as that used at quarter-staff; a club; a cudgel.

A god to-hande *staffe* therowt he hent,
Befor Roben he lepe.
Robin Hood and the Potter (Child's Ballads, V. 20).

The wars are doubtful;
And on our horsemen's *staves* Death looks as grimly
As on your keen-edg'd swords.
Fletcher, Humorous Lieutenant, i. 1.

(*c*) A stick used as an ensign of authority; a baton or scepter. Compare *baton*, *club*[1], *mace*[1].

The Earl of Worcester
Hath broke his *staff*, resign'd his stewardship.
Shak., Rich. II., ii. 2. 59.

(*d*) A post fixed in the ground; a stake.

The rampant bear chain'd to the ragged *staff*.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., v. 1. 203.

(*e*) A pole on which to hoist and display a flag: as, a flag-*staff*; an ensign-*staff*; a jack-*staff*.

The flag of Norway and the cross of St. George floated from separate *staffs* on the lawn.
B. Taylor, Northern Travel, p. 295.

(*f*†) The pole of a vehicle; a carriage-pole.

His newe lady holdeth him so narowe
Up by the brydel, at the *staves* ende,
That every word he dred it as an arowe.
Chaucer, Anelida and Arcite, l. 184.

(*g*) The long handle of certain weapons, as a spear, a halberd, or a poleax.

There stuck no plume in any English crest
That is removed by a *staff* of France.
Shak., K. John, ii. 1. 318.

Their *staves* upon their rests they lay.
Drayton, Nymphidia.

(*h*) A straight-edge for testing or truing a line or surface: as, the proof-*staff* used in testing the face of the stone in a grind-mill. (*i*) In *surv.*, a graduated stick, used in leveling. See *cross-staff*, *Jacob's-staff*, and cut under *leveling-staff*. (*j*) One of several instruments formerly used in taking the sun's altitude at sea: as, the fore-*staff*, back-*staff*, cross-*staff*. See these words. (*k*) In *ship-building*, a measuring and spacing rule. (*l*) The stilt of a plow.

2. In *surg.*, a grooved steel instrument having a curvature, used to guide the knife or gorget through the urethra into the bladder in the operation of lithotomy.—**3.** In *arch.*, same as *rudenture*.—**4.** Something which upholds or supports; a support; a prop.

He is a *stafe* of stedfastnes bothe erly & latte
To chastes siche kaytifes as don ayenst the lawe.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 3.

The boy was the very *staff* of my age, my very prop.
Shak., M. of V., ii. 2. 70.

Bread is the *staff* of life. *Swift*, Tale of a Tub, iv.

5†. A round of a ladder. *Latham*.—**6.** A body of assistants or executive officers. (*a*) *Milit.*, a body of officers who are not in command of troops, but who act as the assistants of an officer in high command, sometimes including that officer himself. Thus, the *regimental staff* consists of the colonel, lieutenant-colonel, major, and adjutant, or the officers corresponding to these ranks; the *brigade staff* and *division staff* are composed of aides-de-camp, commissaries, quartermasters, and the like; and the staff of a general commanding an army-corps, or an army composed of several army-corps, includes these last-named officers and also a chief of staff, a chief of artillery, a chief engineer, and the like. The *general staff* is a body of officers forming the central office of the army of a nation, and it acts, in a sense, as the personal staff of the commander-in-chief, or of the king or other chief ruler. In the United States navy, staff-officers are the non-combatants, comprising the medical corps, the pay-corps, the steam-engineering corps, and chaplains, of those who go to sea, as well as civil engineers, naval constructors, and professors of mathematics. (*b*) A body of executive officers attached to any establishment for the carrying out of its designs, or a number of persons, considered as one body, intrusted with the execution of any undertaking: as, the editorial and reporting *staff* of a newspaper; the *staff* of the Geological Survey; a hospital *staff*.

The Archbishop [Becket] had amongst his chaplains a *staff* of professors on a small scale.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 143.

7†. A letter of the alphabet. See etymology of *book*.

The firrste *staff* iss nemmnedd I. *Ormulum*, l. 4312.

8†. A line; a verse; also, a stanza.

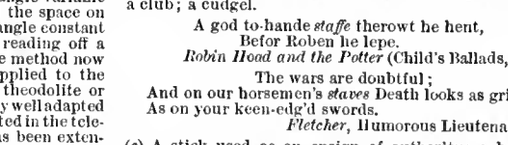
Nerehande *stafe* by *staf*, by gret diligence,
Sauyng that I most metre apply to;
The wourdes meue, and sett here & ther.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 6555.

If we consider well the forme of this Poeticall *staffe*, we shall finde it to be a certaine number of verses allowed to go altogether and ioyne without any intermission, and doe or should finish vp all the sentences of the same with a full period. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 54.

I can sing but one *staff* of the ditty neither.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, ii. 1.

Cowley found out that no kind of *staff* is proper for a heroic poem, as being all too lyrical. *Dryden*.

9. In *musical notation*, a set of five horizontal lines on which notes are placed so as to indicate the pitch of intended tones. Both the lines and the spaces between them are significant, and are called *degrees*: they are numbered from below upward. When the nine degrees of the staff are not sufficient for the notation of a melody or chord, it is extended by means of *added* or *leger lines* above or below. In general, the successive degrees of the staff are understood to correspond to the successive degrees of the scale or to the successive white keys of the keyboard, irrespective of the fact that the intervals thus indicated are not equal to each other. An absolute pitch for the staff-degrees is indicated by a clef placed at the beginning. (See *clef*.) Gregorian music is customarily written on a staff of four lines, and the only clef used is the C clef. The staff with its appropriate notation is a development from the early medieval neumes, which were originally dots, dashes, or compound marks, whose relative position or shape indicated the relative pitch of successive tones. To make this notation more precise a horizontal line was drawn across the page to mark the pitch of some given tone, as C or F, and the neumes were arranged above or below this line. Later, a second line was added, and then others, only the lines being at first regarded as significant. What was called the *great* or *grand staff* was such a staff of eleven lines. In harmonic or concerted music, two or more staffs are used together, and are connected by a brace. See *brace*[1], 5, and *score*[1], 9. Also *stave*, especially in Great Britain.



10. In *her.*, same as *fissure*, 5.—**Bishop's staff.** See *crozier*, 1.—**Cantoral staff, cantor's staff,** the official staff of a cantor or precentor: it is primarily the baton with which he beats time, but is often large, and elaborately ornamented, becoming a mere badge of office. Also called *baton*.—**David's staff,** a kind of quadrant formerly used in navigation.—**Episcopal staff,** in *her.*, the representation of a bishop's or pastoral staff, usually entwined with a banderole which is secured to the shaft below the head. See cut under *banderole*.—**Foliiferous staff.** See *foliiferous*.—**Jeddart staff,** a form of battle-ax used by mounted men-at-arms: so named from the town of Jedburgh, in Scotland, the arms of which bear such a weapon. Also called *Jedwood ax*. *Fairholt*.—**Marshal's staff.** See *marshal*.—**Northern staff,** a quarter-staff.—**Palmer's staff,** in *her.*, same as *bourdon*[1], 3.—**Papal staff,** in *her.*, a staff topped with the papal cross of three cross-bars.—**Pastoral staff,** a staff borne as an emblem of episcopal authority by or before bishops, archbishops, abbots, and abbesses. In the Western Church it is usually headed with a volute, suggesting a shepherd's crook, and in the Greek Church it generally has a T-shaped head, often curved upward and inward at the ends; in the Roman Catholic and some other churches it bears a cross in the case of an archbishop, and a double cross in the case of a patriarch. See *cambuca*, *crozier*, *pateressa*, *sudarium*.—**Pilgrim's staff.** See *pilgrim*.—**Red staff,** in *milling*, a straight-edge used to test the dress of a millstone. It is so called because it is rubbed with red chalk or ocher, by means of which inequalities on the surface of the stone are detected.—**Ring-and-staff investiture.** See *ecclesiastical investiture*, under *investiture*.—**Short staff,** the cudgel used in ordinary cudgel-play, similar to the modern single-stick as distinguished from quarter-staff.—**Staff raguly,** in *her.*, either a pallet couped raguly, or the representation of a trunk of a tree with short projections on the opposite sides, as of limbs sawed off.—

To argue from the staff to the corner†, to raise some other question than that under discussion. *Abp. Bramhall*, Works, II. 94. (*Davies.*)—**To break a staff.** Same as *to break a lance* (which see, under *break*).

A pulsny tilter, that . . . *breaks his staff* like a noble goose. *Shak.*, As you Like it, iii. 4. 47.

To go to sticks and staves. See *stick*3.—**To have the better** or **worse end of the staff**, to be getting the best or worst of a matter.

And so now ours seem to *have the better end of the staff*. *Court and Times of Charles I.*, II. 94.

To set down (or up) one's staff†, to stop and rest, as a traveler at an inn; abide for a time. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 185. (*Davies.*)=**Syn. 1.** A *staff* is a substantial support for one who is in motion; a *stay* or *prop* would ordinarily be used to support a thing in its place, but figuratively might be a support to a person. A *cane* or *stick* is ornamental or defensive. See definitions of *crook*, *crozier*, *crutch*1.

staff-angle (stȧf'ang″gl), *n.* In *plastering*, a square rod of wood, standing flush with the wall on each of its sides, at the external angles of plastering, to protect them from injury.

Staff-bead.

staff-bead (stȧf'bēd), *n.* In *arch.*, an angle-bead.

staff-captain (stȧf'kap″tān), *n.* The senior grade in the navigating branch of the British navy.

staff-commander (stȧf'kọ-mȧn″dėr), *n.* The second grade in the navigating branch of the British navy. See *master*1, 1 (*b*).

staff-degree (stȧf'dē-grē″), *n.* In *musical notation*, a degree of a staff, whether line or space.

staff-duty (stȧf'dū″ti), *n.* The occupation or employment of an officer who serves on a staff, especially of one who, not originally a staff-officer, has been detached from his regiment, and attached to a staff.

staffed (stȧft), *a.* [< *staff* + *-ed*2.] **1.** In *her.*, surrounded or combined with staffs: as, an annulet *staffed*, a ring from which staffs or scepters radiate.—**2.** Provided with a staff or body of officers; officered. [Recent.]

A powerful church of the new type, *staffed* by friends and pupils of Pusey, rose in the centre of R——.
Mrs. Humphry Ward, Robert Elsmere, xxxiii.

staffelite (staf'e-līt), *n.* [< *Staffel* (see def.) + *-ite*2.] A somewhat altered apatite, occurring in botryoidal reniform shapes of a green color, incrusting the phosphorite found at Staffel, near the Lahn, in Prussia.

staff-herding (stȧf'hėr″ding), *n.* In *old Eng. forest law*, the grazing of cattle in charge of a herdsman. This was restrained or forbidden as more injurious to the herds of deer than if there were no herdsman to drive away the deer, and the cattle had to find their own feeding-ground.

staff-hole (stȧf'hōl), *n.* In *metal.*, a small hole in a puddling-furnace through which the puddler heats his staff. *Weale.*

staffier† (staf'iėr), *n.* [= D. *staffier*, an attendant, < OF. *estaffier*, a lackey, footboy that runs by the stirrup, etc., < It. *staffiere*, *staffiero*, a lackey, footboy, < *staffa*, a stirrup (ML. *staffa*) (> dim. *stafetta*, a little stirrup, a courier, > Sp. Pg. *estafeta* = F. *estafette*, > D. *estafette* = G. *staffette* = Sw. *stafett* = Dan. *stafet*, a courier), < OHG. *stapfo*, *staffo*, MHG. G. *stapfe*, a footstep (also a stirrup?), < OHG. MHG. *stepfen*, also OHG. *staphōn*, MHG. *stapfen*, step, tread, = E. *step:* see *step*, and cf. OBulg. *stopa*, a spur. The notion reflected on the def. as given in most dictionaries, that *staffier* means a 'staff-bearer,' and is connected with *staff*, is erroneous.] A footman; an attendant.

Before the dame, and round about,
March'd whifflers and *staffiers* on foot,
With lackies, grooms, valets, and pages,
In fit and proper equipages.
S. Butler, Hudibras, II. ii. 650.

staffish† (stȧf'ish), *a.* [In Sc. corruptly *staffage*; < *staff* + *-ish*1.] Like a staff; rigid; hence, intractable. *Ascham*, Toxophilus (ed. 1864), p. 111.

staff-man (stȧf'man), *n.* A workman employed in silk-throwing.

staff-notation (stȧf'nō-tā″shọn), *n.* In *musical notation*, the entire system of signs used in connection with the staff: opposed, for example, to the *tonic sol-fa notation*, in which no staff is used.

staff-officer (stȧf'of″i-sėr), *n.* An officer forming part of the staff of a regiment, brigade, army, or the like; in the United States navy, an officer not exercising military command.

staff-sergeant (stȧf'sär″jent), *n.* A non-commissioned officer having no position in the ranks of a company, but attached to the staff of a regiment. In the United States service the staff-sergeants are the sergeant-major, ordnance-sergeant, hospital-steward, quartermaster-sergeant, and commissary-sergeant.

staff-sling† (stȧf'sling), *n.* [ME. *staffeslynge*, *stafslinge*; < *staff* + *sling*1.] A weapon consisting of a sling combined with a short staff. The staff was held with both hands and whirled around. The weapon seems to have thrown larger missiles than the ordinary sling and with greater force. Distinguished from *cord-sling*. Also called *fustibale*, *fustibalus*.

Staff-sling, about the 10th century. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. du Mobilier français.")

This geannt at him stones caste
Out of a fel *staf-slinge*.
Chaucer, Sir Thopas, l. 118.

staff-stone (stȧf'stōn), *n.* Same as *baculite*.

staff-striker† (stȧf'strī″kėr), *n.* A sturdy beggar; a tramp.

Many became *staf-strikers*, . . . and wandered in parties of two, three, and four from village to village. *R. Eden*, quoted in Ribton-Turner's Vagrants and Vagrancy, p. 53.

staff-surgeon (stȧf'sėr″jọn), *n.* A senior grade of surgeons in the British navy.

staff-tree (stȧf'trē), *n.* A vine or tree of the genus *Celastrus*. The best-known species is the American *C. scandens*, a twiner with ornamental fruit, otherwise named *climbing bittersweet*, *waxwork*, *staff-vine*, and *fevertwig* (see the last, and cut under *bittersweet*). The seeds of the East Indian *C. paniculata* have long been in repute among Hindu physicians for their stimulating and acrid properties, and are applied externally or internally for the relief of rheumatism, etc. They yield an expressed oil, also an empyreumatic, known as *oleum nigrum*.

staff-vine (stȧf'vīn), *n.* See *staff-tree*.

stag (stag), *n.* [E. dial. also *steg*, Sc. also *staig*; early mod. E. *stagg*, *stagge*; < ME. *steg*, *stagge*, < Icel. *steggr*, *steggi*, a male animal (a male fox, cat, a gander, drake, etc.), lit. 'mounter,' < *stīga* = AS. *stīgan*, mount: see *sty*1. Hence *staggard*1, *staggon*.] **1.** The male of various animals, especially of the deer tribe. Specifically—(*a*) The male red-deer or a deer of other large species of the genus *Cervus* in a restricted sense; a hart, of which the female is a hind; and particularly the adult hart, at least five years old, with antlers fully developed (compare *staggard*1, and see cuts under *antler*); in heraldry, a horned deer with branched antlers. The stag of Europe is *Cervus elaphus*, now found wild in Great Britain only in the Highlands of Scotland. It is a magnificent animal, standing 4 feet high at the shoulder, with the antlers 3 feet long, having sometimes ten points and palmated at the crown: sometimes known as a *stag of ten*. The hind is hornless and smaller. The corresponding animal in North America is the wapiti, there called *elk* (*Cervus canadensis*), larger than the European stag, with much-branched antlers sometimes upward of 4 feet long, not palmated at the end. (See cut under *wapiti*.) There are several Asiatic stags, among them the rusine deer (see *Rusa*1, *sambur*). (*b*) A bull castrated when half-grown or full-grown; a bull-stag; a bull-segg. (*c*) A male fox; a dog-fox. (*d*) A young horse; a colt (sometimes a filly). (*e*) A gander. (*f*) A drake. (*g*) A pit or exhibition game-cock less than one year old; the cockerel of the game-fowl. (*h*) A turkey-cock. (*i*) The wren. [Local, Eng.] (*j*) A stag-beetle. [In most of these uses prov. Eng.]

2. In *com. slang:* (*a*) An outside irregular dealer in stocks, not a member of the exchange. (*b*) A person who applies for the allotment of shares in a joint-stock company, not because he wishes to hold the shares, but because he hopes to sell the allotment at a premium. If he fails in this he forbears to pay the deposit, and the allotment is forfeited.—**3.** A romping girl; a hoyden. [Prov. Eng.]—**4**†. The color of the stag; a red dirty-brown color.

Come, my Cub, doe not scorne mee because I go in *Stag*, in Buffe; heer's velvet too; thou seest I am worth thus much in bare velvet.
Dekker, Satiromastix, I. 220 (ed. Pearson).

Royal stag, a stag that has antlers terminating in twelve or more points.

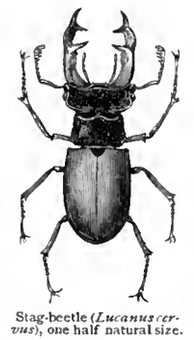
stag (stag), *v.*; pret. and pp. *stagged*, ppr. *stagging*. [< *stag*, *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* In *com. slang*, to act as a stag on the stock exchange. See *stag*, *n.*, 2.

II. *trans.* To follow warily, as a deer-stalker does a deer; dog; watch. [Slang.]

So you've been *stagging* this gentleman and me, and listening, have you?
H. Kingsley, Geoffry Hamlyn, v. (*Davies.*)

stagart†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *staggard*1.

stag-beetle (stag'bē″tl), *n.* A lamellicorn coleopterous insect of the genus *Lucanus* or restricted family *Lucanidæ* (which see), the males of which have branched mandibles resembling the antlers of a stag. *L. cervus* is the common stag-beetle of England, and *L. elaphus* is the stag-beetle of the United States. The former is one of the largest of British beetles, distinguished by the enormous size of the horny and toothed mandibles in the male, and by the rather long elbowed antennæ, which end in a perfoliated club, and are composed of ten joints, the first being very long. It is common in some localities in the neighborhood of London, and is often 2 inches long, of a black color. Other species are numerous in various parts of the world. See also cut under *Platycerus*.



Stag-beetle (*Lucanus cervus*), one half natural size.

stag-bush (stag'bůsh), *n.* The black haw, *Viburnum prunifolium*.

stag-dance (stag'dȧns), *n.* A dance performed by men only. [Colloq., U. S.]

stage (stāj), *n.* [< ME. *stage*, < OF. *estage*, *estaige*, *estauge*, *astage*, etc., a story, floor, stage, a dwelling-house, F. *étage*, story, stage, floor, loft, = Pr. *estatge*, a stage, = It. *staggio*, a stake, prop, banisters (ML. reflex *stagium*, *cstagium*), < ML. **staticum*, lit. 'a place of standing,' or (as in It. *staggio*) 'that which stands,' < L. *stare*, pp. *status*, stand: see *state*, *stand*. Cf. *étagère*. In the sense of 'the distance between two points,' the word was prob. confused with OF. *estage*, < L. *stadium*, < Gr. στάδιον, a measure of distance: see *stadium*, *stade*2, *stadie*.] **1**†. A floor or story of a house.

The Erle aseended into this tour quickly,
As sone as he myght to hiest *stage* came.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 4925.

Litul John stode at a window in the mornynge,
And lokid forth at a *stage*.
Robin Hood and the Monk (Child's Ballads, V. 8).

2†. A house; building.

Ther buth aerianne in the *stage*
That aereth the maidenes of parage.
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 58.

3. In *arch.*, the portion between a projection and the retreat next above it in a medieval buttress; also, one of the horizontal divisions of a window separated by transoms.—**4.** A floor or platform elevated above the ground or common surface, for the exhibition of a play or spectacle, for public speakers or performers, or for convenience of view, use, or access: as, a *stage* for a mountebank; a *stage* for speakers in public.

Give order that these bodies
High on a *stage* be placed to the view.
Shak., Hamlet, v. 2. 389.

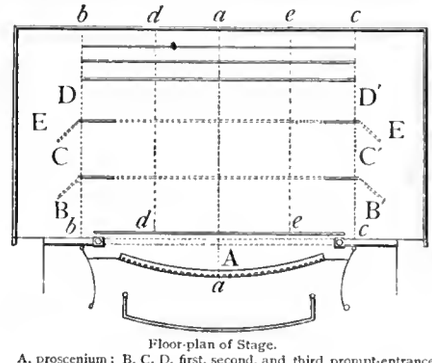
Specifically—(*a*) A floor elevated for the convenience of performing mechanical work and the like; a scaffold; a staging: as, seamen use floating *stages*, and *stages* suspended by the side of a ship, for calking and repairing. (*b*) In *printing*, a low platform on which stacks of paper are piled. (*c*) A shelf or horizontal compartment, as one of the steps of a court-cupboard.

The number of *stages* in the buffet or sideboard indicates the rank of the owner.
S. K. Handbook, Corporation and College Plate.

(*d*) The platform on which an object is placed to be viewed through a microscope. (*e*) A wooden structure on a beach to assist in landing; a landing-place at a quay or pier. It sometimes rises and falls with the tide, or is lowered or raised to suit the varying height of the water.

Getting ye starte of ye ships that came to the plantation, they tooke away their *stage*, & other necessary provisions that they had made for fishing at Cap-Anne ye year before.
Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 196.

(*f*) A raised platform on which theatrical performances are exhibited; the flooring in a theater on which the actors perform. In modern theaters the stage includes not only the part which can be seen from the auditorium, but

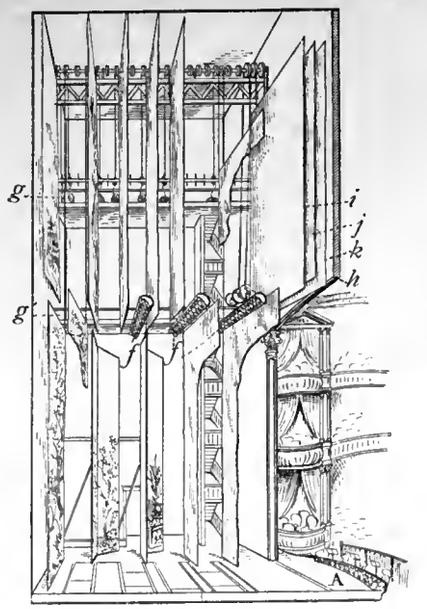


Floor-plan of Stage.

A, proscenium; B, C, D, first, second, and third prompt-entrances respectively; B′, C′, D′, first, second, and third opposite-prompt-entrances respectively; E, wings; *a a*, center; *b b*, prompt-side; *c c*, o.-p.-side; *d d*, prompt-center; *e e*, o.-p.-center.

also the spaces on each side, behind the proscenium-arch, which are used for shifting the wings or side-scenes, and are themselves called the *wings*. The part extending back from the orchestra to the proscenium-arch is called the *proscenium*. That side of the stage which is on the extreme left of the spectator is called the *prompt-side*, because in theaters which have no prompt-box the prompter stands there. The corresponding position to the spectator's right is called the *opposite-prompt-side* (or, briefly, *o.-p.-side*). Half-way between the center and the prompt-side is the *prompt-center*, the corresponding position to the

right being called the *opposite-prompt-center* (or, briefly, *o.-p.-center*). The stage is thus divided laterally into five parts, called in order the *prompt-side*, the *prompt-center*, the *center*, the *o.-p.-center*, and the *o.-p.-side*, and these designations extend through the whole depth of the stage, as well as up into the flies: thus the five ropes by which a drop-scene is raised or lowered are known as the *prompt-side*



Section of Stage, as seen from Prompt-side.
A, proscenium; *f*, *f*, border-lights; *g*, *g'*, fly-galleries; *h*, proscenium-arch; *i*, *j*, curtains; *k*, asbestos fire-proof curtain.

rope, *prompt-center rope*, *center-rope*, etc. As regards depth, the stage is divided into *entrances* varying in number according to the number of the wings or side-scenes. That between the proscenium and the first wing is called on one side the *first prompt-entrance*, and on the other the *first o.-p.-entrance*. From the first wing to the next is the *second prompt-* or *second o.-p.-entrance*, and so on. Everything above the stage from the top of the proscenium-arch upward is called the *flies*, and includes the borders, border-lights, all needed ropes, pulleys, and cleats, the beams to which these are attached, and the fly-galleries, from the lowest of which the drop-scenes are worked. The ancient Greek theater in its original form, as developed in the fifth century B. C., had no raised stage, the actors appearing in the orchestra amid the chorus.

All the world 's a *stage*,
And all the men and women merely players.
Shak., As you Like it, ii. 7. 139.

Mirth. Pray you help us to some stools here.
Pro. Where, on the *stage*, ladies?
Mirth. Yes, on the *stage*; we are persons of quality, I assure you, and women of fashion, and come to see and to be seen. *B. Jonson*, Staple of News, Ind.

Hence—**5.** With the definite article, the theater; the drama as acted or exhibited, or the profession of representing dramatic compositions: as, to take to *the stage*; to regard *the stage* as a school of elocution.

There were also Poets that wrote onely for *the stage*, I meane playes and interludes, to recreate the people with matters of disporte.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 20.

Lo! where *the stage*, *the* poor degraded *stage*,
Holds its warped mirror to a gaping age.
Sprague, Curiosity.

6. A place where anything is publicly exhibited; a field for action; the scene of any noted action or career; the spot where any remarkable affair occurs.

When we are born, we cry that we are come
To this great *stage* of fools. *Shak.*, Lear, iv. 6. 187.

7. A place of rest on a journey, or where a relay of horses is taken, or where a stage-coach changes horses; a station.

I have this morning good news from Gibson; three letters from three several *stages*, that he was safe last night as far as Roystou, at between nine and ten at night.
Pepys, Diary, June 14, 1667.

Hence—**8.** The distance between two places of rest on a road: in some countries a regular unit.

'Tis strange a man cannot ride a *stage*
Or two, to breathe himself, without a warrant.
Beau. and Fl., Philaster, ii. 4.

Our whole *Stage* this day was about five hours, our Course a little Southerly of the West.
Maundrell, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 2.

9. A single step of a gradual process; degree of advance or of progression, either in increase or decrease, in rising or falling, or in any change of state: as, *stages* of growth in an animal or a plant; the *stages* of a disease; in *biol.*, a state or condition of being, as one of several successive steps in a course of development: as, the larval, pupal, and imaginal *stages* of an insect; several *stages* of an embryo.

A blysful lyf thou saya I lede,
Thou woldez knaw ther-of the *stage*.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), i. 410.

These three be the true *stages* of knowledge.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii.

Our education is in a manner wholly in the hands of ecclesiastics, and in all *stages* from infancy to manhood.
Burke, Rev. in France.

They were in widely different *stages* of civilization.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vi.

10. [Abbr. of *stage-coach*.] Same as *stage-coach*; also [U. S.], an omnibus.

A parcel sent you by the *stage*.
Cowper, Conversation, l. 305.

I went in the six-penny *stage*. *Swift.*

Law of the three stages. See *three*.—**Lyric stage.** See *lyric*.—**Mechanical stage.** See *microscope*, 1.—**To go on the stage.** See *go*.—**To run the stage.** See *run*.

stage (stāj), *v.*; pret. and pp. *staged*, ppr. *staging*. [< *stage*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To represent in a play or on the stage; exhibit on the stage.

I love the people,
But do not like to *stage* me to their eyes.
Shak., M. for M., i. 1. 69.

Frippery. Some poet must assist us.
Goldstone. Poet?
You'll take the direct line to have us *stag'd*.
Middleton, Your Five Gallants, iv. 8.

An you *stage* me, stinkard, your mansions shall sweat for 't. *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, iii. 1.

2. To place or put on the stage; mount, as a play.

The manager who, in *staging* a play, suggests judicious modifications, is in the position of a critic, nothing more.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XXXIX. 819.

II. *intrans.* To travel by stage-coach: sometimes with indefinite *it*.

He seasons pleasure with profit; he *stages* (if I may say so) into politicks, and rides post into business.
Gentleman Instructed, p. 546. (*Davies.*)

stage-box (stāj'boks), *n.* A proscenium-box.

stage-carriage (stāj'kar″āj), *n.* A stage-coach.

In 1866 Gladstone was able to reduce the mileage for all *stage-carriages* to one farthing.
S. Dowell, Taxes in England, III. 56.

stage-coach (stāj'kōch), *n.* A coach that runs by stages; a coach that runs regularly every day or on stated days between two places, for the conveyance of passengers. Also *stage*.

stage-craft (stāj'kräft), *n.* **1.** The art of dramatic composition.

The fact that their author so willingly leaned upon the plot of a predecessor indicates his weak point—the lack of that *stage-craft* which seems to be still one of the rarest gifts of Englishmen. *A. Dobson*, Introd. to Steele, p. xliv.

2. Knowledge and skill in putting a play on the stage.

stage-direction (stāj'di-rek″shon), *n.* A written or printed instruction as to action, etc., which accompanies the text of a play.

stage-door (stāj'dōr), *n.* The door giving access to the stage and the parts behind it in a theater; the actors' and workmen's entrance to a theater.

stage-effect (stāj'e-fekt″), *n.* Theatrical effect; effect produced artificially and designedly.

stage-fever (stāj'fē″vėr), *n.* A strong desire to go on the stage, or to be an actor or actress. [Colloq.]

He was intended for the Church, but he caught *stage-fever*, ran away from school at the age of 17, and joined the theater at Dublin.
J. Ashton, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, II. 21.

stage-forceps (stāj'fôr″seps), *n.* A clamp for holding an object on the stage of a compound microscope. *E. H. Knight.*

stage-fright (stāj'frīt), *n.* Nervousness experienced on facing an audience, especially for the first time.

stage-hand (stāj'hand), *n.* A man employed to move scenery, etc.

stage-house (stāj'hous), *n.* A house, as an inn, at which a coach stops regularly for passengers or to change horses.

stagely† (stāj'li), *a.* [< *stage* + *-ly*[1].] Pertaining to the stage; befitting the theater; theatrical. *Jer. Taylor* (?), Artif. Handsomeness, p. 168.

stageman† (stāj'man), *n.* An actor. *T. Brabine*, 1589 (prefixed to Greene's "Menaphon"). (*Davies.*)

stage-manager (stāj'man″āj-ėr), *n.* In theaters, one who superintends the production and performance of a play, and who regulates all matters behind the curtain.

stage-micrometer (stāj'mī-krom″e-tėr), *n.* In *microscopy*, a micrometer attached to the stage, and used to measure the size of an object under examination.

stage-plate (stāj'plāt), *n.* A glass plate with a narrow ledge along one edge, used on the stage of a microscope to hold an object when the microscope is inclined, and sometimes as the bottom plate of a growing-slide. *E. H. Knight.*

stage-play (stāj'plā), *n.* Originally, a dramatic performance; hence, a play or drama adapted for representation on the stage, as distinguished from a reading- or closet-play.

If the devil, or his instruments, should then tell him [a dying man] of a cup of sack, of merry company, of a *stage-play*, or a morris-dance, do you think he would then be so taken with the motion? *Baxter*, Saints' Rest, iv. 3.

stage-player (stāj'plā″ėr), *n.* An actor on the stage; one whose occupation is to represent characters on the stage.

Among slaves who exercised polite arts none sold so dear as *stageplayers* or actors. *Arbuthnot*, Ancient Coins.

stager (stā'jėr), *n.* [< *stage* + *-er*[1].] **1**†. A player.

Dare quit, upon your oaths,
The *stagers* and the stage-wrights too (your peers).
B. Jonson, Just Indignation of the Author.

2. One who has long acted on the stage of life; a person of experience, or of skill derived from long experience: usually with *old*.

Here let me, as an *old stager* upon the theatre of the world, suggest one consideration to you.
Chesterfield, To his Son, Dec. 20, O. S. 1748.

3. A horse used for drawing a stage-coach.

stage-right (stāj'rīt), *n.* The proprietary right of the author of a dramatic composition in respect to its performance; the exclusive right to perform or authorize the performance of a particular drama. Compare *copyright*.

stageritet, *n.* [< *stager* + *-ite*[2]; with a pun on *Stagirite*.] A stage-player. [Humorous.]

Thou hast forgot how thou amblest . . . by a play-wagon, in the high way, and took'at mad Jeronimoes part, to get service among the Mimickes; and when the *Stagerites* banish't thee into the Isle of Doga, thou turn'dst Bandog. *Dekker*, Satiromastix, I. 229 (ed. Pearson).

stagery† (stā'jėr-i), *n.* [< *stage* + *-ery*.] Exhibition on the stage.

Likening those grave controversies to a piece of *Stagery*, or Scene-worke. *Milton*, An Apology, etc.

stage-setter (stāj'set″ėr), *n.* One who attends to the proper setting of a play on the stage.

M. Sardou is a born *stage-setter*, but with a leaning to "great machines," numbers of figurants, and magnificence. *The Century*, XXXV. 544.

stage-struck (stāj'struk), *a.* Smitten with a love for the stage; possessed by a passion for the drama; seized by a passionate desire to become an actor.

"You are a precious fool, Jack Bunce," said Cleveland, half angry, and, in despite of himself, half diverted by the false tones and exaggerated gesture of the *stagestruck* pirate. *Scott*, Pirate, xxxix.

stag-evil (stag'ē″vl), *n.* Tetanus or lockjaw of the horse.

stage-wagon (stāj'wag″on), *n.* **1.** A wagon for conveying goods and passengers, by stages, at regularly appointed times.—**2**†. A stage-coach.

stage-wait (stāj'wāt), *n.* A delay in a theatrical performance, due to dilatoriness of an actor or carpenter, or to any like cause. [Colloq.]

stage-whisper (stāj'hwis″pėr), *n.* A loud whisper used in by-play by an actor in a theater; an aside; hence, a whisper meant to be heard by those to whom it is not professedly addressed.

stagewright (stāj'rīt), *n.* A dramatic author; a playwright. See the quotation under *stager*, 1. [Rare.]

stagey, stageyness. See *stagy, staginess*, 1.

staggard[1], **staggart** (stag'ärd, -ärt), *n.* [Formerly also *stagart*; < *stag* + *-ard*, *-art*.] A stag in his fourth year, and therefore not quite full grown.

staggard[2] (stag'ärd), *n.* Same as *staggarth*.

staggarth (stag'ärth), *n.* [Also *staggard*; a reduction of **stack-garth*, < *stack* + *garth*[1]. Cf. equiv. dial. *haggarth*, *haggard*, 'hay-garth'.] An inclosure within which stacks of hay and grain are kept. *Cath. Ang.*, p. 358. [Prov. Eng.]

stagger (stag'ėr), *v.* [A var. of *stacker*, after MD. *staggeren*, stagger as a drunken man (appar. a var. of **stackeren* = Icel. *stakra*, stagger): see *stacker*[1].] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To walk or stand unsteadily; reel; totter.

A violent exertion, which made the King *stagger* backward into the hall. *Scott*, Quentin Durward, x.

My sight *staggers;* the walls shake; he must be — do angels ever come hither?
Landor, Imag. Conv., Galileo, Milton, and a Dominican.

2. To hesitate; begin to doubt or waver in purpose; falter; become less confident or determined; waver; vacillate.

He *staggered* not at the promise of God through unbelief. Rom. iv. 20.

It was long since resolved on,
Nor must I *stagger* now in 't.
Massinger, Unnatural Combat, ii. 1.

The enterprise of the . . . newspapers stops at no expense, *staggers* at no difficulties.
Harper's Mag., LXXVII. 687.

=**Syn. 1.** *Totter,* etc. See *reel*[2].

II. *trans.* **1.** To cause to reel, totter, falter, or be unsteady; shake.

I have seen enough to *stagger* my obedience.
Fletcher, Valentinian, iii. 1.

Strikes and lock-outs occur, which *stagger* the prosperity, not of the business merely, but of the state.
N. A. Rev., CXXXIX. 515.

2. To cause to hesitate, waver, or doubt; fill with doubts or misgivings; make less steady, determined, or confident.

The question did at first so *stagger* me.
Shak., Hen. VIII., ii. 4. 212.

'Tis not to die, sir,
But to die unreveng'd, that *staggers* me.
Fletcher, Double Marriage, iv. 1.

3. To arrange in a zigzag order; specifically, in *wheel-making,* to set (the spokes) in the hub alternately inside and outside (or more or less to one side of) a line drawn round the hub. The mortise-holes in such a hub are said to be *dodging.* A wheel made in this manner is called a *staggered wheel.* The objects sought in this system of construction are increased strength and stiffness in the wheel.

stagger (stag'ėr), *n.* [< *stagger, v.*] **1.** A sudden tottering motion, swing, or reel of the body as if one were about to fall, as through tripping, giddiness, or intoxication.

Their trepidations are more shaking than cold ague-fits; their *staggers* worse than a drunkard's.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, I. 127.

The individual . . . advanced with a motion that alternated between a reel and a *stagger.*
G. A. Sala, Dutch Pictures, The Ship-Chandler. (*Latham.*)

2. *pl.* One of various forms of functional and organic disease of the brain and spinal cord in domesticated animals, especially horses and cattle: more fully called *blind staggers.* A kind of staggers (see also *gid*[1] and *sturdy*[2]) affecting sheep is specifically the disease resulting from a larval brain-worm. (See *cœnure* and *Tænia.*) Other forms are due to disturbance of the circulation in the brain, and others again to digestive derangements. See *stomach-staggers.*

How now! my galloway nag the *staggers,* ha!
B. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair, iv. 3.

Hence — **3.** *pl.* A feeling of giddiness, reeling, or unsteadiness; a sensation which causes reeling.

Johp. And a kind of whimsie —
Mere. Here in my head, that puts me to the *staggers.*
B. Jonson, Fortunate Isles.

4. *pl.* Perplexities; doubts; bewilderment; confusion.

I will throw thee from my care for ever,
Into the *staggers* and the careless lapse
Of youth and ignorance.
Shak., All's Well, iii. 3. 170.

Blind staggers. See def. 2, above. — **Grass-staggers,** the loco-disease in horses. See *loco,* 2, and *loco-weed.*

Stagger-bush (*Andromeda Mariana*). 1, flowering branch; 2, the fruits.

stagger-bush (stag'ėr-bůsh), *n.* The shrub *Andromeda (Pieris) Mariana* of the middle and southern United States, whose leaves have been supposed to give the staggers to animals. Its fascicles of waxy pure-white or pinkish urn-shaped flowers are very beautiful, the habit of the bush less so. See cut in preceding column.

staggerer (stag'ėr-ėr), *n.* [< *stagger* + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who or that which staggers. — **2.** A statement or argument that staggers; a poser; whatever causes one to stagger, falter, hesitate, or doubt. [Colloq.]

This was a *staggerer* for Dive's literary "gent," and it took him nearly six weeks to get over it and frame a reply.
Athenæum, Oct. 26, 1889, p. 560.

stagger-grass (stag'ėr-grȧs), *n.* The atamascolily, *Zephyranthes Atamasco:* so called as supposed to cause staggers in horses.

staggeringly (stag'ėr-ing-li), *adv.* In a staggering or reeling manner; with hesitation or doubt. *Imp. Dict.*

staggerwort (stag'ėr-wėrt), *n.* Same as *staverwort:* so called as supposed to cure the staggers, or, as Prior thinks, from its application to newly castrated bulls, called *stags.*

staggon† (stag'on), *n.* [Also *stagon* (ML. *staggon*); < *stag* + *-on,* a suffix of F. origin.] A staggard. *Halinshed.*

Called in the fourth [year] a *stagon.*
Stanihurst, Descrip. of Eng., iii. 4.

stag-headed (stag'hed$^{\prime}$ed), *a.* Having the upper branches dead: said of a tree.

They were made of particular parts of the growth of certain very old oaks, which had grown for ages, and had at length become *stag-headed* and half-dead.
Harper's Mag., LXXVIII. 787.

stag-horn (stag'hôrn), *n.* **1.** A common club-moss, *Lycopodium clavatum.* Also *stag's-horn.*

Or with that plant which in our dale
We call *stag-horn,* or fox's tail.
Wordsworth, Idle Shepherd-Boys.

2. A madrepore coral, *Madrepora cervicornis* and related species, used for ornament. See cut under *Madreporæ.* — **Stag-horn fern,** a fern of the genus *Platycerium,* but especially *P. alcicorne:* so called from the fact that the fertile fronds are dichotomously forked like a stag's horn. The genus is small but widely diffused. The name is also sometimes applied to certain species of *Ophioglossum.* — **Stag-horn moss.** Same as *stag-horn,* 1. — **Stag-horn sumac.** See *sumac.*

stag-horned (stag'hôrnd), *a.* Having long serrate antennæ, as the longicorn beetle *Acanthophorus serraticornis.*

staghound (stag'hound), *n.* A hunting-dog able to overtake and cope with a stag. (*a*) The Scotch deerhound or wolf-dog, of great speed, strength, and courage, standing 28 inches or more, with a shaggy or wiry coat, usually some shade of gray. They hunt chiefly by sight, and are used in stalking the red deer, for running down the game. (*b*) A large kind of fox-hound, about 25 inches high, trained to hunt deer by scent.

staginess (stā'ji-nes), *n.* [< *stagy* + *-ness.*] **1.** Stagy or exaggerated character or style; conventional theatricality. Also *stageyness.* — **2.** A certain stage or state of an animal; by implication, that stage when the animal is out of condition, as when a fur-bearing animal is shedding. [Colloq.]

Those signs of shedding and *staginess* so marked in the seal.
Fisheries of U. S., V. ii. 488.

staging (stā'jing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *stage, v.*] **1.** A temporary structure of posts and boards for support, as in building; scaffolding. — **2.** The business of running or managing stage-coaches, or the act of traveling in them.

stagiont, *n.* [Appar. an altered form of *staging,* simulating *station* (ME. *staeion,* < OF. *stacion, estaçon, estachon, estagon,* etc.): see *station.*] Stage; a staging; a pier.

In these tydes there must be lost no iot of time, for, if you arriue not at the *stagions* before the tyde be spent, you must turne backe from whence you came.
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 234.

Stagirite (staj'i-rīt), *n.* [Also, erroneously, *Stagyrite;* = F. *Stagyrite* = Sp. Pg. *Estagirita* = It. *Stagirita,* < L. *Stagirites, Stagerites,* < Gr. Σταγειρίτης, an inhabitant or a native of Stagira (applied esp. to Aristotle), < Στάγειρα, Στάγειρος (L. *Stagira*), a city of Macedonia.] A native or an inhabitant of Stagira, a city of Macedonia (Chalcidice), situated on the Strymonic Gulf; specifically, Aristotle, the "prince of philosophers" (384–322 B. C.), who was born there, and is frequently referred to as "the Stagirite."

The mighty *Stagyrite* first left the shore,
Spread all his sails, and durst the deep explore;
He steer'd securely, and discover'd far,
Led by the light of the Mæonian star.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 645.

stagnancy (stag'nan-si), *n.* [< *stagnan(t)* + *-cy.*] **1.** The state of being stagnant or without motion, flow, or circulation, as a fluid; stagnation.

There is nowhere stillness and *stagnancy.*
The Century, XXVII. 174.

2. Pl. *stagnancies* (-siz). Anything stagnant; a stagnant pool.

Though the country people are so wise
To call these rivers, they're but *stagnancies,*
Left by the flood.
Cotton, Wonders of the Peaks (1681), p. 55.

stagnant (stag'nant), *a.* [< F. *stagnant* = It. *stagnante,* < L. *stagnan(t-)s,* ppr. of *stagnare,* form a pool of standing water, cause to stand: see *stagnate.*] **1.** Standing; motionless, as the water of a pool or lake; without current or motion, ebb or flow: as, *stagnant* water; *stagnant* pools.

Where the water is stopped in a *stagnant* pond
Danced over by the midge.
Browning, By the Fireside.

2. Inert; inactive; sluggish; torpid; dull; not brisk: as, business is *stagnant.*

The gloomy slumber of the *stagnant* soul. *Johnson.*

stagnantly (stag'nant-li), *adv.* In a stagnant or still, motionless, inactive manner.

stagnate (stag'nāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *stagnated,* ppr. *stagnating.* [< L. *stagnatus,* pp. of *stagnare* (> It. *stagnare* = F. *stagner*), form a pool of standing water, stagnate, be overflowed, < *stagnum,* a pool, swamp. Cf. *stank*[1].] **1.** To cease to run or flow; be or become motionless; have no current.

I am fifty winters old;
Blood then *stagnates* and grows cold.
Cotton, Anacreontic.

In this flat country, large rivers, that scarce had declivity enough to run, crept slowly along, through meadows of fat black earth, *stagnating* in many places as they went.
Bruce, Source of the Nile, I. 372.

2. To cease to be brisk or active; become dull, inactive, or inert: as, business *stagnates.*

Ready-witted tenderness . . . never *stagnates* in vain lamentations while there is room for hope. *Scott.*

stagnate† (stag'nāt), *a.* [< L. *stagnatus,* pp.: see the verb.] Stagnant.

To drain the *stagnate* fen.
Somerville, The Chase, iii. 440.

stagnation (stag-nā'shon), *n.* [= F. *stagnation;* as *stagnate* + *-ion.*] **1.** The condition of being stagnant; the cessation of flow or circulation in a fluid; the state of being without flow, or of being motionless.

Th' icy touch
Of unprolific winter has impress'd
A cold *stagnation* on th' intestine tide.
Cowper, Task, vi. 139.

In . . . [suffocation] life is extinguished by *stagnation* of non-arterialized blood in the capillaries of the lungs, and by the changes that result from the failure of the function of the pulmonic system.
J. M. Carnochan, Operative Surgery, p. 396.

2. Lack or absence of briskness or activity; inertness; dullness.

The decay of my faculties is a *stagnation* of my life.
Steele, Spectator, No. 260.

stagnicolous (stag-nik'ō-lus), *a.* [< L. *stagnum,* a pool, + *colere,* inhabit.] Living in stagnant water; inhabiting swamps or fens; paludicole, as a bird.

stagont, *n.* See *staggon.*

stag-party (stag'pär$^{\prime}$ti), *n.* A party or entertainment to which men only are invited. [Slang, U. S.]

stag's-horn (stagz'hôrn), *n.* Same as *stag-horn,* 1.

stag-tick (stag'tik), *n.* A parasitic dipterous insect, *Lepteptena cervi,* of the family *Hippoboscidæ,* which infests the stag and other animals, and resembles a tick in being usually wingless.

stag-worm (stag'wėrm), *n.* The larva of one of several bot-flies which infest the stag. There are 12 species, 6 of which (all of the genus *Hypoderma*) inhabit the subcutaneous tissue of the back and loins; the others (belonging to the genera *Cephenomyia* and *Pharyngomyia*) infest the nose and throat.

stagy (stā'ji), *a.* [Also *stagey;* < *stage* + *-y*[1].] Savoring of the stage; theatrical; conventional in manner: in a depreciatory sense.

Mr. Lewes . . . is keenly alive to everything *stagey* in physiognomy and gesture.
George Eliot, in Cross's Life, II. xiii.

The general tone of his thought and expression never rose above the ceremonious, *stagy,* and theatrical character of the 18th century. *Encyc. Brit.,* XII. 97.

Stagyrite, *n.* An erroneous spelling of *Stagirite.*

Stahlian (stä'lian), *a.* and *n.* [< *Stahl* (see def.) + *-ian.*] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to G. E. Stahl, a German chemist (1660–1734), or his doctrines.

II. *n.* A believer in or supporter of Stahlianism or animism.

Stahlianism (stä'lian-izm), *n.* [< *Stahlian* + *-ism.*] Same as *animism*, 2.

Stahlism (stä'lizm), *n.* [< *Stahl* (see *Stahlian*) + *-ism.*] Same as *animism*, 2.

stahlspiel (stäl'spēl), *n.* [G., < *stahl*, steel, + *spiel*, play.] Same as *lyre*[1], 1 (*c*).

staid (stād). A mode of spelling the preterit and past participle of *stay*[2].

staid (stād), *a.* [Formerly also *stayed;* an adj. use of *staid, pp.*] Sober; grave; steady; sedate; regular; not wild, volatile, flighty, or fanciful: as, a *staid* elderly person.

Put thyself
Into a haviour of less fear, ere wildness
Vanquish my *staider* senses.
Shak., Cymbeline, iii. 4. 10.

The tall fair person, and the still *staid* mien.
Crabbe, Works, IV. 143.

staidly (stād'li), *adv.* [Formerly also *stayedly.*] In a staid manner; calmly; soberly.

'Tis well you have manners.
That curt'sy again, and hold your countenance *staidly.*
Fletcher, Wildgoose Chase, iv. 2.

staidness (stād'nes), *n.* [Formerly also *stayedness;* < *staid* + *-ness.*] The state or character of being staid; sobriety; gravity; sedateness; steadiness: as, *staidness* and sobriety of age.

The love of things ancient doth argue *staydedness*, but levity and want of experience maketh apt unto innovations. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. 7.

Brought up among Quakers, although not one herself, she admired and respected the *staidness* and outward peacefulness common among the young women of that sect.
Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers, xxxii.

staig (stāg), *n.* [A var. of *stag.*] A young horse; a stallion. [Scotch.]

stail (stāl), *n.* A spelling of *stale*[2].

stain (stān), *v.* [< ME. *steinen, steynen* (> Icel. *steina*), by apheresis from *disteinen, disteignen, distcynen, desteinen*, E. *distain:* see *distain.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To discolor, as by the application of some foreign matter; make foul; spot: as, to *stain* the hand with dye, or with tobacco-juice; to *stain* the clothes.

An image like thyself, all *stain'd* with gore.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 664.

2. To soil or sully with guilt or infamy; tarnish; bring reproach on; corrupt; deprave: as, to *stain* the character; *stained* with guilt.

Never believe, though in my nature reign'd
All frailties that besiege all kinds of blood,
That it could so preposterously be *stain'd*,
To leave for nothing all my sum of good.
Shak., Sonnets, cix.

3†. To deface; disfigure; impair, as shape, beauty, or excellence.

But he 's something *stain'd*
With grief that's beauty's canker, thou mightst call him
A goodly person. *Shak.*, Tempest, i. 2. 414.

We were all a little *stained* last night, sprinkled with a cup or two. *B. Jonson*, Bartholomew Fair, i. 1.

4. To color by a process other than painting or coating or covering the surface. (*a*) To color (as glass) by something which combines chemically with the substance to be colored. (*b*) To color by the use of a thin liquid which penetrates the material, as in dyeing cloth or staining wood. (*c*) In *microscopy*, to impregnate with a substance whose chemical reaction on the tissue so treated gives it a particular color. The great value of staining for this purpose results from the fact that some tissues are stainable by a certain reagent to which others respond but feebly or not at all, so that some points, as the nucleus of cells, etc., may be more distinctly seen by the contrast in color. Many different preparations are used for the purpose in different cases.

5. To print colors upon (especially upon paper-hangings). [Eng.]—**6†.** To darken; dim; obscure.

Clouds and eclipses *stain* both moon and sun.
Shak., Sonnets, xxxv.

Hence—**7†.** To eclipse; excel.

O voyce that doth the thrush in shrilness *stain.*
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, iii.

Her beauty shin'd most bright,
Far *staining* every other brave and comely dame
That did appear in sight.
Patient Grissel (Child's Ballads, IV. 209).

Stained cloth. Same as *painted cloth* (which see, under *cloth*).—**Stained glass.** See *glass.*

II. *intrans.* 1. To cause a stain or discoloration.

As the berry breaks before it *staineth.*
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 460.

2. To take stains; become stained, soiled, or sullied; grow dim; be obscured.

The only soil of his fair virtue's gloss,
If virtue's gloss will *stain* with any soil,
Is a sharp wit match'd with too blunt a will.
Shak., L. L. L., ii. 1. 48.

stain (stān), *n.* [< *stain, v.*] 1. A spot; a discoloration, especially a discoloration produced by contact with foreign matter by external causes or influences: as, mildew-*stains.*

You do remember
This *stain* [a mole] upon her?
Shak., Cymbeline, ii. 4. 139.

Swift trouts, diversified with crimson *stains.*
Pope, Windsor Forest, l. 145.

2. A blot; a blemish; a cause of reproach or disgrace: as, a *stain* on one's character.

Hereby I will lead her that is the praise and yet the *stain* of all womankind. *Sir P. Sidney.*

I say you are the man who denounced to my uncle this miserable *stain* upon the birth of my betrothed.
L. W. M. Lockhart, Fair to See, xxii.

3. In *entom.*, a well-defined spot of color which appears to be semi-transparent, so that it merely modifies the ground-color: it may be produced by very fine dots, as on a butterfly's wing. —**4.** Taint; tarnish; evil or corrupting effect: as, the *stain* of sin.—**5†.** Slight trace; tinge; tincture.

You have some *stain* of soldier in you; let me ask you a question. *Shak.*, All's Well, i. 1. 122.

6. Coloring matter; a liquid used to color wood, ivory, etc., by absorption.

The ivory is invariably again placed in cold water that has been boiled, before it is transferred to the *stain.*
Workshop Receipts, 2d ser., p. 234.

Diffuse stains, those dyes which stain all parts of the tissue more or less uniformly.—**Nuclear stains,** those stains which set upon the nuclei, and which stain not at all or feebly the protoplasm of the cells.—**Oyster-shell stains,** in *photog.* See *oyster-shell.*

stainable (stā'na-bl), *a.* [< *stain* + *-able.*] Capable of being stained, as objects for the microscope. See *stain, v.*, 4 (*c*). *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 833.

stainchel (stān'chel), *n.* A Scotch form of *stanchel*[1].

stainer (stā'nėr), *n.* [< *stain* + *-er*[1].] 1. One who or that which stains, blots, or tarnishes.—2. One who stains or colors; especially, in the trades, a workman whose employment is staining wood, etc. See *paper-stainer.*—3. A tincture or coloring matter used in staining.

stainless (stān'les), *a.* [< *stain* + *-less.*] Free from spot or stain, whether physical or moral; unblemished; immaculate; untarnished: literally or figuratively.

stainlessly (stān'les-li), *adv.* In a stainless manner; with freedom from stain.

stair (stār), *n.* [< ME. *staire, stayre, stayer, steir, steire, steyre, steyer,* < AS. *stǣger,* a step, stair (= MD. *steygher, steegher, stegher,* D. *steiger,* a stair, step, quay, pier, scaffold), < *stigan* = D. *stijgen,* etc., mount, climb; see *sty*[1], *v.*, and cf. *stile*[1], *sty*[1], *n.*, from the same verb.] **1†.** A step; a degree.

He [Mars] passeth but oo *steyre* in dayes two.
Chaucer, Complaint of Mars, l. 129.

Forthy she standeth on the highest *stayre*
Of th' honorable stage of womanhead.
Spenser, F. Q., III. v. 54.

2. One of a series of steps to mount by: as, a flight of *stairs.*

The qween bar furst the cros afturward,
To fecche folk from helleward,
On holy *stayers* to steyen vpward
And regne with God vr lorde.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 148.

The *stairs*, as he treads on them, kiss his feet.
Shak., L. L. L., v. 2. 330.

3. A flight or succession of flights of steps, arranged one behind and above the other in such a way as to afford passage from a lower to a higher level, or vice versa: as, a winding *stair;* the back *stair:* often used in the plural in the same sense.

Romynge outward, fast it gonne biholde,
Downward a *steyre*, into an herber grene.
Chaucer, Troilus, ii. 1705.

Below stairs, in the basement or lower part of a house.—**Close-string stairs,** a dog-legged stairs without an open newel, and with the steps housed into the strings.—**Down stairs,** in the lower part of a house.—**Flight of stairs,** a succession of steps in a continuous line or from one landing to another.—**Geometrical stairs.** See *geometric.*—**Pair of stairs,** a set or flight of steps or stairs. See *pair*[1], 5.—**Up stairs,** in the upper part of a house.

stairbeak (stār'bēk), *n.* A bird of the genus *Xenops*, having the upper mandible straight and the gonys ascending to the tip. See cut under *Xenops.*

staircase (stār'kās), *n.* [< *stair* + *case*[2].] The part of a building which contains the stairs: also often used for *stairs* or *flight of stairs.* Staircases are straight or winding. The straight are technically called *fliers* or *direct fliers.*

Though the figure of the house without be very extraordinary good, yet the *stayre-case* is exceeding poor.
Pepys, Diary, III. 267.

Corkscrew staircase or **stair,** a winding staircase having a solid newel.

From her warm bed, and up the *corkscrew stair,*
With hand and rope we haled the groaning sow.
Tennyson, Walking to the Mail.

staircase-shell (stār'kās-shel), *n.* A shell of the genus *Solarium;* any member of the *Solariidæ.* See cut under *Solarium.*

stair-foot (stār'fůt), *n.* The bottom of a stair.
Bacon, Hist. Hen. VII., p. 123.

stair-head (stār'hed), *n.* The top of a stair.

I lodge with another sweep which is better off nor I am, and pay him 2*s.* 9*d.* a week for a little *stair-head* place with a bed in it.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, II. 428.

stair-rod (stār'rod), *n.* A rod or a strip of thin metal, sometimes folded and corrugated to give it stiffness, used to hold a stair-carpet in place. It is secured across the width of the step by rings or staples into which it is slipped, and in other ways; by extension, something not a rod answering the same purpose.

stairway (stār'wā), *n.* A staircase. *Moore.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

stair-wire (stār'wīr), *n.* A slender stair-rod of metal.

The banisters were beeswaxed, and the very *stair-wires* made your eyes wink, they were so glittering.
Dickens, Sketches, Tales, i. 1.

stairy† (stār'i), *a.* [Early mod. E. *stayry;* < *stair* + *-y*[1].] Stair-like. *Nashe*, Lenten Stuffe. (*Davies.*)

staith, staithman. See *stathe, statheman.*

staithwort (stāth'wėrt), *n.* Same as *colewort.*

staiver, *v. i.* See *staver.*

stak†. An obsolete preterit of *stick*[1], *stick*[2].

stake[1] (stāk), *n.* [< ME. *stake,* < AS. *staca,* a stake, a pin, = OFries. *stake* = MD. *stake, staecke, staeck,* D. *staak,* a stake, post, = MLG. *stake,* a stake, post, pillory, prison, LG. *stake,* > G. *staken,* a stake, = Icel. *stjaki,* a stake, pole, eandlestiek, = Sw. *stake,* a stake, a candlestick, = Dan. *stage,* a stake (Scand. forms appar. < LG.); cf. OHG. *stachulla, stacchulla,* MHG. G. *stachel,* a sting; from the root of *stick* (AS. **stecan,* pret. **stæc*): see *stick*[1], *v.*, and cf. *stick*[3], *n.*, *stack.* Cf. OF. *estake, estaque, estacke, estueque, stake,* also *estache, estaiche, stache,* etc., a stake, prop, bar, etc., = Sp. Pg. *estaca,* a stake, = It. *stacca,* a hook, < Teut.] **1.** A stick of wood sharpened at one end and set in the ground, or prepared to be set in the ground, as part of a fence, as a boundary-mark, as a post to tether an animal to, or as a support for something, as a hedge, a vine, a tent, or a fishing-net.

Here hetd and here kyng haldyng with no partie,
Bote stande as a *stake* that styketh in a muyre
By-twyne two londes for a trewe marke.
Piers Plowman (C), iv. 384.

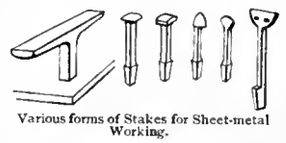
Sharp *stakes* pluck'd out of hedges
They pitched in the ground.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., i. 1. 117.

Was never salmon yet that shone so fair
Among the *stakes* on Dee.
Kingsley, The Sands of Dee.

Specifically—**2.** The post to which a person condemned to death by burning is bound: as, condemned to the *stake;* burned at the *stake;* also, a post to which a bear to be baited is tied.

Have you not set mine honour at the *stake,*
And baited it with all the unmuzzled thoughts
That tyrannous heart can think?
Shak., T. N., iii. 1. 129.

3. In *leather-manuf.*, a post on which a skin is stretched for currying or graining. *E. H. Knight.*—**4.** A vertical bar fixed in a socket or in staples on the edge of the bed of a platform railway-car or of a vehicle, to secure the load from rolling off, or, when a loose substance, as gravel, etc., is carried, to hold in place boards which retain the load.—**5.** A small anvil used for working in thin metal, as by tinsmiths: it appears to be so called because stuck into the bench by a sharp vertical prop pointed at the end.



Various forms of Stakes for Sheet-metal Working.

The *stake* is a small anvil, which stands upon a small iron foot on the workbench, to remove as occasion offers.
J. Moxon, Mechanical Exercises.

Stake-and-rider fence. Same as *snake fence* (which see, under *fence*).

stake[1] (stāk), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *staked,* ppr. *staking.* [< ME. *staken* = MD. MLG. *staken* (= OF. *estachier* = Sp. *estacar*), stake; from the noun.] **1.** To fasten to a stake; tether; also, to impale.

Stake him to the ground, like a man that had hang'd himself. *Shirley*, Love Tricks, ii. 1.

'Twas pitty that such a delicate inventive witt should be *staked* in an obscure corner.
Aubrey, Lives (Francis Potter).

His mind was so airy and volatile he could not have kept his chamber, if he must needs be there, *staked* down purely to the drudgery of the law.
Roger North, Lord Guilford, I. 15. (*Davies.*)

2. To support with stakes; provide with supporting stakes or poles: as, to *stake* vines.—**3.** To defend, barricade, or bar with stakes or piles.

Then caus'd his ships the river up to *stake*,
That none with victual should the town relieve.
Drayton, Battle of Agincourt, st. 89.

4. To divide or lay off and mark with stakes or posts: with *out* or *off*: as, to *stake off* a site for a school-house; to *stake out* oyster-beds.

The modest Northerners who have got hold of it [Florida], and *staked* it all *out* into city lots, seem to want to keep it all to themselves.
C. D. Warner, Their Pilgrimage, p. 49.

When, therefore, M. Naville disbanded his men at the close of the fourth week, he had not only found a large number of very precious monuments in a surprisingly short space of time, but he left the ground chronologically *staked out*.
The Century, XXXIX. 333.

5. To stretch, scrape, and smooth (skins) by friction against the blunt edge of a semicircular knife fixed to the top of a short beam or post set upright.

The [calf-]skins . . . are *staked* by drawing them to and fro over a blunt knife fixed on the top of a post.
Workshop Receipts, 2d ser., p. 367.

stake[2] (stāk), *n.* [= MD. *staeck*, a stake for which one plays; a particular use of *stake*, a stake, pole, appar. as 'that which is fixed or put up': see *stake*[1], *stick*[3].] **1.** That which is placed at hazard as a wager; the sum of money or other valuable consideration which is deposited as a pledge or wager to be lost or won according to the issue of a contest or contingency.

'Tis time short Pleasures now to take,
Of little Life the best to make,
And manage wisely the last *Stake*.
Cowley, Anacreontics, v.

Whose game was empires, and whose *stakes* were thrones.
Byron, Age of Bronze, iii.

2. The prize in a contest of strength, skill, speed, or the like.

From the king's hand must Douglas take
A silver dart, the archer's *stake*.
Scott, L. of the L., v. 22.

3. An interest; something to gain or lose.

Both had the air of men pretending to aristocracy — an old world air of respectability and *stake* in the country, and Church-and-Stateism.
Bulwer, My Novel, xi. 2.

4. The state of being laid or pledged as a wager; the state of being at hazard or in peril: preceded by *at*: as, his honor is *at stake*.

Now begins the Game of Faction to be play'd, wherein the whole State of Queen Elizabeth lies *at stake*.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 329.

I have more than Life *at Stake* on your Fidelity.
Steele, Conscious Lovers, ii. 1.

5. The see or jurisdiction of a Mormon bishop. [A forced use.]

Inasmuch as parents have children in Zion, or in any of her *stakes* which are organized, that teach them not, . . . the sin be upon the heads of the parents.
Doctrine and Covenants, lxviii. 25.

Maiden stakes. See *maiden*.—**The Oaks stakes.** See *oak*.

stake[2] (stāk), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *staked*, ppr. *staking*. [< *stake*[2], *n.*] To wager; put at hazard or risk upon a future contingency; venture.

'Tis against all Rule of Play that I should lose to one who has not wherewithal to *stake*.
Congreve, Way of the World, iii. 18.

Like an inspired and desperate alchemist,
Staking his very life on some dark hope.
Shelley, Alastor.

stake[3]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *stack*.

stake[4] (stāk), *n.* The ling. [Prov. Eng.]

stake-boat (stāk'bōt), *n.* A moored boat used to mark the end of a course or a turning-point in a regatta or boat-race.

Each boat to go fairly round the *stake-boats* or mark-buoys without touching the same.
Qualtrough, Boat Sailer's Manual, p. 141.

stake-driver (stāk'drī″vėr), *n.* The American bittern, *Botaurus mugitans* or *lentiginosus*: so called from its cry, which is likened to driving a stake into the ground with a mallet. Also *pile-driver*, *pump-thunder*, *thunder-pumper*, etc.

stake-head (stāk'hed), *n.* In *rope-making*, one of several cross-bars set on stakes, used in a rope-walk to support the cords while twisting.

stake-holder (stāk'hōl″dėr), *n.* **1.** One who holds the stakes, or with whom the bets are deposited when a wager is laid.—**2.** In *law*, one holding a fund which two or more claim adversely to each other.

stake-hook (stāk'hůk), *n.* On a railway platform-car, a hook, loop, or clevis on the side of the bed, to receive an upright stake.

stake-iron (stāk'ī″ėrn), *n.* The metallic strap or armature of a railway- or wagon-stake.

stake-net (stāk'net), *n.* A kind of fishing-net, consisting of netting vertically hung on stakes driven into the ground, usually with special contrivances for entrapping or securing the fish. See *gill-net*, and cut under *pound-net*.

stake-netter (stāk'net″ėr), *n.* One who uses a stake-net or pound; a pounder.

stake-pocket (stāk'pok″et), *n.* A socket of cast-iron fixed to the side of the bed of a flat or platform-car to receive the end of a stake.

stake-puller (stāk'půl″ėr), *n.* A machine, consisting of a hinged lever with a gripping device, for pulling stakes or posts from the ground; a post-puller.

staker[1]†, *v. i.* A Middle English spelling of *stacker*[1].

staker[2] (stā'kėr), *n.* [< *stake*[2] + *-er*[1].] One who stakes money, or makes a wager or bet.

stake-rest (stāk'rest), *n.* On a railway platform-car, a device for supporting a stake when turned down horizontally.

stakket, *n.* and *v.* An old spelling of *stack*.

stakker†, *v. i.* An obsolete spelling of *stacker*[1].

staktometer, *n.* See *stactometer*.

stalt. An obsolete preterit of *steal*[1].

stalactic (stā-lak'tik), *a.* [< Gr. σταλακτικός, dropping, dripping, < σταλακτός, verbal adj. of σταλάσσειν, σταλάζειν, σταλᾶν, drop, drip, let fall drop by drop, appar. extended forms of στάζειν, drop, let fall by drops.] Pertaining to or resembling stalactite or a stalactite; stalactitic.

stalactical (stā-lak'ti-kạl), *a.* [< *stalactic* + *-al*.] Same as *stalactic*.

This sparry, *stalactical* substance.
Derham, Physico-Theology, iii. 1.

stalactiform (stā-lak'ti-fôrm), *a.* [< *stalact(ite)* + L. *forma*, form.] Having the form of a stalactite; like stalactite; stalactical.

stalactite (stā-lak'tīt), *n.* [= F. *stalactite*, < NL. *stalactites*, < Gr. σταλακτός, dropping, oozing out in drops: see *stalactic*.] **1.** A deposit of carbonate of lime, usually resembling in form a huge icicle, which hangs from the roof of a cave or subterranean rock-opening, where it has been slowly formed by deposition from calcareous water trickling downward through cracks or openings in the rocks above. Water containing carbonic acid in solution, which it has gained in filtering through the overlying soil, has the power of dissolving carbonate of lime, which it deposits again upon evaporation; stalactites are hence common in regions of limestone rocks. They are sometimes white, and nearly transparent, showing the broad cleavage-surfaces of the calcite, as those of the cave near Matanzas in Cuba; but commonly they have a granular structure with concentric bands of pale-yellow to brown colors. In some caverns the stalactites are very numerous and large, and of great beauty in their endless variety of form, especially in connection with the stalagmites, the corresponding depositions accumulated beneath the stalactites upon the floor of the caverns. The caves of Adelsberg in Carniola and of Luray in Virginia are among the most celebrated for the beauty of their stalactites.

The grotto is perfectly dry, and there are no petrifications or *stalactites* in it.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 41.

2. A similar form of some other mineral species, such as are occasionally observed, for example, of chalcedony, limonite, etc., but only sparingly and on a small scale.—**3.** A like form of lava sometimes observed in connection with volcanic outflows. Lava stalactites have been noted hanging from the roofs of lava caverns in the crater of Kilauea in Hawaii; and slender forms of a nearly uniform diameter of one fourth of an inch, and from a few inches to 20 or 30 inches in length, ornament the roofs of caverns in the lava stream which descended from Mauna Loa in the same island in 1881. Stalagmites of lava rise from the lava floor beneath.

stalactited (stā-lak'tī-ted), *a.* [< *stalactite* + *-ed*[2].] Covered with stalactites; also, formed in more or less semblance of stalactites. — **Stalactited work.** See *rustic work*, under *rustic*.


Stalactitic Structure of Limonite.

stalactitic (stal-ak-tit'ik), *a.* [< *stalactite* + *-ic*.] Containing stalactites; having the form of stalactites: as, in mineralogy, the *stalactitic* structure of limonite, chalcedony, and other species.

stalactitical (stal-ak-tit'i-kạl), *a.* [< *stalactitic* + *-al*.] Same as *stalactitic*.

stalactitiform (stā-lak'tī-ti-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *stalactites* + L. *forma*, form.] Same as *stalactiform*.

stalagmite (stā-lag'mīt), *n.* [< F. *stalagmite*, < Gr. σταλαγμός, dropping or dripping, στάλαγμα, that which drops, < σταλάζειν, drop, let fall drop by drop: see *stalactic*.] Carbonate of lime deposited on the floor of a cavern. See *stalactite*.

stalagmitic (stal-ag-mit'ik), *a.* [< *stalagmite* + *-ic*.] Composed of stalagmite, or having its character.

stalagmitical (stal-ag-mit'i-kạl), *a.* [< *stalagmitic* + *-al*.] Stalagmitic in character or formation.

stalagmitically (stal-ag-mit'i-kạl-i), *adv.* In the form or manner of stalagmite.

stalagmometer (stal-ag-mom'e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. σταλαγμός, a dropping or dripping (see *stalagmite*), + μέτρον, a measure.] Same as *stactometer*.

stalder† (stâl'dėr), *n.* [Prob. < Icel. *stallr*, a stall, pedestal, shelf, = Dan. *stald*, a stall: see *stall*[1].] A wooden frame to set casks on.

stale[1] (stāl), *n.* [Sc. also *staill*, *steill*, *stall*; < ME. *stale*, theft, a trap, < AS. *stalu*, theft (in comp. *stæl-*, as in *stæl-hrān*, a decoy reindeer, *stælgæst*, a thievish guest, *stælhere*, a predatory army) (= D. **stal*, in *dief-stal*, theft, = G. **stahl*, in *dieb-stahl*, theft), < *stelan* (pret. *stæl*), steal: see *steal*[1]. Cf. *stalk*[1].] **1**†. Theft; stealing; pilfering.

Ine thcse heste is uorbode roberie, thiefthe, *stale* and gauel, and bargayn wyth othren.
Ayenbite of Inwyt (E. E. T. S.), p. 9.

2†. Stealth; stealthy movement. *Old Eng. Homilies*, I. 249.—**3**†. Concealment; ambush.

He stode in a *stale* to lie in waite for the relefe thst myght come from Calleis. *Hall*, Chron., Hen. IV., an. 12.

4†. A trap, gin, or snare.

Still as he went he crafty *stales* did lay,
With cunning traynes him to entrap unwares.
Spenser, F. Q., II. i. 4.

5†. An allurement; a bait; a decoy; a stool-pigeon: as, a *stale* for a foist or pickpocket.

Her ivory front, her pretty chin,
Were *stales* that drew me on to sin.
Greene, Penitent Palmer's Ode.

Why, thou wert but the bait to fish with, not
The prey; the *stale* to catch another bird with.
Beau. and Fl., Wit at Several Weapons, ii. 2.

They [the Bishops] suffer'd themselvs to be the common *stales* to countenance with their prostituted Gravities every Politick Fetch that was then on foot.
Milton, Reformation in Eng., i.

6. An object of deception, scorn, derision, merriment, ridicule, or the like; a dupe; a laughing-stock. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Yon have another mistresse, go to her,
I will not be her *stale*.
The Shepheards Holyday, sig. G. i. (*Halliwell.*)

I pray you, sir, is it your will
To make a *stale* of me amongst these mates?
Shak., T. of the S., I. 1. 58.

A subject fit
To be the *stale* of laughter!
Ford, Love's Sacrifice, ii. 1.

stale[2] (stāl), *n.* [Also *stail*; also, with a pron. now different, *steal*, rarely *steel*, early mod. E. *stele*; < ME. *stale*, *stele*, < AS. *stæl*, *stel*, stalk, stem, = MD. *stele*, *steel*, *stael*, D. *steel*, stalk, stem, handle, = MLG. *stel*, *stēl*, a stalk, handle, LG. *stale*, a round of a ladder, = OHG. MHG. *stil*, G. *stiel*, a handle, broomstick, stalk; cf. L. *stilus*, a stake, pale, pointed instrument, stalk, stem, etc. (see *style*[2]); Gr. στελεόν, στειλειόν, a handle or helve of an ax, σταλίς, στήλη, an upright or standing slab (see *stele*[3]); akin to στέλλειν, set, place, and ult. to *stall*[1] and *still*[1], from the root of *stand*: see *stand*. Hence *stalk*[1].] **1**†. A stalk; stem.

Weede hem wel, so wol thai wex(en) fele.
But forto hede hem greet trede downe the *stele*.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 209.

The stalke or *steale* thereof [of barley] is smaller than the wheat stalk, taller and stronger.
B. Gouge's Heresbachius, fol. 28.

2. The stem of an arrow.

A shaft [in archery] hath three principal parts, the *stele*, the feathers, and the head.
Ascham, Toxophilus (ed. 1864), p. 117.

3. A handle; especially, a long handle, as that of a rake, ladle, etc. [Prov. Eng.]

A ladel bygge with a long *stele*.
Piers Plowman (C), xxii. 279.

"Thereof," quod Absolon, "be as be may," . . .
And caughte the kultour by the colde *stele*.
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 599.

4†. A round or rung of a ladder; a step.

This ilke laddre (that may to hevene leste) is charite,
The *stales* gode theawis.
Quoted in *Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), Gloss., p. 196.

Wymmen vnwytté that wale ne conthe
That on hande fro that other, for alle this hyge worlde,
Bitwene the *stele* and the stayre disserne nogt cunen.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), iii. 513.

stale[3] (stāl), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *stale*, stale (applied to ale and beer); < OF. *estale* (Kilian), < MD. *stel*, old, ancient, applied to old and purified beer and to old urine (*stel bier*, *stele pisse*, Kilian; later written as compound, *stelbier*, *stel-pisse*, Hexham); origin uncertain; perhaps lit. 'still,' same as MD. *stel*, var. of *stil*, still (cf. *still wine*, etc.): see *still*[1]. According to Skéat, who associates the adj. with *stale*, urine, "*stale* is that which reminds one of the stable, tainted, etc."; he also suggests that *stale* in one sense may be 'too long exposed to sale,' < OF. *estaler*, display wares on stalls, < *estal*, a stall: see *stall*[1]. This explanation, however, fails to satisfy the conditions.] **I.** *a.* **1†.** Old (and therefore strong): said of malt liquors, which in this condition were more in demand.

And notemnge to putte in ale,
Whether it be moyste or *stale*.
Chaucer, Sir Thopas, l. 53.

Nappy ale, good and *stale*, in a browne bowle.
The King and Miller of Mansfield (Child's Ballads, VIII. 36).

Two barrels of ale, both stout and *stale*,
To pledge that health was spent.
The Kings Disguise (Child's Ballads, V. 379).

2. Old and lifeless; the worse for age or for keeping; partially spoiled. (*a*) Insipid, flat, or sour; having lost its sparkle or life, especially from exposure to air: as, *stale* beer, etc. (*b*) Dry and crumbling; musty: as, *stale* bread.

That *stale* old mouse-eaten dry cheese.
Shak., T. and C., v. 4. 11.

3. Old and trite; lacking in novelty or freshness; hackneyed: as, *stale* news; a *stale* jest.

Fast bind, fast find;
A proverb never *stale* in thrifty mind.
Shak., M. of V., ii. 5. 55.

Your cold hypocrisy 'a a *stale* device.
Addison, Cato, i. 3.

4. In *athletics*, overtrained; injured by overtraining: noting the person or his condition. =**Syn. 3.** Time-worn, threadbare.

II. *n.* **1†.** That which has become flat and tasteless, or spoiled by use or exposure, as stale beer. Hence—**2†.** A prostitute.

I stand dishonour'd, that have gone about
To link my dear friend to a common *stale*.
Shak., Much Ado, iv. 1. 67.

3. A stalemate.

Doe you not foresee, into what importable head-tearings and heart-searchings you will be ingulfed, when the Parliament shall give you a mate, though but a *Stale*?
N. Ward, Simple Cobler, p. 61.

stale[3] (stāl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *staled*, ppr. *staling*. [ME. *stalen*; < *stale*[3], *a.*] To render stale, flat, or insipid; deprive of freshness, attraction, or interest; make common or cheap.

Age cannot wither her, nor custom *stale*
Her infinite variety. *Shak.*, A. and C., ii. 2. 240.

I'll go tell all the argument of his play afore-hand, and so *stale* his invention. *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, Ind.

Not content
To *stale* himself in all societies,
He makes my house here common as a mart.
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, ii. 1.

An imperial abdication was an event which had not, in the sixteenth century, been *staled* by custom.
Motley, Dutch Republic, I. 96.

stale[4] (stāl), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *staled*, ppr. *staling*. [Appar. < D. G. *stallen* = Sw. *stalla* = Dan. *stalle*, urinate (said of horses and cattle); appar. a neuter use, lit. 'stand in stall,' parallel with the trans. use, D. G. *stallen* = Sw. *stalla* = Dan. *stalle*, put into a stall; from the noun, D. *stal* = G. *stall* = Sw. *stall* = Dan. *stald*, stall: see *stall*[1], *n.* The form is appar. irreg. (for **stall*), and is perhaps due to confusion with *stale*[3], *a.*, as applied to urine.] To make water; urinate: said of horses and cattle.

In that Moschee or Temple at Theke Thioi is a fountaine of water, which they say sprang vp of the *staling* of Chederles horse. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 311.

stale[4] (stāl), *n.* [See *stale*[4], *v.*] Urine of horses and cattle.

stale[5]†. An old preterit of *steal*[1].

stalely (stāl'li), *adv.* [< *stale*[3] + *-ly*[2].] In a stale, commonplace, or hackneyed manner; so as to seem flat or tedious.

Come, I will not sue *stalely* to be your servant,
But, a new term, will you be my refuge?
B. Jonson, Case is Altered, ii. 3.

stalemate (stāl'māt), *n.* [Prob. < *stale*[3] (but the first element is doubtful) + *mate*[3].] In *chess*, a position in which a player, having to move in his turn, and his king not being in check, has no move available with any piece: in such a case the game is drawn; figuratively, any position in which no action can be taken.

It would be disgraceful indeed if a great country like Russia should have run herself into such a *stale-mate* position. *Contemporary Rev.*, L. 444.

stalemate (stāl'māt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *stalemated*, ppr. *stalemating*. [< *stalemate*, *n.*] **1.** In *chess*, to subject to a stalemate: usually said of one's self, not of one's adversary: as, white is *stalemated*. Hence—**2.** To bring to a standstill; nonplus.

I had regularly *stalemated* him.
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Oxford, II. xviii.

"I beg your pardon, sir," said Fred, . . . "I like neither Bulstrode nor speculation." He spoke rather sulkily, feeling himself *stalemated*. *George Eliot*, Middlemarch, xli.

staleness (stāl'nes), *n.* The state of being stale, in any sense.

stalk[1] (stâk), *v.* [< ME. *stalken*, < AS. *stælcan*, *stealcian*, walk warily, = Dan. *stalke*, stalk: (*a*) lit. walk stealthily, steal along; with formative *-k*, from the root of *stelan* (pret. *stæl*), steal: see *steal*[1], and cf. *stale*[1], *n.* (*b*) In another view the AS. *stælcan*, *stealcian*, is connected with *steale*, high, and means 'walk high,' i. e. on tiptoe, being referred ult. to the same source as *stalk*[2], and perhaps *stilt*. For the form *stalk* as related to *stale*[1] (and *steal*[1]), cf. *talk* as related to *tale* (and *tell*).] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To walk cautiously or stealthily; steal along; creep.

In the night ful theefly gan he *stalke*.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 1781.

The shadows of familiar things about him *stalked* like ghosts through the haunted chambers of his soul.
Longfellow, Hyperion, iv. 3.

2. To steal up to game under cover of something else; hunt game by approaching stealthily and warily behind a cover.

The king [James] alighted out of his coach, and crept under the shoulder of his led horse. And when some asked his Majesty what he meant, I must *stalk* (said he), for yonder town is shy and flies me.
Bacon, Apophthegms, published by Dr. Tenison in the [Baconiana, xl.

Dull stupid Lentulus,
My stale, with whom I *stalk*.
B. Jonson, Catiline, iii. 3.

3. To walk with slow, dignified strides; pace in a lofty, imposing manner.

Here *stalks* me by a proud and spangled sir,
That looks three handfuls [palms] higher than his foretop.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, iii. 4.

II. *trans.* In *sporting*, to pursue stealthily, or behind a cover; follow warily for the purpose of killing, as game.

When a lion is very hungry, and lying in wait, the sight of an animal may make him commence *stalking* it.
Livingstone. (*Imp. Dict.*)

There came three men outside the hedge, . . . not walking carelessly, but following down the hedge-trough, as if to *stalk* some enemy.
R. D. Blackmore, Lorna Doone, xxxviii.

stalk[1] (stâk), *n.* [< *stalk*[1], *v.*] **1.** The pursuit of game by stealthy approach or under cover.

I took up the trail of a large bull elk, and, though after a while I lost the track, in the end I ran across the animal itself, and after a short *stalk* got a shot at the noble-looking fellow. *The Century*, XXX. 224.

2. A high, proud, stately step or walk.

Twice before, and jump at this dead hour,
With martial *stalk* hath he gone by our watch.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 1. 66.

But Milton next, with high and haughty *stalks*,
Unfettered in majestic numbers walks.
Addison, The Greatest English Poets, l. 56.

stalk[2] (stâk), *n.* [< ME. *stalke*; prob. a var. (due to association with the related *stale*[2]?) of **stelk*, < Ieel. *stilkr* = Sw. *stjelk* = Dan. *stilk*, a stalk (cf. Gr. *στέλεχος*, the stem of a tree); with formative *-k*, from the simple form appearing in AS. *stæl*, *stel*, a handle, stale: see *stale*[2].] **1.** The stem or main axis of a plant; that part of a plant which rises directly from the root, and which usually supports the leaves, flowers, and fruit: as, a *stalk* of wheat or hemp.

I had sometimes the curiosity to consider beans and peas pulled up out of the ground by the *stalks*, in order to an inquiry into their germination. *Boyle*, Works, III. 310.

Some naked *Stalk*, not quite decay'd,
To yield a fresh and friendly Bud essay'd.
Congreve, Tears of Amaryllis.

2. The pedicel of a flower or the peduncle of a flower-cluster (flower-stalk), the petiole of a leaf (leafstalk), the stipe of an ovary, etc., or any similar supporting organ; in mosses, a seta. —**3†.** A straw.

He kan wel in myn eye seen a *stalke*,
But in his owene he kan nat seen a balke.
Chaucer, Prol. to Reeve's Tale, l. 65.

4. In *arch.*, an ornament in the Corinthian capital which resembles the stalk of a plant, and is sometimes fluted. From it the volutes or helices spring. Compare *caulis* and *cauliculus*. —**5†.** One of the upright side-pieces of a ladder, in which the rounds or steps are placed.

His owene hande made laddres thre
To clymben by the ronges and the *stalkes*
Into the tubbes, hangynge in the balkes.
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 439.

6. The shaft or handle of anything, especially when slender, likened to the stalk of a plant; the stem: as, the *stalk* of a wine-glass; the *stalk* of a tobacco-pipe.—**7.** In *zoöl.*, some part or organ like a stalk; a stem; a stipe. (*a*) A pedicel or peduncle; a footstalk; a supporting part: as, the *stalk* of some barnacles. (*b*) An eyestalk, as of various crustaceans and mollusks; an ophthalmite or ommatophore. (*c*) The petiole of the abdomen of many insects, especially hymenopters, as wasps and ants. (*d*) The stem, shaft, or rachis of a feather. (*e*) The stem of a fixed crinoid and of various other animals of plant-like habit, as rooted zoöphytes. **8.** A tall chimney, as of a furnace, factory, or laboratory.

Twisted *stalks* of chimneys of heavy stonework.
Scott, Kenilworth, iii.

9. In *founding*, an iron rod armed with spikes, used to form the nucleus of a core. *E. H. Knight.*—**Optic stalk.** See *optic*.

stalk-borer (stâk'bōr*ˀ*ėr), *n.* The larva of *Gortyna nitela*, a noctuid moth of North America, which is noted as a pest to potato, corn, tomato, and a number of other plants. The larvæ bore into the stalks, killing them, and when full-grown leave the plant and pupate below ground.

stalk-cutter (stâk'kut*ˀ*ėr), *n.* In *agri.*, a horse-power machine for cutting off old corn-stalks in the field preparatory to plowing. It consists of a series of revolving cylindrical cutters mounted in a suitable frame on wheels, and operated by means of gearing from the axles.

stalked (stâkt), *a.* [< *stalk*[2] + *-ed*[2].] Having a stalk or stem: as, a *stalked* barnacle or crinoid.

Innumerable crabs make a sound almost like the murmuring of water. Some are very large, with prodigious *stalked* eyes, and claws white as ivory.
Harper's Mag., LXXVII. 628.

stalker (stâ'kėr), *n.* [< *stalk*[1] + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who stalks: as, a deer-*stalker*.—**2.** A kind of fishing-net.—**3.** *pl.* In *ornith.*, specifically, the *Gradatores*.

stalk-eyed (stâk'īd), *a.* Having stalked eyes; podophthalmous, as a crustacean: opposed to

A Stalk-eyed Crustacean (*Ocypoda dilatata*).
a, *a*, the long eye-stalks.

sessile-eyed. See also cuts under *Podophthalmia*, *Gelasimus*, *Megalops*, and *schizopod-stage*.

They all have their eyes set upon movable stalks, are termed the Podophthalmia, or *stalk-eyed* Crustacea.
Huxley, Crayfish, p. 279.

stalking (stâ'king), *n.* [Verbal n. of *stalk*[1], *v.*] In *sporting*, the act or method of approaching game quietly and warily or under cover, taking advantage of the inequalities of the ground, etc., as in deer-stalking.

stalking-horse (stâ'king-hôrs), *n.* **1.** A horse, or a horse-like figure, behind which a fowler conceals himself on approaching game.

The *stalking-horse*, originally, was a horse trained for the purpose and covered with trappings, so as to conceal the sportsman from the game he intended to shoot at.
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 98.

Hence—**2.** Anything put forward to conceal a more important object; a mask; a pretense.

Flattery is
The *stalking-horse* of policy.
Shirley, Maid's Revenge, ii. 3.

France suffered all the evils which exist when a despotic ruler is but the *stalking-horse* behind which stands the irresponsible power. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XLIII. 826.

stalkless (stâk'les), *a.* [< *stalk*[2] + *-less*.] Having no stalk.

stalklet (stâk'let), *n.* [< *stalk*[2] + *-let*.] A diminutive stalk; especially, in *bot.*, a secondary stalk; a pedicel or petiolule.

stalkoes (stâ'kōz), *n. pl.* [Cf. Ir. *stalcaire*, a lusty, robust fellow, a bully, also a fowler.] See the quotation.

Soft Simon had reduced himself to the lowest class of *stalkoes*, or walking gentlemen, as they are termed; men who have nothing to do, and no fortune to support them, but who style themselves esquire.
Miss Edgeworth, Rosanna, iii. (*Davies.*)

stalky (stâ'ki), *a.* [< *stalk*[2] + *-y*[1].] Formed like a stalk; resembling a stalk. *Imp. Dict.* [Rare.]

At the top [it] bears a great *stalky* head. *Mortimer.*

stall[1] (stâl), *n.* [< ME. *stal, stall, stalle, stale, steal*, < AS. *steal* (*steall-*), *stæl*, a station, stall, = OFries. *stal*, MD. D. MLG. *stal* = OHG. MHG. *stal* (*stall-*), G. *stall* = Icel. *stallr* = Sw. *stall* = Dan. *stald* (cf. It. *stallo*, *stalla* = OSp. *estalo* = OF. *estal*, F. *étal*, a stall, *étau*, a viec, = Pr. *estal*, < ML. *stallum*, a stall, < Teut.), a place, stall; akin to *stool*, *stale*[1], etc., and to Gr. στέλλειν, place, set, ult. from the root of *stand*, L. *stare*, Gr. ἱστάναι, Skt. √ *sthā*, stand: see *stand*. Hence *stall*[1], *v.*, and ult. *stale*[4], *stallion*, etc., as well as *stell:* see these words.] **1†.** A standing-place; station; position; place; room.

Gaheries . . . threwe down and slowgh and kepte at *stall* [kept his ground] a longe while, but in the fyn he mote yeve grounde a litill, ffor than the saisnes be-gonne to recover londe vpon hem. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 286.

Robyne Hode is euer bond to him,
Bothe in strete and *stalle* [that is, both outdoors and in].
Robin Hood and the Monk (Child's Ballads, V. 16).

2. A standing-place for horses or cattle; a stable or cattle-shed; also, a division of a stable, cow-house, or cattle-shed, for the accommodation of one horse or ox; the stand or place in a stable where a horse or an ox is kept and fed: as, the stable contains eight *stalls*.

But hye God som tyme senden can
His grace into a litel oxes *stall*.
Chaucer, Clerk's Tale, l. 251.

At last he found a *stall* where oxen stood.
Dryden, Cock and Fox, l. 223.

They bind their horses to the *stall*,
For forage, food, and firing call,
And various clamour fills the hall.
Scott, Marmion, iii. 2.

3. A booth, either in the open air or in a building, in which merchandise is exposed for sale, or in which some business or occupation is carried on: as, a buteher's *stall*.

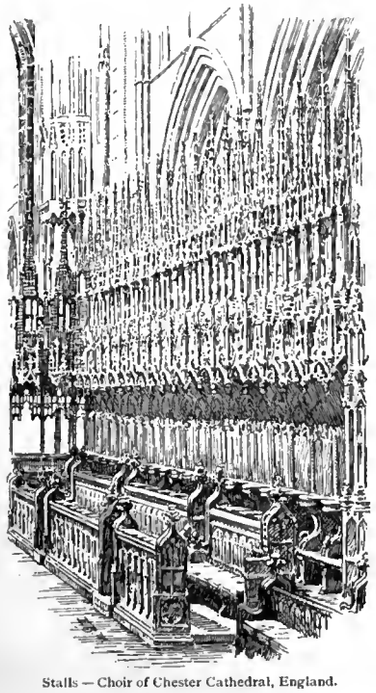
"Vnkynde and vnknowing!" quath Crist, and with a rop smot hem,
And ouer-turnede in the temple here tables and here *stalles*. *Piers Plowman* (C), xix. 157.

4. A bench or table on which things are exposed for sale: as, a book-*stall*.

They are nature's coarser wares that lie on the *stall*, exposed to the transient view of every common eye.
Glanville.

5†. A seat or throne; a bench.

Thar als a god he sat in *stall*,
And so he had men suld him call.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 124.



Stalls — Choir of Chester Cathedral, England.

6. One of a range of fixed seats inclosed either wholly or in part at the back and sides, in the choir or chancel of a cathedral or church, and often surmounted by a richly sculptured canopy (see cut in preceding column): mostly appropriated for the clergy: as, a canon's *stall;* a dean's *stall;* hence, the position or dignity of canon.

New figures sat in the oaken *stalls*,
New voices chanted in the choir.
Longfellow, Golden Legend.

The choir is fitted up with a range of splendid cinquecento *stalls*. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 129.

7. In a theater, originally, a seat separated from others by arms or rails; now, usually, one of the seats in the front division of the parquet (sometimes called *orchestra stalls*); but the application of the term is variable. [Eng.]

The price of seats has enormously gone up. Where there were two rows of *stalls* at the same price as the dress circle — namely, four shillings — there are now a dozen at the price of half a guinea.
W. Besant, Fifty Years Ago, p. 126.

8. In *metal.*, a chamber or compartment in which ores are roasted. See *roast-stall.*—**9.** A working-place in a coal-mine, varying in size and shape according to the system adopted. Also called *chamber*, *room*, *breast*, etc.—**Post and stall, pillar and stall.** Same as *pillar and breast* (which see, under *pillar*).—**Prebendal stall.** See *prebendal.*

stall[1] (stâl), *v.* [< ME. *stallen*, < AS. *steallian*, place, set, = Sw. *stalla*, put into a stall, = Dan. *stalde*, stall-feed, fatten, = MHG. G. *stallen*, stable, stall; from the noun. Cf. *stell.* Hence *forestall*, *install*, *installation*, etc.] **I.** *trans.* **1†.** To place; set; fix; install.

Among foles of rigt he may he *stallyd*.
Book of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 83.

Stall this in your bosom. *Shak.*, All's Well, i. 3. 131.

2. To place in an office with the customary formalities; induet into office; install.

And see another, as I see thee now,
Deck'd in thy rights, as thou art *stall'd* in mine.
Shak., Rich. III., i. 3. 206.

But in his State yer he [Josua] be *stall'd* (almost),
Set in the midst of God's beloved Hoast,
He thus dilates.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Captaines.

3. To put into or keep in a stall or stable: as, to *stall* a horse.

Where king Latinus then his oxen *stall'd*.
Dryden, Æneid, ix. 526.

4. To set fast in the mire; cause to stick in the mud; mire: as, to *stall* horses or a carriage.

Yet many times in many wordes haue been so *stall'd* and stabled as such sticking made me blushinglie confesse my ignorance. *Florio*, Ital. Dict., Epis. Ded., p. [5].

To pray alone, and reject ordinary meanes, is to do like him in Æsop, that when his cart was *stalled*, lay flat on his back, and cried aloud, Help, Hercules.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 222.

Mathematics he [the general artist] moderately studieth, to his great contentment. — Using it as ballast for his soul; yet to fix it, not to *stall* it.
Fuller, Holy State, II. vii. 6.

5. To corner; bring to bay; secure.

When as thine eye hath chose the dame,
And *stall'd* the deer that thou shouldst strike.
Shak., Passionate Pilgrim, l. 300.

6†. To forestall.

We are not pleased in this sad accident,
That thus hath *stalled* and abused our mercy,
Intended to preserve thee. *B. Jonson*, Sejanus, iii. 1.

7†. To fatten; fatten with stall-feeding.

It is tyme to *stall* your oxyn that you entend to sel after Ester. *Palsgrave.* (*Halliwell.*)

Better is a dinner of herbs where love is, than a *stalled* ox and hatred therewith. Prov. xv. 17.

8†. To postpone the payment of; forbear to claim payment for a time; allow to be paid by instalments.

That he might not be stuck on ground, he petition'd that his Majesty would *stall* his fine, and take it up, as his estate would bear it, by a thousand pounds a year.
Bp. Hacket, Abp. Williams, ii. 128. (*Davies.*)

To be stalled to the rogue†, to be formally received into the order of rogues; be installed or initiated as a rogue.

This done, the Grand Signior called for a Gage of Bowse, which belike signified a quart of drinke, for presently, a pot of Ale being put into his hand, hee made the yong Squire kneele downe, and powring the full pot on his pate, vttered these wordes: I doe *stall thee to the Rogue* by vertue of this soueraigne English liquor, so that henceforth it shall be lawfull for thee to Cant — that is to say, to be a Vagabond and Beg. *Dekker*, Belman of London (1608).

II. *intrans.* **1†.** To come to a stand; take up a position.

And ther thei *stalleden* and foughten the ton vpon the tother till thei were bothe wery for travaile.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 161.

2†. To live as in a stall; dwell; inhabit.

We could not *stall* together
In the whole world. *Shak.*, A. and C., v. 1. 39.

3. To stick or be set fast in the mire.—**4.** To kennel, as dogs. *Johnson.*—**5.** To be tired of eating, as cattle. *Imp. Dict.*

stall[2] (stâl), *n.* [A var. of *stale*[1], a decoy, etc., appar. confused with *stall*[1].] **1†.** An ambush.

The great Prince Bias, . . . when he happened to fall into the *stall* of his enimies, and his souldiours beganne to crie What shall we dee? he made aunswere: that you make reporte to those that are aline that I die fighting, and I will say there to the dead that you scapte flying.
Guevara, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 42.

2†. A stale; a stalking-horse; cover; mark; pretext.

This tyranny
Is strange, to take mine ears up by commission
(Whether I will or no), and make them *stalls*
To his lewd solecisms and worded trash.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, iii. 1.

3. A stool-pigeon; a thief's (especially a pickpocket's) assistant, whose rôle it is to divert the attention of the victim while the thief operates, to conceal the crime, assist the escape of the thief, make off with the booty, or perform similar offices. He is called *fore-stall* or *back-stall* according to his position before or behind the victim.

stallage (stâ'lāj), *n.* [Formerly also (Sc.) *stallenge*, < ME. *stallage* (?) (ML. *stallagium*, *estallagium*), < OF. *estallage*, *estalage*, < *estal*, stall: see *stall*[1], *n.*, and *-age*. Cf. *stallinger.*] **1.** The right of erecting stalls at fairs; rent paid for a stall.

The citizens of Hereford fined, in the second year of Henry III., in a hundred marks and two palfreys, to have the king's charter, . . . that they might be quit throughout England of toll and lastage, of passage, pontage, and *stallage*, and of leve, and danegeld, and gaywite, and all other customs and exactions.
S. Dowell, Taxes in England, I. 26.

2†. Laystall; dung; compost.

stallandt, stallantt, *n.* Early modern English forms of *stallion.*

stallangert, *n.* Same as *stallinger.*

stallationt (stâ-lā'shon), *n.* [< ML. **stallatio(n-)*, < *stallare*, install, < *stallum*, place, stall: see *stall*[1], *n.* Cf. *installation.*] Installation.

As for dilapidacion, I vnderstond the house [Abbey of Hulme] was endetted at the tyme of his *stallacion* in grete somes of mony.
Duke of Suffolk, To Cardinal Wolsey, in Ellis's Hist. Letters, 3d ser., I. 201.

stall-board (stâl'bōrd), *n.* One of a series of floors upon which soil or ore is pitched successively in excavating.

staller (stâ'lèr), *n.* [< OF. *estallier*, *estalier*, *estaillier*, one who keeps a stall, < *estal*, a stall: see *stall*[1].] **1.** A hostler; a master of the horse.

The King's dish-thegn, his bower-thegn, his horse-thegn or *staller*, all became great dignitaries of the Kingdom. *E. A. Freeman*, Norman Conquest, I. 60.

2†. A standard-bearer.

Tovy, a man of great wealth and authority, as being the king's *staller* (that is, standard-bearer), first founded this town. *Fuller*, Waltham Abbey, i. § 5.

stall-fed (stâl'fed), *a.* Fattened, as oxen, by feeding in a stable or on dry fodder.

You shall have *stall-fed* doctors, crammed divines.
B. Jonson, Staple of News, i. 2.

stall-feed (stâl'fēd), *v. t.* To feed and fatten in a stall or stable, or on dry fodder.

If you were for the fair, you should be *stall-fed*, and want no weal.
J. Bradford, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 112.

stalling (stâ'ling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *stall*[1], *v.*] Stabling.

Hire us some fair chamber for the night,
And *stalling* for the horses. *Tennyson*, Geraint.

stallinger (stâ'lin-jèr), *n.* [Formerly also *stallanger* (ML. *stallangiarius*); with intrusive *n*, < *stallage* + *-er*[1]. Cf. *passenger*, *messenger*, *wharfinger*, etc.] One who keeps a stall. [Local, Eng. or Scotch.]

Vacancies among the *Stallingers* are filled up in like manner from the inhabitants of the town.
Municip. Corp. Report, 1835, p. 1734.

stalling-kent (stâ'ling-ken), *n.* A house for receiving stolen goods. *Dekker.* [Old slang.]

A *Stawling-ken* that is knowne of purpose to be trusty, yea and that in the night too, least they be notified and suspected to be scandalizing of the profession.
Rowlands, Hist. Rogues, quoted in Ribton-Turner's Vagrants and Vagrancy, p. 585.

stallion (stal'yon), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *stalion*, **stallon*, *stalland*, *stallant*, *stalant*, *stalon;* < ME. *stalyone*, *stalon*, *stalun*, < OF. *estalon*, F. *étalon* = It. *stallone* (ML. reflex *stalonus*), a stallion, in ML. also called *equus ad stallum*, 'a horse at stall,' so called because kept in a stall, < *stallum*, a stall, stable: see *stall*[1].] The male of the horse; an entire horse; a horse kept for breeding purposes.

stallman (stâl′măn), *n.*; pl. *stallmen* (-men). [< *stall*[1] + *man*.] A man who keeps a stall, as for the sale of meat, books, or other commodities.

The *stallman* saw my father had [a strong fancy] for the book the moment he laid his hands upon it.
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, iii. 35. (*Latham.*)

stallon†, *n.* [< ME. *stalon*, < OF. *estalon, estallon, estelon, estolon*, a stick, post, staddle, stander, appar. < L. *stolo*(*n*-), a shoot, twig, branch, scion, sucker.] A slip; a cutting; a scion. *Holinshed.*

In *stalons* forth thei sette
Her seede, and best for hem is solute lande.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 113.

stall-plate (stâl′plāt), *n.* A plate of gilded copper upon which are engraved the arms of a Knight of the Garter (see *garter-plate*), or of a Knight or Esquire (Companion) of the Bath.

The stall-plates of the Knights of the Bath are fixed in the upper row of stalls in the Chapel of Henry VII. at Westminster, and those of the Esquires of the Bath in the lower row.

stall-reader (stâl′rē″dėr), *n.* One who reads books at the stall where they are sold.

Cries the *stall-reader*, "Bless us! what a word on
A title page is this!" *Milton*, Sonnets, vi.

stalon[1]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *stallion*.

stalon[2]†, *n.* An old spelling of *stallon*.

stalwart (stâl′wart), *a.* and *n.* [Prop. a Sc. form of *stalworth*, with assimilation of the vowel of the second element to that of the first, and an alteration, perhaps orig. dialectal, of the orig. final sequence *-rth* to *-rt* (as, conversely, orig. *-rt* changes to *-rth* in *swarth, swarthy*): see *stalworth*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Stout; strong: applied to inanimate objects. [Scotch.]—**2.** Hard; severe. [Scotch.]—**3.** Stormy; tempestuous. [Scotch.]—**4.** Stout; sturdy; strong; bold; brave. See *stalworth*. [Scotch; now also the form regularly used in Eng. and U. S.]

It's neer be said, my *stalwart* feres,
We kill'd him whan a sleiping.
Sir James the Rose (Child's Ballads, III. 75).

Of the European sailors, by far the most reliable were five *stalwart* A. B.s. *Chambers's Journal*, No. 627.

5. Sturdy and steadfast in partizanship: in *U. S. politics* [*cap.*], noting various sections of the Republican party. See the phrase.

The epithet *Stalwart* as applied to a class of politicians was first used by Mr. Blaine in 1877 to designate those Republicans who were unwilling to give up hostility and distrust of the South as a political motive. In the present contest at Albany it has by a curious transformation been appropriated by the followers of Mr. Conkling to distinguish politicians faithful to his Machine.
The Nation, June 16, 1881.

Stalwart Republican, in *U. S. hist.*, a decided or thorough-going member of the Republican party; specifically, a member of that wing of the Republican party in the State of New York which in 1880 advocated the renomination of Grant as President for a third term and in 1881 supported Roscoe Conkling in his opposition to the administration of Garfield, and antagonized the "Half-Breeds" in 1881 and following years.=**Syn. 4.** *Stout, Sturdy*, etc. (see *robust*), sinewy, brawny, muscular, strapping, powerful, valorous, resolute.

II. *n.* **1.** A strong or sturdy person.

His opinion is not favourable, Emin's *stalwarts*, whose praises had been so loudly trumpeted in Europe, proving to be for the most part brutal ruffians and abject cravens in the presence of danger. *The Academy*, Jan. 3, 1891.

2. A stout and steadfast partizan; specifically [*cap.*], same as *Stalwart Republican*. See above.

stalwarth†, *a.* Same as *stalworth, stalwart*.

stalwartism (stâl′wart-izm), *n.* [< *stalwart* + *-ism*.] In *U. S. politics*, the principles or policy of the Stalwarts; partizan devotion. *The Nation*, Nov. 27, 1879, p. 355.

stalwartly (stâl′wart-li), *adv.* [< *stalwart* + *-ly*[2]. Cf. *stalworthly*.] In a stalwart manner; stoutly; bravely.

stalwartness (stâl′wart-nes), *n.* Stalwart character or quality; stnrdiness; stoutness; strength. *Athenæum*, Jan. 14, 1888, p. 57.

stalworth (stâl′wėrth), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *stalwoorth, stalworthe;* < ME. *stalworth, stalword, stalworthe, stalwurthe, staleworthe, stalewurthe, stelewurthe, stealewurthe*, also *stalworthy, stawurthy* (see *stalworthy*), < AS. *stælwyrthe*, found only once, in pl. *stælwyrthe*, in the sense 'good' or 'serviceable,' applied to ships; a compound peculiar to AS.: (*a*) prob. a contraction of **statholwyrthe*, lit. 'steadfast,' 'well-based,' 'firm-set,' etc., hence 'stout,' < *stathol, stathel*, foundation, base, seat, site, position, E. *staddle*, Sc. also contracted *stale, stail* (cf. AS. *stælan*, contracted from *statholian*, found, establish), + *wyrthe, weorth, wurth*, good, excellent, worth: see *staddle* and *worth*[2]. Cf. the equiv. *statholfæst*, steadfast, firm, stable (< *stathol*, foundation, + *fæst*, firm, fast), and *stedefæst*, E. *steadfast* (the AS. *weorth* and *fæst* as the second element of adj. compounds being used rather as adj. formatives than as independent words). Such contraction is not common in AS., and the form *stælwyrthe* has generally been otherwise explained: (*b*) < *stalu* (in comp. *stæl-*), stealing, theft, + *weorth, wurth*, worth, worthy (see *stale*[1] and *worth*[2]), but the sense 'worthy of theft,' 'worth stealing,' hence 'worth taking for use' ("captu dignæ," Gibson), cannot apply to men, and the sense 'good at stealing,' suggested by some, even if it were etymologically admissible, could not apply to ships. (*c*) In another view, lit. 'worthy of place,' i. e. fit for its place or use, serviceable, < AS. *steal, steall*, also sometimes, esp. in comp., *stæl*, a place, stall, + *weorth, wurth*, worth, worthy (see *stall*[1] and *worth*[2]). The full form *stall-* occurs in ME. *stallworthely*, a var. of *stalworthly*, and in the mod. surname *Stallworthy*. In any view, the ME. forms *staleworth, stalewurthe, stelewurthe, stealewurthe*, with medial *e*, must be regarded as irregular. In fact the orig. meaning of the compound appears to have been lost, and the ME. variations must be due to simulation of one or other of the words above considered. Hence, by further variation, *stalwarth*, and now *stalwart*, which is no longer regarded as a compound.] **1**†. Steadfast; firm-based.

That *stalworthe* sted [Constantinople] so strong was founded,
Philip hoped that holde with his help to wynne.
Alisaunder of Macedoine (E. E. T. S.), l. 1230.

Steken the 3ates stonharde with *stalworth* barrer.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 884.

2. Stout; strong; sturdy: used of things and men or animals, in a merely physical sense. [Archaic.]

A hoge hathel for the nonez & of hyghe elde; . . .
Sturne stif on the stryththe on *stalworth* schonkez [shanks].
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 847.

And his strengthe schal be maad *stalworthe* [et roborabitur fortitudo ejus, Vulg.]. *Wyclif*, Dan. viii. 24.

His *stalworth* steed the champion stout bestrode.
Fairfax, tr. of Tasso, vii. 27. (*Nares.*)

3. Stout; sturdy; brave; bold: noting men, with reference to strength and courage. [Archaic.]

A man that es yhang and light,
Be he never swa *stalworth* and wyght.
Hampole, Prick of Conscience, l. 689.

Well by his visage you might know
He was a *stalworth* knight, and keen.
Scott, Marmion, i. 5.

stalworthhead†, *n.* [ME. *stalworthhede;* < *stalworth* + *-head*.] Same as *stalworthness*.

stalworthly†, *adv.* [< ME. *stalworthly, stallworthly, stalwurthly;* < *stalworth* + *-ly*[2].] Stoutly; sturdily; strongly.

Scho strenyde me so *stallworthely* [var. *stalleworthely*, Halliwell] that I had no mouthe to speke, ne no hande to styrre. *Hampole*, Prose Treatises (E. E. T. S.), p. 6.

I rede we ryde to Newe Castell,
So styll and *stalwurthlye*.
Battle of Otterbourne (Percy's Reliques, I. i. 2).

stalworthness† (stâl′wėrth-nes), *n.* [< ME. *stalworthnes;* < *stalworth* + *-ness*.] Sturdiness; stalwartness.

The sexte vertue es strengthe or *stalworthness* noghte onely of body but of herte, and wille evynly to suffre the wele and the waa, welthe or wandrethe, whethire so betyde. *MS. Lincoln*, A. i. 17, f. 217. (*Halliwell*, s. v. *wandrethe.*)

stalworthy†, *a.* [< ME. *stalworthy, stawurthy:* see *stalworth*.] Same as *stalworth*.

stalwurthet, stalwurthly†. See *stalworth, stalworthly*.

stam[1]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *stem*[1].

stam[2] (stam), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *stammed*, ppr. *stamming*. [Cf. *stem*[3].] To amaze; confound. [Prov. Eng.]

stam[2] (stam), *n.* [< *stam*[2], *v.*] Confusion.

O, then, in what a *stam*
Was theevish, barb'rous, love-sicke, angrie minde.
Lisle's Historie of Heliodorus (1638). (*Nares.*)

stamber (stam′bėr), *r.* A dialectal form of *stammer*.

stambha (stam′bä), *n.* [Skt., a prop, post, column, < √ *stambh*, make firm, prop: see *stamp*.] Same as *lat*[6].

One or two *stambhas* stood in front of or beside each gateway of every great tope, and one or two in front of each chaitya hall. *J. Fergusson*, Hist. Indian Arch., p. 55.

stamel†, *n.* Same as *stammel*.

stamen (stā′men), *n.*; pl. *stamens* (stā′menz) (only, in the fourth sense) or (in the other three senses) *stamina* (stam′i-nä). [< L. *stamen*, the warp in the (npright) loom, a thread hanging from the distaff, in gen. a thread, string, fiber, a stamen of a flower (cf. MGr. *στῆμα*, a stamen, Gr. *στήμων*, the warp in the loom, a thread as spun); < *stare* = Gr. *ἱστασθαι* (*στῆναι*), stand: see *stand*. Cf. *stamen*[2], *stamin*.] **1.** The warp in the ancient upright loom at which the weaver stood upright instead of sitting; a thread of the warp; a thread.—**2.** *pl.* The supports or mainstays of a body; the fixed, firm part of a body, which supports it or gives it its strength and solidity: as, the bones are the *stamina* of animal bodies; the ligneous parts of trees are *stamina* which constitute their strength.

Some few of the main *stamina*, or chief lines, were taken care of from the first, and made up the first creeds.
Waterland, Works, IV. 309.

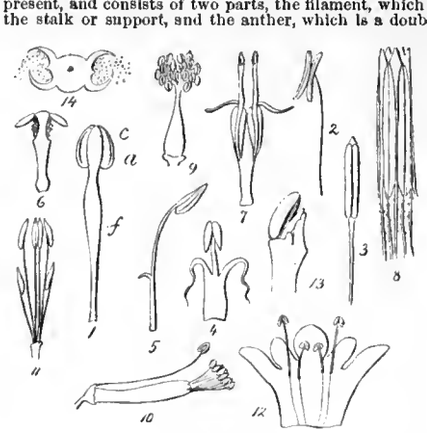
Hence—**3.** [Pl. *stamina*, now sometimes used as sing.] Whatever constitutes the principal strength or support of anything; power of endurance; staying power; lasting strength or vigor.

I indeed think her *stamina* could not last much longer; when I saw her she could take no nourishment.
Swift, To Dr. Sheridan, July 27, 1726.

Old English half pint bumpers, my dear—Zounds, sir! they try a fellow's *stamina* at once.
Macklin, Man of the World, iii. 1.

She had run through all the *stamina* of constitution nature had allotted her, and died of old-age, in youth.
Sydney Smith, To Lady Holland, Feb. 2, 1816.

4. In *bot.*, the male or fertilizing organ of flowering plants. It is situated immediately within the inner circle of floral envelops, or petals when they are present, and consists of two parts, the filament, which is the stalk or support, and the anther, which is a double



Stamens.

1 Of *Isopyrum biternatum* (*a*, the anther; *c*, the connective; *f*, the filament). 2. Of *Oryza sativa*. 3. Of *Liriodendron Tulipifera*. 4. Of *Allium Porrum*. 5. Of *Rosmarinus officinalis*. 6. Of *Berberis Canadensis*. 7. Of *Vaccinium Myrtillus*. 8. Syngenesious stamens of *Carduus crispus*. 9. Monadelphous stamens of *Nopæa dioica*. 10. Diadelphous stamens of *Genista tinctoria*. 11. Tetradynamous stamens of *Erysimum cheiranthoides*. 12. Didynamous stamens of *Thymus Serpyllum*. 13. Stamen in gynandrous flower of *Epipactis palustris*. 14 Transverse section of the anther of *Isopyrum*, showing the dehiscence and the pollen-grains.

sac or body of two cells placed side by side and filled with a powdery substance, the pollen. This pollen, when mature, is discharged from the anther through various openings or pores. Theoretically the stamen is the homologue of a leaf, in which the two cells of the anther represent the infolded halves of the blade, while the connective represents the midrib and the filament the petiole of the leaf. The pollen represents the parenchyma of the leaf. The stamens of a flower are collectively called the *androecium*. When both stamens and pistils are present in the same flower it is said to be hermaphrodite or perfect; when only stamens are present the flower is said to be staminate or male. The number of stamens varies in different plants from one to one hundred or more, but is generally constant for the same species, and forms an important element in the system of classification. The classes in the Linnean sexnal system were based upon the number and position of the stamens; and in the natural system they are still an important factor. In regard to their insertion, stamens may be hypogynous, epigynous, or perigynous, or the flower may be gynandrous (see these words). See also cuts under *anther, anthophore, diadelphous, epigynous, extrorse, introrse*, and many plant-names.—**Barren stamen.** Same as *sterile stamen*.—**Included stamens.** See *include*.—**Stamina of reason**, first truths.—**Sterile stamen**, in *bot.*, an organ or body which belongs to the series of stamens, or androecium, but which does not produce pollen; an imperfect stamen, as that produced by certain plants of the family *Scrophulariaceæ;* a staminodium.

The Unequal Stamens of *Lagerstræmia Indica*, the flower cut longitudinally.

stamened (stā′mend), *a.* [< *stamen* + *-ed*[2].] Furnished with stamens.

stamin[1]†, **staminet** (stam′in), *n.* [< ME. *stamin, stamyn*, < OF. *estamine*, F. *étamine*, < ML. *stamina, staminea, stamineum* (also *stamina*, after OF.), a woolen cloth, bolting-cloth, < L. *stamineus*, consisting of threads, < *stamen*, a thread, fiber (> OF. *estame* = It. *stame*, yarn, worsted): see *stamen*. Hence, by irreg. variation, *stammel, tamin, tamine, taminy, tammy, tamis*.] A woolen

cloth, or linsey-woolsey. It is mentioned as a cloth for common wear; but its cost was not so low as to indicate the coarsest kind of cloth. In the quotation apparently a tapestry.

She had ywoven in a *stamin* [var. *stames*] large
How she was broght from Athenes in a barge.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 2360.

stamin[2]†, *n.* [ME. *stamyne*, appar. a var. of *stem*[1], < AS. *stemn* = Icel. *stafn*, *stamn*, a post, post of the prow or stem; cf. It. *stamine*, the upright ribs or pieces of timber of the inside of a ship; perhaps < L. *stamen* (*stamin-*), the warp of a loom, etc. (see *stamen*, *stamin*[1]), otherwise < G. *stamm*, etc., stem: see *stem*[1].] The stem of a vessel. *Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 3659.

stamina, *n.* Latin plural of *stamen*, sometimes used as a singular (see *stamen*, 3).

staminal (stam'i-nal), *a.* [< L. *stamen* (*-in-*), a stamen, + *-al*.] Same as *staminean*.

staminate (stam'i-nāt), *a.* [< L. *staminatus*, consisting of threads (NL. furnished with stamens), < *stamen*, a thread, stamen: see *stamen*.] In *bot.*: (*a*) Furnished with or producing stamens. (*b*) Producing stamens, but no pistils: said of certain flowers.

staminate (stam'i-nāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *staminated*, ppr. *staminating*. [< L. *stamen* (*stamin-*), fiber (see *stamen*), + *-ate*[2].] To endue with stamina.

staminet†, *n.* See *stamin*[1].

stamineal (stā-min'ē-al), *a.* [< L. *stamineus*, full of threads (see *staminean*), + *-al*.] Same as *staminean*.

staminean (stā-min'ē-us), *a.* [< L. *stamineus*, full of threads, thready, < *stamen* (*-in-*), a thread, stamen: see *stamen*.] Consisting of, bearing, or pertaining to a stamen or stamens.

staminidium† (stam-i-nid'i-um), *n.*; pl. *staminidia* (-ä). [NL., < L. *stamen* (*-in-*), a thread, stamen, + Gr. dim. *-ίδιον*.] The antheridium, an organ in cryptogamic plants corresponding to a stamen.

staminiferous (stam-i-nif'ē-rus), *a.* [< L. *stamen* (*-in-*), a thread, stamen, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Bearing or having stamens. A *staminiferous flower* is one which has stamens without a pistil. A *staminiferous nectary* is one that has stamens growing on it.

staminigerous (stam-i-nij'ē-rus), *a.* [< L. *stamen* (*-in-*), a thread, stamen, + *gerere*, carry.] Same as *staminiferous*.

staminode (stam'i-nōd), *n.* [< NL. *staminodium*.] Same as *staminodium*.

staminodium (stam-i-nō'di-um), *n.* [NL., < L. *stamen* (*-in-*), a thread, stamen, + Gr. *εἶδος*, form.] A sterile or abortive stamen, or an organ resembling an abortive stamen. Also called *parastemon*.

The Flower of *Scrophularia nodosa*, laid open to show the staminodium (*St*). *a*, the staminodium.

staminody (stam'i-nō-di), *n.* [< NL. **staminodia*, < L. *stamen*, a thread, stamen, + *εἶδος*, form.] In *bot.*, a condition, frequent in flowers, in which various organs are metamorphosed into stamens. Bracts, sepals, petals, and pistils may be thus transformed. Compare *sepalody*, *petalody*, *pistilody*. See *metamorphosis*, 4.

stamm (stam), *n.* [Origin obscure.] In the game of solo, a pool of sixteen chips. *The American Hoyle*.

stammel[1]† (stam'el), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *stamel*, *stamell*; a var. of *stamin*[1].] **I.** *n.* **1.** A kind of woolen cloth, of a red color: red linsey-woolsey: probably same as *stamin*[1].

In sommer vse to were a scarlet petyeote made of *stamell* or lynse wolse. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 248.

Now in satin,
To-morrow next in *stammel*.
Chapman, Monsieur D'Olive, ii. 1.

Hence—**2.** The color of stammel: a red inferior in brilliancy to scarlet.

Karsies of all orient colours, specially of *stamell*.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 440.

The Violet's purple, the sweet Rose's *stammell*,
The Lillie's snowe, and Pansey's various ammell.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 3.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to stammel or its hue; red; made of stammel.

But the wench in the *stammel* waistcoat is stopping too, Adam . . . they are going to dance! Frieze-jacket wants to dance with *stammel*-waistcoat, but she is coy and recusant. *Scott*, Abbot, xix.

stammel[2] (stam'el), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A large, clumsy horse. *Wright*. [Prov. Eng.]

stammer (stam'ėr), *v.* [E. dial. also *stamber*; < ME. *stameren* = D. *stameren*, *stamelen* = OHG. *stammalōn*, *stamalōn*, MHG. *stameln*, *stammeln*, G. *stammern*, *stammeln*, stammer; a freq. verb, associated with AS. *stamer*, *stamor*, *stamur*, *stomer* = OHG. *stamal*, *stammal*, adj., stammering, and equiv. to the simple verb, Icel. Sw. *stamma*, Dan. *stamme*, stammer, from the adj. appearing in OHG. *stam*, G. *stumm*, mute, = Icel. *stamr* = Goth. *stamms*, stammering; perhaps connected with *stem*[3], obstruct, etc.: see *stem*[3], and cf. *stam*[2]. Cf. also *stumble*.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To hesitate or falter in speaking; hence, to speak with involuntary breaks and pauses.

His hew shal falewen,
& his tonge shal *stameren*, other famelen.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 224.

The Psythian grape we dry: Lagean juice
Will *stammering* tongues and staggering feet produce.
Dryden, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, ii. 133.

The new strong wine of love,
That made my tongue so *stammer* and trip.
Tennyson, Maud, vi.

2. To stumble or stagger. [Prov. Eng.]

Stamerynge in goyng, idem quod stakerynge, waverynge.
Prompt. Parv., p. 472.

=**Syn. 1.** *Falter*, *Stammer*, *Stutter*. He who *falters* weakens or breaks more or less completely in utterance; the act is occasional, not habitual, and for reasons that are primarily moral, belong to the occasion, and may be various. He who *stammers* has great difficulty in uttering anything; the act may be occasional or habitual; the cause is confusion, shyness, timidity, or actual fear; the result is broken and inarticulate sounds that seem to stick in the mouth, and sometimes complete suppression of voice. He who *stutters* makes sounds that are not what he desires to make; the act is almost always habitual, especially in its worst forms; the cause is often excitement; the result is a quick repetition of some one sound that is initial in a word that the person desires to utter, as c-c-c-e-catch.—**Stammering bladder**, a bladder whose muscles act irregularly and spasmodically, causing painful urination. *Paget*.

II. *trans.* To utter or pronounce with hesitation or imperfectly; especially, to utter with involuntary breaks or catches: frequently with *out*.

His pale lips faintly *stammered out* a "No."
Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit, xxxiii.

stammer (stam'ėr), *n.* [< *stammer*, *v.*] Defective utterance; a stutter: as, to be troubled with a *stammer*. See *stammering*.

stammerer (stam'ėr-ėr), *n.* [< *stammer* + *-er*[1].] One who stammers or stutters in speaking.

stammering (stam'ėr-ing), *n.* [< ME. *stamerynge*; verbal n. of *stammer*, *v.*] Hesitating speech; imperfect articulation; stuttering.

stammeringly (stam'ėr-ing-li), *adv.* With stammering; with stops or hesitation in speaking.

stamnos (stam'nos), *n.*; pl. *stamnoi* (-noi). [< Gr. *στάμνος* (see def.), < *ἱστάναι*, cause to stand, *ἱστασθαι*, stand: see *stand*.] In *Gr. archæol.*, a large water- or wine-vase closely resembling the hydria, but generally with a shorter neck, and provided merely with the two small handles on the sides of the paunch, the larger handle behind being absent. Sometimes called *olla*.—**Apulian stamnos**, in *Gr. archæol.*, a type of stamnos of peculiar shape, having the handles on the shoulders prolonged upward in large volutes, and the cover often surmounted by a vase of the same shape. It is called *Apulian* from the province or region where most examples are found. Often called, less correctly, *Apulian crater*.


Typical form of Stamnos.


Apulian Stamnos, in the Museo Nazionale, Naples.

stamp (stamp), *v.* [Also dial. *stomp*; < ME. *stampen*, a var. (due to LG. or Scand. influence) of **stempen*, < AS. *stempan* = MD. *stempen*, *stampen*, D. *stampen* = MLG. *stampen* = OHG. *stampfōn*, MHG. *stampfen*, G. *stampfen* = Icel. *stappa* (for **stampa*) = Sw. *stampa* = Dan. *stampe* (cf. It. *stampare* = Sp. Pg. *estampar* = OF. *estamper*, F. *étamper*, < Teut.), stamp, = Gr. *στέμβειν*, stamp, shake, agitate, misuse (akin to *στείβειν*, stamp on, tread, *στέμφυλον*, olives or grapes from which the oil or juice has been pressed), = Skt. √*stambh*, make firm or steady, prop.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To crush or bruise with or as with a pestle; pound or bray as in a mortar; pound; bruise; crush: as, to *stamp* ores in a stamping-mill.

Thise cokes, how they *stampe* and streyne and grynde!
Chaucer, Pardoner's Tale, l. 76.

They put the water into large jarres of stone, stirring it about with a few *stampt* Almonds.
Sandys, Travailes, p. 78.

2. To strike or beat with a forcible downward thrust of the foot.

Under my feet I *stamp* thy cardinal's hat.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., i. 3. 49.

He frets, he fumes, he stares, he *stamps* the ground.
Dryden, Pal. and Arc., i. 446.

3. To cause to strike the ground with a sudden or impetuous downward thrust.

Red Battle *stamps* his foot, and nations feel the shock.
Byron, Childe Harold, i. 38.

4. To impress a design or distinctive mark or figure upon; mark with an impression or design: as, to *stamp* plate with arms; to *stamp* letters; to *stamp* butter.

The Romanes were wont heretofore to *stampe* their coynes of gold and silver in this city.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 59.

Egmont dined at the Regent's table, . . . in a camlet doublet, with hanging sleeves, and buttons *stamped* with the bundle of arrows. *Motley*, Dutch Republic, I. 403.

Hence—**5.** To certify and give validity or currency to by marking with some mark or impression; coin; mint.

We pay . . . for it with *stamped* coin, not stabbing steel.
Shak., W. T., iv. 4. 747.

6. Figuratively, to brand or stigmatize as being of a specified character; declare to be.

Dares *stamp* nothing false where he finds nothing sure.
M. Arnold, Empedocles on Etna.

7. To imprint; impress; fix deeply: as, to *stamp* one's name on a book; an event *stamped* on one's memory.

If ever I an Hope admit
Without thy Image *stampt* on it.
Cowley, The Mistress, The Soul.

God has *stamped* no original characters on our minds wherein we may read his being. *Locke*.

8. To characterize; mark.

They [Macaulay's articles] are characterized by many of the qualities of heart and mind which *stamp* the productions of an Edinburgh reviewer.
Whipple, Ess. and Rev., I. 12.

9. To affix a stamp (as a postage- or receipt-stamp) to: as, to *stamp* a letter or a newspaper.—**10.** To cut, or cut into various forms, with a stamp: in this sense often with *out*: as, to *stamp out* circles and diamonds from a sheet of metal.—**Stamped envelop.** See *envelop*.—**Stamped in the blind.** See *blind*[1].—**Stamped velvet**, velvet or velveteen upon which a pattern has been impressed by hot irons which leave a surface more or less lowered from the pile according to the amount of pressure applied, etc. In some cases the surface of the impressed pattern is brought to a smooth gloss. This material is used chiefly for upholstery.—**Stamped ware.** Same as *sigillated ware* (which see, under *sigillated*). *Solon*, The Old Eng. Potter, p. xiii.—**Stamped work**, metal-work decorated by means of dies and punches.—**To stamp out**, to extinguish, as fire, by stamping on with the foot; hence, to extirpate; eradicate by resorting to vigorous measures; suppress entirely; exterminate: as, to *stamp out* disease which has broken out among cattle by killing the whole herd; to *stamp out* an insurrection.

II. *intrans.* To strike the foot forcibly downward.

A ramping fool, to brag and *stamp* and swear.
Shak., K. John, iii. 1. 122.

stamp (stamp), *n.* [OHG. *stampf*, *stampf*, MHG. *stampf*, a stamping-instrument, a stamp (> F. *estampe* = It. *stampa*, a stamp); in dim. form, MLG. LG. *stempel* = OHG. *stempfil*, MHG. *stempfel*, G. (after LG.) *stempel* = Sw. *stämpel* = Dan. *stempel*, a stamp; from the verb.] **1.** An instrument for crushing, bruising, or pounding; specifically, in *metal.*, that part of the machinery of a stamp-mill which rises and falls, and which delivers the blow by which the ore is reduced to the necessary fineness for being further treated for the separation of the valuable portion; by extension, the mill itself. The stamp consists of head and stem, the latter having upon it the tappet by which, through the agency of the cam or wiper which projects from an axis turned by steam- or water-power, it is raised.

There are 340 *stamps* in operation at Butte, and the amount of ore treated every day amounts to 500 tons.
Harper's Mag., LXXVII. 596.

2. An instrument for making impressions on other bodies; an engraved block, die, or the like, by which a mark may be made or delivered by pressure; specifically, a plate upon which is cut the design for the sides or back of a book.—**3.** A hand-tool for cutting blanks from paper, leather, etc., in various patterns, according to the shape of the cutting-edges. It operates by pressure or a direct blow, or is laid on the material and struck with a hammer. Hand-stamps are used for canceling, bating, embossing, eyeleting, and similar work.

4. A forcible or impetuous downward thrust or blow: as, he emphasized his order with a *stamp* of the foot.—5. An impression or mark made with a stamp; an impressed or embossed mark or pattern; particularly, an impressed mark used to certify something, or give validity or currency to it: as, the *stamp* on a coin; the *stamp* on a certified check.

> What boots it to be coin'd
> With Heav'n's own *stamp*?
> *Quarles*, Emblems, v. 12.

That sacred name [the king's] gives ornament and grace; And, like his *stamp*, makes basest metals pass.
Dryden, Prol. at Opening of the New House, l. 33.

The rank is but the guinea *stamp*. *Burns*, For a' that.

Specifically—(*a*) An official mark set upon a thing chargeable with duty or tax showing that the duty or tax is paid. (*b*) The impression of a public mark or seal required by the British government for revenue purposes to be made by its officers upon the paper or parchment on which deeds, legal instruments, bills of exchange, receipts, checks, insurance policies, etc., are written, the fee for the stamp or stamped paper varying with the nature of the instrument or the amount involved. (See *stamp-duty*.) For receipts, foreign bills of exchange, and agreements, adhesive stamps may be used, but in general the stamp must be embossed or impressed. (*c*) A small piece of paper having a certain figure or design impressed upon it, sold by the government to be attached to goods, papers, letters, documents, etc., subject to duty, or to some charge as for postage, in order to show that such duty or charge has been paid: as, postage-*stamps*; receipt-*stamps*; internal-revenue *stamps*.

6. *pl.* Stamp-duties: as, the receiver of *stamps* and taxes. See *stamp-duty*.—7. *pl.* Money: so called in allusion to the use of postage-stamps and small paper notes ("shinplasters") as money. [Slang, U. S.]—8†. That which is marked; a thing stamped; a medal.

> Hanging a golden *stamp* about their necks.
> *Shak.*, Macbeth, iv. 3. 153.

9†. A coin, especially one of small value.

> *Ric.* Oh, cruel, merciless woman,
> To talk of law, and know I have no money.
> *Val.* I will consume myself to the last *stamp*,
> Before thou gett'st me.
> *Middleton (and others)*, The Widow, ii. 1.

10†. A picture cut in wood or metal, or made by impression; an engraving; a plate or cliché.

He that will not onely reade, but in manner see, the most of these exploits of the Hollanders, with other rarities of the Indies, may resort to Theodoricke and Israel de Bry, who haue in liuely *stampes* expressed these Nauigations. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 463.

When I was at Venice, they were putting out very curious *stamps* of the several edifices which are most famous for their beauty or magnificence.
Addison, Remarks on Italy (Works, ed. Bohn, I. 388).

11. Sanction; value derived from suffrage or attestation; authority.

The common people do not judge of vice or virtue by the morality or the immorality so much as by the *stamp* that is set upon it by men of figure. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

12. Distinguishing mark; imprint; sign; indication; evidence.

If ever there was a work which carried with it the *stamp* of originality in all its parts, it is that of John Bunyan's!
Southey, Bunyan, p. 70.

13. Make; cast; form; character; sort; kind; brand.

Those he hath . . . predestinated to be of our *stamp* or character, which is the image of his own Son, in whom, for that cause, they are said to be chosen.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v., App. 1.

He had wantonly involved himself in a number of small book-debts of this *stamp*. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, i. 12.

14. In *leather-manuf.*, a machine for softening hides by pounding them in a vat. *E. H. Knight.*—15. Same as *nobblin*.

In the production of "charcoal plates" (for tinplate making), the first rough forged slabs are cut into pieces termed *stamps*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIII. 319.

16. *pl.* Legs. [Old slang.]—**Atmospheric stamp**. See *atmospheric*.—**Ball stamp**, a peculiar form of stamp (so named from the inventor) in use at the mines on Lake Superior. It is a direct-action stamp, the stem of the stamp being the continuation of the piston-rod of the steam-engine which is the motive power.—**Leavitt stamp**, an improved form of Ball stamp, used chiefly in the Lake Superior mines. One head is capable of crushing 250 tons of ore in 24 hours. This stamp works like the Nasmyth hammer, the force of gravity being aided by steam-pressure.—**Stamp Act**, an act imposing or regulating the imposition of stamp-duties; in *American colonial history*, an act, also known as *Grenville's Stamp Act*, passed by the British Parliament in 1765, providing for the raising of revenue in the American colonies by the sale of stamps and stamped paper for commercial transactions, real-estate transfers, lawsuits, marriage licenses, inheritances, etc.: it also provided that the royal forces in America should be billeted on the people. The act was to go into effect November 1st, 1765, but it aroused intense opposition, led by the assemblies of Virginia, Massachusetts, and other colonies. A "Stamp Act Congress," with delegates from many of the colonies, met at New York in October, 1765, and a petition against this and other repressive measures was sent to England. The Stamp Act was repealed in March, 1766, but the agitation was one of the leading causes in effecting the revolution.—**To put to stamp**†, to put to press; begin printing. *Hall*, Hen. VIII., an. 25.

stampage (stam′pāj), *n.* [< *stamp* + *-age*.] An impression; a squeeze.

No copy [of the rock inscription] was obtained until October, 1838, when the traveller Masson most carefully and perseveringly made a calico *stampage* and an eye-copy.
Encyc. Brit., XIII. 118.

stamp-album (stamp′al″bum), *n.* A blank book or album used by collectors for the classification and display of postage- and revenue-stamps.

stamp-battery (stamp′bat″ėr-i), *n.* A series of stamps in a machine for comminuting ores. *E. H. Knight.*

stamp-block (stamp′blok), *n.* A hollow wooden block in which mealies are pounded before being cooked. [South Africa.]

stamp-collecting (stamp′kọ-lek″ting), *n.* The act or practice of collecting postage- or revenue-stamps. See *philately*.

stamp-collector (stamp′kọ-lek″tor), *n.* 1. A collector or receiver of stamp-duties.—2. One who collects postage- or revenue-stamps as articles of interest or curiosity; a philatelist.

stamp-distributer (stamp′dis-trib″ū-tėr), *n.* An official who issues or distributes government stamps.

stamp-duty (stamp′dū″ti), *n.* A tax or duty imposed on the sheets of parchment or paper on which specified kinds of legal instruments are written. Stamp-duties on legal instruments, such as conveyances and deeds, are chiefly secured by prohibiting the reception of them in evidence unless they bear the stamp required by the law. Stamp-duties were first levied in England in the reign of William and Mary.

stampede (stam-pēd′), *n.* [Formerly also *stampedo*; < Amer. Sp. *estampida*, a stampede, a particular use of Sp. *estampida*, *estampido* (= Pg. *estampido*), a crack, crash, loud report; connected with *estampar*, stamp: see *stamp*, *v.*] 1. A sudden fright seizing upon large bodies of cattle or horses, and causing them to run for long distances; a sudden scattering of a herd of cattle or horses; hence, any sudden flight or general movement, as of an army, in consequence of a panic.

With every herd this *stampede* occurs; and, watching the proceedings, I hold that a drover ought to have rather more patience than Job.
Mortimer Collins, Thoughts in my Garden, II. 131.

2. Any sudden unconcerted movement of a number of persons actuated by a common impulse: as, a *stampede* in a political convention for a candidate who seems likely to win. Stampedes in American politics have been common since the Democratic convention of 1844.

At the first ring of the bell a general *stampede* took place; some twenty hungry souls rushed to the dining-room. *L. M. Alcott*, Hospital Sketches, p. 63.

stampede (stam-pēd′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *stampeded*, ppr. *stampeding*. [< *stampede*, *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To become generally panic-stricken; take suddenly to flight, as if under the influence of a panic; scamper off in fright: said of herds or droves.—2. To move together, or take the same line of conduct, under the influence of any sudden and common impulse. See *stampede*, *n.*, 2.

II. *trans.* 1. To cause to break and run as if panic-stricken; disperse or drive off suddenly through panic or terror.

Those most trying times when . . . the cattle are *stampeded* by a thunder-storm at night.
T. Roosevelt, Hunting Trips, p. 7.

2. To cause to move or act in a mass through some sudden common impulse: as, to *stampede* a political convention for a candidate.

stampedo† (stam-pē′dō), *n.* Same as *stampede*.

A sudden *stampedo* or rush of horses. *Irving.*

stamper (stam′pėr), *n.* [< *stamp* + *-er*[1].] 1. One who stamps: as, a *stamper* in the post-office.—2. An instrument for stamping; a stamp.—3. *pl.* The feet; also, shoes. [Old slang.]

> Strike up, Piper, a merry, merry dance,
> That we on our *stampers* may foot it and prance.
> *Brome*, Jovial Crew, i.

4. A stamping-machine. (*a*) A machine for cleaning textile fabrics, consisting of a tub revolving horizontally, and a series of wooden stamps or pestles operated by suitable machinery. (*b*) In *gunpowder-manuf.*, a machine used in small mills, consisting of ten or twelve stamps of hard wood, arranged in a row, each stamp having a bronze shoe. The material to be pulverized is placed in cavities in a block of solid oak. (*c*) In *porcelain-manuf.*, a mill for pulverizing calcined flints preparatory to treatment in the grinding-vat.

5. *pl.* In *ornith.*, the *Calcatores*.

stamp-hammer (stamp′ham″ėr), *n.* A direct-acting hammer where the hammer-block is lifted vertically, either by cams or friction-rollers, or, as is more commonly the case, by steam- or water-pressure acting on a piston in a closed cylinder. *Percy.*

stamp-head (stamp′hed), *n.* In a stamp, the rectangular or cylindrical mass of iron at the end of the stamp-stem, which by its weight gives force to the blow. To the lower end of the stamp-head is attached the shoe, a thinner piece of chilled iron or steel, which can easily be replaced, when too much worn for service, without the necessity of replacing the whole stamp-head.

stamping (stam′ping), *n.* [< ME. *stampynge*; verbal n. of *stamp*, *v.*] 1. The act of pounding, beating, or impressing as with a stamp.—2. Something stamped, or made by stamping-machinery.

Groups of U-shaped soft iron *stampings*.
Electrical Rev., XXII. 174.

3. Same as *blocking*, 1 (*a*).

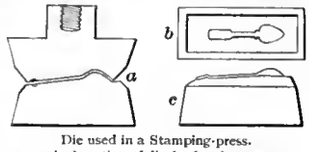
stamping-ground (stam′ping-ground), *n.* A place of habitual resort; a customary haunt. [Slang, U. S.]

It's with them fellows as it is with wild animals. You can just keep clear of them if you want, stay far out of their *stamping-ground*, hold yourself aloof all the time.
W. M. Baker, New Timothy, p. 176.

stamping-machine (stam′ping-ma-shēn″), *n.* A machine for forming articles of hard materials, as metal, whether for the first rough shaping, or for decorative finishing.

stamping-mill (stam′ping-mil), *n.* Same as *stamp-mill*, 1.

stamping-press (stam′ping-pres), *n.* 1. In *sheet-metal work*, a power-machine for making hollow ware, as pans, bowls, kitchen-utensils, etc. Machines of this class are a development of the earlier stamping-machines, the direct blow or stamp having been replaced in many instances by a continuous pressure. The essential features of the machine are two dies brought one over the other by a direct blow or by pressure. Where a continuous pressure is used by the employment of a screw, cam, toggle-joint, or eccentric, forcing one die slowly upon the other, the sheet of metal is pressed and stretched into shape. The dies are often compound—one part cutting out the blank from the sheet and another part compressing it gradually into shape—or so arranged that one part takes the blank, and holds it firmly by the edges, while a central part stretches it to the required shape. In some forms of these machines a series of dies are used successively, the blanks being pressed in part, then annealed and re-pressed until the final shape is secured. Also called *stamping-machine*.

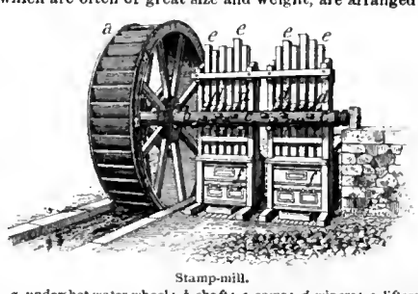


Die used in a Stamping-press.
a, vertical section of die for forming a spoon; *b*, plan of upper die; *c*, side view of lower die.

2. A small hand-press or seal-press used by public officials and others for impressing stamps upon or affixing them to documents, either in obedience to legal requirement or as a matter of convenience or custom. Compare *seal-press*.—3. Same as *blocking-press*. See also *arming-press*.

stamp-machine (stamp′ma-shēn″), *n.* In *paper-manuf.*, a machine for beating rags, etc., into pulp. It consists of a number of rods fixed into a stout oak beam, and working alternately with a set below, the water passing off through an opening covered with a fine sieve. The machine is of German origin, and is used only in small factories.

stamp-mill (stamp′mil), *n.* 1. In *metal.*, a crushing-mill employing stamps or pestles to crush ores or rock to powder preparatory to treatment for extracting metals. The stamps, which are often of great size and weight, are arranged in a row, and are usually raised by means of wipers and cams on a revolving shaft turned by steam- or water-power. The cams release the stamps in turn, and they fall on the ore placed in chambers below, the sides of these chambers being perforated to allow the escape of the crushed mate-



Stamp-mill.
a, undershot water-wheel; *b*, shaft; *c*, cams; *d*, wipers; *e*, lifters of pine, beach, or oak, with chilled cast-iron stamps; *f*, kofers (otherwise called mortars or battery-boxes) which receive the "stuff" or broken ore and retain it until reduced to the required degree of fineness. The ore is fed to the stamps from an inclined platform at the rear of the kofers.

rial as soon as reduced to the required fineness, while a stream of water sweeps the slimes away as they are produced. Such a row of stamps is also called a *stamp-battery*. In another form of stamp-mill the stamp is placed at the end of the piston-rod of a steam-cylinder, on the principle of the steam-hammer. Also called *stamping-mill*.

2. An oil-mill employing a pestle or pestles to crush seeds and fruits.

stamp-note (stamp'nōt), *n.* In *com.*, a memorandum delivered by a shipper of goods to the searcher, which, when stamped by him, allows the goods to be sent off by lighter to the ship, and is the captain's authority for receiving them on board. *Simmonds.*

stamp-office (stamp'of″is), *n.* An office where government stamps are issued, and stamp-duties and taxes are received.

stance (stans), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *staunce;* < OF. *stance, estance*, a station, situation, condition, also a stanchion, = Pr. *estansa*, station, condition, = Sp. Pg. *estancia*, a dwelling, = It. *stanza*, a station, stanza, etc., < ML. *stantia*, a chamber, a house, lit. a standing, < L. *stan(t-)s*, ppr. of *stare*, stand: see *stand*. Cf. *stanza*.] 1. A station; a site; an area for building; a position; a stand. [Scotch.]

He fetched a gambol upon one foot, and, turning to the left hand, failed not to carry his body perfectly round, just into its former *stance*.
Urquhart, tr. of Rabelais, i. 35. (*Davies.*)

The boy answered his invitation with the utmost confidence, and danced down from his *stance* with a galliard sort of step. *Scott*, Kenilworth, x.

2†. Space; gap; distance.

Since I can do no better, I will set such a *staunce* between him and Pasiphalo that all this town shall not make them friends.
Gascoigne, tr. of Ariosto's Supposes, ii. 3.

3†. A stave or stanza.

The other voices sung to other music the third *stance*.
Chapman, Mask of Middle Temple and Lincoln's Inn.

stance† (stans), *v. t.* [< *stance, n.*] To station; place.

He ne'er advane'd from the place he was *stanc'd*.
Battle of Sheriff-Muir (Child's Ballads, VII. 162).

stanch[1], **staunch**[1] (stänch, stänch), *v.* [< ME. *stanchen, staunchen, stawnchen, stonchen*, < OF. *estancher, estanchier, stanchier*, etc., cause to cease flowing, stop, stanch, F. *étancher*, stanch, = Pr. Sp. Pg. *estancar* = It. *stancare* (ML. *stancare*), stanch, < L. *stagnare*, stagnate, cause to cease flowing, make stagnant, ML. also stanch (blood), L. *stagnare*, cease flowing, become stagnant, < *stagnum*, a pool, standing water: see *stagnant, stagnate*. Cf. *stank*[1], *staunch*[2], *stanchion*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To cause to cease flowing; check the flow of.

I will *staunche* his floudes, and the great waters shal be restrayned. *Bible of* 1551, Ezek. xxxi.

Over each wound the balm he drew,
And with cobweb lint he *stanched* the blood.
J. R. Drake, Culprit Fay, p. 34.

2. To stop a flow from; dry, as a wound, by the application of a styptic.

Then came the hermit out and bare him in,
There *stanch'd* his wound.
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

3. To quench; allay; assuage. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Al weere it that a riche coveytos man hadde a ryver fletynge al of gold, yit sholde it never *staunchen* his coveytise. *Chaucer*, Boëthius, iii. meter 3.

Let my tears *stanch* the earth's dry appetite.
Shak., Tit. And., iii. 1. 14.

I *stanch* with ice my burning breast,
With silence balm my whirling brain.
M. Arnold, Saint Brandan.

4†. To free; relieve: with *of*.

Yf two brether be at debate,
Loke nother thou forther in hor hate,
But helpe to *staunche* hom *of* malice.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 307.

II. *intrans.* 1. To stop flowing; be stanched. [Rare.]

Immediately her issue of blood *stanched*. Luke viii. 44.

2†. To stop; cease.

And the wynde *stonchede* and blew no more,
And the meyst trunde into a bryght cloude.
Chron. Vilodun., p. 127. (*Halliwell.*)

stanch[1]†, **staunch**[1]† (stänch, stänch), *n.* [< *stanch*[1], *staunch*[1], *v.*] That which stanches; that which quenches or allays.

O frendship, flour of flowers, O lively sprite of lyfe,
O sacred bond of blissful peace, the stalworth *stanch* of strife.
Poems of Vncertaine Auctors, On Frendship. (*Richardson.*)

stanch[2] (stänch), *n.* [An assibilated form of *stank*[1]; < OF. *estanche*, a pool, fish-pond, etc.: see *stank*[1].] A flood-gate in a river for accumulating a head of water to float boats over shallows; a weir. See *stank*[1]. *E. H. Knight.*

Formerly rivers used to be penned in by a series of *stanches* near shoal places, which held up the water, and, when several boats were collected in the pool above a *stanch*, it was suddenly opened, and the sudden rush of water floated the boats over the shallows below.
Encyc. Brit., XX. 573.

stanch[3], **staunch**[2] (stänch, stänch), *a.* [< ME. *staunche*, < OF. *estanc*, fem. *estanche, estenc, estenk, estain*, dried, dry, exhausted, wearied, tired, vanquished, F. *étanche*, staneh, watertight, = Pr. *estanc*, still, unchangeable, = Sp. *estanco* = Pg. *estanque*, staneh, water-tight, = It. *stanco*, tired; from the verb shown under *stanch*[1], *staunch*[1]. Cf. *stank*[2], the same word.] 1. Dry; free from water; water-tight; sound: said of a vessel.

Now, good son, thyne ypocras is made parfite & welle; y wold than ye put it in *staunche* & a clene vesselle.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 128.

If I knew
What hoop should hold us *stanch*, from edge to edge
O' the world I would pursue it.
Shak., A. and C., ii. 2. 117.

Our provisions held out well, our ship was *stanch*, and our crew all in good health. *Swift*, Gulliver's Travels, ii. 1.

2. Strong; firm.

You will lose their love. This is to be kept very *staunch* and carefully to be watched. *Locke*, Education, § 107.

3. Sound and trustworthy; true: applied to hounds with reference to their keeping the scent.

If some *staunch* hound, with his authentic voice,
Avow the recent trail, the justling tribe
Attend his call. *Somerville*, The Chase, ii. 125.

4. Sound or firm in principle; loyal; hearty; trustworthy.

Standing absurdities, without the belief of which no man is reckoned a *stanch* churchman, are that there is a calves-head club; . . . and that all who talk against Popery are Presbyterians in their hearts. *Addison*, Freeholder, No. 7.

You are *staunch* indeed in learning's cause.
Cowper, Tirocinium, l. 492.

=Syn. 4. Stout, steadfast, resolute, stable, unwavering.

stanchel[1] (stan'chel), *n.* [Formerly also *stanchell, stanchil*, Se. *stainchel, stenchil*, etc.; cf. *stanchion*.] Same as *stanchion*. [Obsolete or prov. Eng. or Scotch.]

Round about the said tomb-stone, both at the sides and at either end, were set up neat *stanchells* of wood, joyned so close that one could not put in his hand betwixt one and the other.
Davies, Ancient Rites (ed. 1672), p. 118. (*Halliwell.*)

stanchel[2] (stan'chel), *n.* Same as *staniel*.

stancher, stauncher (stän'chėr, stän'chėr), *n.* [< *stanch*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who or that which stanches; specifically, a styptic.

stanchion (stan'shọn), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *stancheon, stanchon, staunchon;* < OF. *estançon, estauson*, F. *étançon*, a prop, staff, dim. of OF. *estance*, a stanchion, prop, support, lit. a station: see *stance*. Cf. *stauchel*[1].] A post, pillar, or beam used for a support, as a piece of timber supporting one of the main parts of a roof; a prop. Specifically—(*a*) One of the upright iron bars passing through the eyes of the saddle-bars and forming part of the armature steadying the lead lights of a large window-bay.

He did him to the wire-window,
As fast as he could gang;
Says, "Wae to the hands put in the *stancheons*,
For out we'll never win."
Fire of Frendraught (Child's Ballads, VI. 180).

(*b*) One of the upright bars in a stall for cattle. (*c*) In *ship-building*, an upright post or beam of different forms, used to support the deck, the rails, the nettings, awnings, etc. (*d*) *pl.* In *milit. engin.*, one of the upright side-pieces of a gallery-frame.

stanchion (stän'shọn), *v. t.* [< *stanchion, n.*] To fasten to or by a stanchion.

The cows tied, or *stanchioned*, as in their winter feeding.
New Amer. Farm Book, p. 380.

stanchion-gun (stan'shọn-gun), *n.* A pivot-gun; a boat-gun for wild-duck shooting.

stanchless, staunchless (stänch'les, stänch'-les), *a.* [< *stanch*[1] + *-less*.] Incapable of being stanched or stopped; unquenchable; insatiable.

There grows
In my most ill-composed affection . . .
A *stanchless* avarice. *Shak.*, Macbeth, iv. 3. 78.

And thrust her down his throat into his *stanchless* maw.
Drayton, Polyolbion, vii. 791. (*Nares.*)

stanchly, staunchly (stänch'li, stänch'li), *adv.* In a stanch manner; soundly; firmly.

stanchness, staunchness (stänch'nes, stänch'-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being stanch, in any sense. *Boyle*, Works, III. 184.

stanck†. See *stank*[1], *stank*[2].

stand (stand), *v.*; pret. and pp. *stood*, ppr. *standing*. [< ME. *standen, stonden* (pres. ind. 3d pers. *standeth, stondeth*, contr. *stant, stont*, pret. *stood, stod*, pp. *stonden, standen*), < AS. *standan, stondan* (pret. *stōd* (for **stond*), pp. *standen, stonden*) = OS. *standan* = OFries. *stonda* = OHG. *stantan*, MHG. *standen* (rare) = Icel. *standa* = Sw. *stanna, stadna* = Goth. *standan* (pret. *stōth*, pp. *stōthans* for **standans*), stand; a secondary or extended form, Teut. √ *stand* (perhaps orig. based on the orig. ppr., OHG. *stānt-er, stēnt-er*, etc., = L. *stan(t-)s*, standing), parallel with a simpler form, namely, OS. *stān* = OFries. *stān* = MD. *staen*, D. *staan* = MLG. *stān*, LG. *staan* = OHG. MHG. *stān* (also with altered vowel (prob. due to association with the contrasted verb OHG. *gēn*, G. *gehen*, go), OHG. MHG. (and OS.) *stēn*, G. *stehen*) = Sw. *stå* = Dan. *staae*, stand (whence E. dial. *staw*, stand), Teut. √ *stai* (not found in AS., Icel., or Goth., and not found at all in pret. and pp., which are supplied by the pret. and pp. of *standan*, √ *stand*), orig. √ *stā* = L. *stare* (redupl. perf. *steti*, pp. *status*) = Gr. *ἱστάναι*, cause to stand, set up, mid. and pass. *ἱστασθαι*, stand, 2d aor. *στῆναι*, stand, = OBulg. *stati* = Serv. *stati* = Russ. *stati*, etc., also OBulg. *stoyati* = Serv. *stayati* = Bohem. *státi* = Russ. *stoyatĭ*, etc. (Slavic √ *sta* and √ *sti*, with numerous derivatives), = Skt. √ *sthā*, stand. By reason of the fundamental nature of the notion 'stand' and its innumerable phases, and of the phonetic stability of the syllable *sta*, this root has produced an immense number of derivatives, which are in E. chiefly from the L. source—namely, from the E., *stand, n., perstand*, etc., *understand, withstand*, etc.; from Scand., *staw*[1]; from the L. (from inf. *stare*), *stable*[1] (with *constable*, etc.), *stable*[2], *stablish, establish, stage, stamen, stamin* (*tamin*, etc.), *stay*[2] (*staid*, etc.), *cost*[2], *rest*[2], *contrast, obstacle, obstetric*, etc.; (from the pp. *status*) *state, estate, status, station, statist, statue, statute, armistice, interstice, solstice*, etc.; *constitute, substitute*, etc., *superstition;* (from the ppr. *stan(t-)s*) *stance, stanchion, stanza, circumstance, constant, distant, extant, substantive*, etc.; (from *sistere*, causal of *stare*) *sist, assist, consist, desist, exist, insist, persist, subsist*, etc.; while from various derivatives or extensions of the L. √ *sta* are ult. E. *stagnate, stanch, stank*[1], *tank, stank*[2], *stolid, sterile, destine, obstinate*, etc.; from the Gr., *stasis, static, apostate, ecstasy, metastasis, system, epistle, apostle*, etc. To the same ult. √ *sta*, Teut. or other, may be referred, with more or less plausibility, many E. words having a root or base appar. extended from *sta*, namely (< √ *stap* or *staf*), *staff, stave, stem*[1], *stem*[2], *step, stope, stoop*[3], *stamp, stub, stump, stiff, stifle;* (< √ *stal*) *stall*[1], *stale*[2], *steal*[2], *stalk*[2], *stell, still*[1], *stilt, stool, stout*, etc.; (< √ *stam*) *stammer, stumble, stem*[3]; (< √ *stad*) *stead, stud*[1], *steed, stithy, stathe*, etc.; and see also *standard, stare*[1], *steer*[1], *steer*[2], *stud*[2], *steel, stow, store*[3], *story*[2], etc. The list, however, is elastic, and may be indefinitely increased or diminished. See the words mentioned. The L. verb has also passed into Sp. Pg. as the substantive verb *estar*, be.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To be upright; be set upright; take or maintain an upright position. (*a*) To place one's self or hold one's self in an upright position on the feet with the legs straight, as distinguished from sitting, lying, or kneeling: said of men or beasts.

And thanne commandethe the same Philosophre azen *Stondethe* up. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 235.

Stands he, or sits he?
Or does he walk? *Shak.*, A. and C., i. 5. 19.

Ida, . . . rising slowly from me, *stood*
Erect and silent. *Tennyson*, Princess, vi.

(*b*) To be set on end; be or become erect or upright.

Fro the erthe up til heuene ben,
A leddre *stonden*, and thor-on
Angeles dun-cumen and up-gon.
Genesis and Exodus (E. E. T. S.), l. 1607.

Comb down his hair; look, look! it *stands* upright.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii. 3. 15.

To the south of the church *stand* up two great pillars.
E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 66.

2. To stop moving; come to or be at a standstill; halt; alight; more generally, to cease action of any kind; be or become motionless, inactive, or idle; be or become stagnant.

Foulis fayre and bright, . . .
With fedrys fayre to frast ther flight fro stede to stede where thai will *stande*. *York Plays*, p. 12.

Deepe was the wey, for whiche the carte *stood*.
Chaucer, Friar's Tale, l. 261.

I'll tell you who Time ambles withal, . . . who Time gallops withal, and who he *stands* still withal.
Shak., As you Like It, iii. 2. 329.

Stand!
If thou advance an inch, thou art dead.
Fletcher (and another?), Prophetess, ii. 2.

3. Specifically, in *hunting*, to point: said of dogs. See *pointer*, *setter*[1].

To point, set, or *stand* (which are different names for the same act). *Dogs of Great Britain and America*, p. 234.

4. To rest as on a support; be upheld or sustained, literally or figuratively; depend: followed by *on*, *upon*, or rarely *by*.

This Ymage *stont upon* a Pylere of Marble at Costantynoble. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 9.

This reply *standeth* all *by* conjectures. *Whitgift.*

They *stood upon* their own bottom, without their main dependance on the royal nod.
Milton, Church-Government, ii., Concl.

No friendship will abide the test,
That *stands on* sordid interest,
Or mean self-love erected.
Cowper, Friendship.

5. To be placed; be situated; lie.

"Now," quod Selgramor, "telle vs what wey *stondeth* Camelot." *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 260.

In this King's [William I.] sixteenth Year, his Brother Duke Robert, being sent against the Scots, builded a Fort, where at this Day *standeth* New-Castle upon Tyne.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 29.

A nest of houses and trees at the mountain's foot, *standing* so invitingly as to make the traveller wish for a longer sojourn. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 191.

6. To continue in place; maintain one's position or ground; hold one's own; avoid falling, failing, or retreating.

The Saisnes were so many that they myght not be perced lightly thourgh, but *stode* stiffly a-gein the Crysten.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 215.

Take unto you the whole armour of God, that ye may be able to withstand in the evil day, and, having done all, to *stand*. Eph. vi. 13.

Who, not content that former worth *stand* fast,
Looks forward, persevering to the last.
Wordsworth, The Happy Warrior.

7. To continue in being; resist change, decay, or destruction; endure; last.

He tolde vs also that the clerkes ne knew not the cause why that youre tour may not *stonde;* but he shall telle yow apertly. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 35.

His living temples, built by faith to *stand*.
Milton, P. L., xii. 527.

I reach into the dark,
Feel what I cannot see, and still faith *stands*.
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 209.

It [most of the black Indian ink] blots when a damp brush is passed over it; or, as draughtsmen say, "it does not *stand*." *Workshop Receipts*, 2d ser., p. 336.

8. To continue in force; remain valid; hold good.

The resumpsion, men truste, shall forthe, and my Lordes of Yorkes first power of protectorship *stande*.
Paston Letters, I. 378.

My covenant shall *stand* fast with him. Ps. lxxxix. 28.

No conditions of our peace can *stand*.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iv. 1. 184.

9. To take a particular attitude with respect to others or to some general question; adopt a certain course, as of adherence, support, opposition, or resistance; take sides; specifically, to make a stand.

Y tryste in God that he schalle me spede,
He *standyth* wyth the ryght.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 79. (*Halliwell.*)

I'll *stand* to-day for thee and me and Troy.
Shak., T. and C., v. 3. 36.

Godwin Earl of Kent, and the West-Saxons with him, *stood* for Hardecnute. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., vi.

Instructed by events, after the quarrel began, the Americans took higher ground, and *stood* for political independence. *Emerson*, Address, Soldiers' Monument, Concord.

10. To become a candidate for office or dignity: usually with *for*.

How many *stand for* consulships? *Shak.*, Cor., ii. 2. 2.

The Town of Richmond in Richmondshire hath made choice of me for their Burgess, tho' Master Christopher Wandesford, and other powerful Men, and more deserving than I, *stood for* it. *Howell*, Letters, I. v. 3.

It had just been suggested to him at the Reform Club that he should *stand for* the Irish borough of Loughshane. . . . What! he *stand for* Parliament, twenty-four years old! *Trollope*, Phineas Finn, i.

11. To continue in a specified state, frame of mind, train of thought, course of action or argument, etc.; keep on; persevere; persist.

But this so plain to be lawful by God's word, and examples of holy men, that I need not to *stand* in it.
Ridley, Works (Parker Soc.), p. 63.

One that *stands* in no opinion because it is his owne, but suspects it, rather, because it is his owne, and is confuted, and thankes you.
Bp. Earle, Micro-cosmographie, A Modest Man.

Never lie before a king, or a great person; nor *stand* in a lie when thou art accused; but modestly be ashamed of it, ask pardon, and make amends.
Jer. Taylor, Holy Living, ii. § 5.

12. To be pertinacious or obstinate; be insistent or punctilious; hence, to be overexacting: generally followed by *on* or *upon*, rarely by *in* or *with*. Compare *to stand upon* (*e*).

Stand not *in* an evil thing. Eccles. viii. 3.

Well, I will not *stand with* thee; give me the money.
Marlowe, Faustus, iv. 5.

13. To hold back; scruple; hesitate; demur.

To have his will, he *stood* not to doe things never so much below him. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, iii.

An I had asked him to oblige me in a thing, though it had been to cost his hanging, he wadna hae *stude* twice about it. *Scott*, Old Mortality, x.

14. To be placed relatively to other things; have a particular place as regards class, order, rank, or relations.

Amongst Liquids endued with this Quality of relaxing, warm Water *stands* first.
Arbuthnot, Aliments, v. prop. 4, § 9.

Amphioxus *stands* alone among vertebrated animals in having a cæcal diverticulum of the intestine for a liver.
Huxley, Anat. Vert., p. 79.

Faith and scepticism *stand* to each other much in the relation of poetry and criticism.
H. N. Oxenham, Short Studies, p. 263.

15. To be at a certain degree, as in a scale of measurement or valuation: as, the mercury (or the thermometer) *stands* at 80°.

In 1791 the corn law was changed by Pitt. When the price of wheat *stood* at 54*s.* the quarter, or above that price, wheat might be imported at a duty of 6*d*.
S. Dowell, Taxes in England, IV. 10.

16. To have a specified height when standing.

He . . . *stood* four feet six inches and three-quarters in his socks. *Dickens*, Sketches, Tales, x. 1.

17. To be in a particular position of affairs; be in a particular state or condition: often in the sense of *be*, as a mere copula or auxiliary verb: as, to *stand* prepared; to *stand* in awe of a person; to *stand* one's friend.

Alas, Fadyr, how *standis* this case,
That ye bene in this peynes stronge?
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 99.

In pity I *stand* bound to counsel him.
Massinger, Bashful Lover, i. 1.

He *stood* in good terms with the state of France, and also with the company. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, II. 130.

I do not know how the laws *stand* in this particular.
Steele, Tatler, No. 135.

Wonder not that the great duke [Buckingham] bore him out, and all *stood* mum.
Court and Times of Charles I., I. 96.

18. To occupy the place of another; be a representative, equivalent, or symbol: followed by *for*.

I speak this to you in the name of Rome,
For whom you *stand*. *B. Jonson*, Catiline, v. 6.

Definition being nothing but making another understand by words what idea the term defined *stands for*.
Locke, Human Understanding, III. iii. 10.

The ideal truth *stands for* the real truth, but expresses it in its own ideal forms.
G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, II. ii. § 56.

19†. To consist; be comprised or inherent: with *in*.

No man's life *standeth in* the abundance of the things which he possesseth.
Latimer, 2d Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1550.

Faith *standeth* not *in* disputing.
J. Bradford, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 121.

20. To be consistent; be in accordance; agree: followed by *with*, except in the phrases *to stand to reason* and *to stand together*.

It cannot *stand with* God's mercy that so many should be damned. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 634.

The great Turke hearing Musitians so long a tuning, he thought it *stood* not *with* his state to wait for what would follow. *N. Ward*, Simple Cobler, p. 40.

How an evasive indirect reply will *stand with* your reputation . . . is worth your consideration.
Junius, Letters, No. 68.

21. With an implication of motion (from or to a certain point) contained in an accompanying adverb or preposition, to step, move, advance, retire, come or go, in a manner specified: noting actual motion, or rest after motion: as, to *stand back;* to *stand aside;* to *stand off;* to *stand out*.

The place also liked . . . me wondrously well, it being a point of land *standing into* a cornfield.
R. Knox (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 386).

As things stood, he was glad to have his money repayed him and *stand out*.
Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 280.

So he was bid *stand by*.
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 158.

Our nearest friends begin to *stand aloof*, as if they were half-ashamed to own us. *Swift*, Tale of a Tub, i.

Stand off, approach not, but thy purpose tell.
Pope, Iliad, x. 93.

The flowerage
That *stood from out* a stiff brocade.
Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

Trieste *stands forth* as a rival of Venice.
E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 71.

22. Specifically (*naut.*), to hold a course at sea; sail; steer: said of a ship or its crew: followed by an adverb or preposition of direction.

No sooner were they entered into that resolution but they descried a saile *standing in* for the shore.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, II. 125.

We did not *stand over* towards Sumatra, but coasted along nearest the Malacca shore.
Dampier, Voyages, II. i. 171.

They tacked about, and *stood* that way so far that they were fain to *stand off* again for fear of the shore.
Court and Times of Charles I., I. 266.

The ship . . . filled away again, and *stood out*, being bound up the coast to San Francisco.
R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 68.

23†. To put up with something; forbear.

But *stonde* he moste unto his owene harm,
For when he spak he was anon bore doun
With hende Nicolas and Alisoun.
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 644.

Covenant to stand seized to uses. See *covenant*.—**To stand abeigh.** See *abeigh*.—**To stand bluff†.** See *bluff*[1].—**To stand by.** (*a*) [*By*, prep.] (1) To side with; aid; uphold; sustain.

I would *stand by* him against her and all the world.
Swift, Story of the Injured Lady.

Well said, Jack, and I'll *stand by* you, my boy.
Sheridan, The Rivals, v. 3.

(2) To adhere to; abide by; maintain: as, to *stand by* an agreement or a promise.

Thy lyf is sauf, for I wol *stonde* therby,
Upon my lyf, the queene wol seye as I.
Chaucer, Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 159.

If Tom did make a mistake of that sort, he espoused it, and *stood by* it. *George Eliot*, Mill on the Floss, i. 7.

(3) *Naut.*, to take hold or be ready to take hold of, or to act in regard to: as, to *stand by* a halyard; to *stand by* the anchor. (*b*) [*By*, adv.] To make ready; stand in a position of readiness to seize upon something; be ready to perform some act when a subsequent command or signal is given: used principally in the imperative, as a word of command. Originally a nautical term, it has come to be used quite commonly in its original sense.—**To stand for, from, in, off,** or **over** (*naut.*). See def. 22.—**To stand forth†,** to persist.

To *stonde forth* in such duresse
Is cruelte and wikkidnesse.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 3547.

To stand from under, to beware of objects falling from aloft.—**To stand good.** See *good*.—**To stand high,** in *printing*, to exceed the standard height of eleven twelfths of an inch: said of a type or an engraving.—**To stand in.** (*a*) To cost: followed by a personal object in the dative: sometimes used without *in:* as, it *stood* me [in] five dollars.

As every bushel of wheat-meal *stood* us *in* fourteen shillings. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 55.

His wife is more zealous, and therefore more costly, and he hates her in tyres what she *stands* him in Religion.
Bp. Earle, Micro-cosmographie, A Church Papist.

(*b*) To be associated; make terms: as, to *stand in* with the politicians; the police *stand in* with them for the profits. [Slang, U. S.]—**To stand in hand,** to be on hand; be ready for use or service; be of advantage: usually with an indirect personal object: as, it will *stand* us *in hand* to be cautious.

Well, my Lady, I *stand in hand* to side with you always. *A. E. Barr*, Friend Olivia, xvii.

To stand in one's own light. See *light*[1].—**To stand in stead,** to be serviceable; serve one's turn: with an indirect personal object.

My legs and arms *stood me in* more *stead* than either my gentle kin or my book-lear.
Scott, Legend of Montrose, ii.

To stand in the gap. See *gap*.—**To stand in the gate.** See *gate*[1].—**To stand low,** in *printing*, to fall short of the standard height of eleven twelfths of an inch: said of a type or an engraving.—**To stand mute.** See *mute*[1].—**To stand off.** (*a*) See def. 21. (*b*) To stand out; show.

The truth of it *stands off* as gross
As black and white. *Shak.*, Hen. V., ii. 2. 103.

Picture is best when it *standeth off* as if it were carved.
Sir H. Wotton, Elem. of Architecture, ii.

To stand off and on, to sail away from the shore and then toward it, repeatedly, so as to keep a certain point in sight.—**To stand on.** (*a*) See *to stand upon*. (*b*) *Naut.*, to continue on the same course or tack.—**To stand on compliment, on scruple,** etc. See the nouns.—**To stand out.** (*a*) To hold out, especially in a struggle; persist in opposition or resistance; refuse to yield.

His spirit is come in,
That so *stood out* against the holy church.
Shak., K. John, v. 2. 71.

Of their own Accord the Princes of the Countrey came in, and submitted themselves unto him, only Rodorick King of Connaught *stood out*. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 56.

(*b*) To project, or seem to project; be prominent or in relief; show conspicuously. See def. 21.

Their eyes *stand out* with fatness. Ps. lxxiii. 7.

In the history of their [the princes'] dynasty the name of the city chiefly *stands out* as the chosen place for the execution of princes whom it was convenient to put out of the way. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 111.

The heavy, irregular arches of the bridge, and the tall, square mass of the tower, *stand out* against the red sky, and are reflected in the rapid water.
C. E. Norton, Travel and Study in Italy, p. 11.

To stand sam for one. See *sam*2.—**To stand to.** (*a*) [*To*, adv.] To fall to; work.

I will *stand to* and feed,
Although my last. *Shak.*, Tempest, iii. 3. 49.

(*b*) [*To*, prep.] (1) To stand by; sustain; help.

Give them leave to fly that will not stay;
And call them pillars that will *stand to* us.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., ii. 3. 51.

(2) To adhere to; abide by; uphold.

Stand strongly *to* your vow, and do not faint.
Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess, ii. 2.

(3) To await and submit to; take the chance or risk of; abide.

Troilus will *stand to* the proof.
Shak., T. and C., i. 2. 142.

[They] fled into the woods, and there rather desired to end their daies then *stand to* their trials and the enent of Instice. Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, II. 122.

(4) To take to; have recourse to; keep to; apply one's self to resolutely.

Their sentinell caled, "Arme, arme"; so they bestired them & *stood to* their armes.
Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 84.

But Mr. Sampson *stood to* his guns, notwithstanding, and fired away, now upon the enemy, and now upon the dust which he had raised. *Scott*, Guy Mannering, xlvi.

To stand to a child, to be sponsor for a child. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—**To stand together**, to be consistent; agree.—**To stand to it.** (*a*) To stand one's ground; hold one's own, as in a struggle; hold out.

Their lives and fortunes were put in safety, and protected, whether they *stood to it* or ran away.
Bacon, Hist. Hen. VII., p. 145.

I do not think . . . that my brother *stood to it* so lustily as he makes his brags for.
Middleton, Blurt, Master-Constable, i. 1.

(*b*) To persist, as in an opinion; maintain.

Now I'll *stand to it*, the pancakes were naught.
Shak., As you Like it, i. 2. 69.

To stand to reason, to be reasonable.

This *stands to reason* indeed.
Brome, Sparagus Garden, ii. 3.

To stand under, to bear the weight or burden of: as, I *stand under* heavy obligations.—**To stand up for**, to defend the cause of; contend for; support; uphold.

He meant to *stand up for* every change that the economical condition of the country required.
George Eliot, Felix Holt, viii.

Ye see I *stood up for* ye, Mr. Avery, but I thought 't would n't do no harm to kind o' let ye know what folks is sayin'. *H. B. Stowe*, Oldtown, p. 488.

To stand upon or **on.** (*a*) To rely upon; trust to.

We *stand upon* the same defence that St. Paul did; we appeal to Scripture, and the best and purest Antiquity.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, II. i.

So, *standing* only *on* his good Behaviour,
He 's very civil, and entreats your Favour.
Congreve, Old Batchelor, Prol.

(*b*) To be dependent or contingent upon; hinge upon.

Your fortune *stood upon* the casket there.
Shak., M. of V., iii. 2. 203.

(*c*) To concern; affect; involve.

Consider how it *stands upon* my credit.
Shak., C. of E., iv. 1. 68.

I pray God move your heart to be very careful, for it *stands upon* their lives.
Quoted in *Winthrop's* Hist. New England, I. 56.

(*d*) To dwell on; linger over, as a subject of thought.

Since the Authors of most of our Sciences were the Romans, and before them the Greekes, let vs a little *stand vppon* their authorities. *Sir P. Sidney*, Apol. for Poetrie.

The third point . . . deserveth to be a little *stood upon*, and not to be lightly passed over.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, i.

(*e*) To insist upon; make much of; hence, to pride one's self upon; presume upon.

This widow is the strangest thing, the stateliest,
And *stands* so much *upon* her excellencies!
Fletcher, Wit without Money, ii. 2.

Nor *stand* so much *on* your gentility.
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, i. 1.

Stand not *upon* the order of your going,
But go at once. *Shak.*, Macbeth, iii. 4. 119.

I must say that of you Women of Quality, if there is but Money enough, you *stand* not *upon* Birth or Reputation in either Sex. *Mrs. Centlivre*, The Basset-Table, ii.

(*f*†) To be incumbent upon: in the form *to stand one upon.*

It *stands me* much *upon*,
To stop all hopes whose growth may damage me.
Shak., Rich. III., iv. 2. 59.

Does it not *stand them upon* to examine upon what grounds they presume it to be a revelation from God?
Locke.

To stand upon one's pantables†, **to stand upon points**, etc. See *pantable*, *point*1, etc.—**To stand upon one's rest**†. See *to set up one's rest* (*a*), under *set*1.—**To stand up to**, to make a stand against; confront or face boldly.

He *stood up to* the Banbury man for three minutes, and polished him off in four rounds.
Thackeray, Vanity Fair, xxxiv.

To stand up with. (*a*) To take one's place with (a partner) for a dance; hence, to dance with. [Colloq.]

If you want to dance, Fanny, I will *stand up with* you.
Jane Austen, Mansfield Park, xii.

(*b*) To act as groomsman or bridesmaid to: as, I *stood up with* him at his wedding. [Colloq.]—**To stand with.** See def. 20.

II. *trans.* 1. To cause to stand; specifically, to set upright.

"And as concerning the nests and the drawers," said Sloppy, after measuring the handle on his sleeve, and softly *standing* the stick aside against the wall, "why, it would be a real pleasure to me."
Dickens, Our Mutual Friend, iv. 16.

2†. To abide by; keep to; be true to.

These men, *stondynge* the charge and the bonde which thei haue takene, wille leve vtterly the besynes of the world, . . . and hooly yeve hem to contemplatife liffe.
Hampole, Prose Treatises (E. E. T. S.), p. 24.

3. To undergo; endure; bear; more loosely, to endure without succumbing or complaining; tolerate; put up with; be resigned to; be equal to.

I am sorry you are so poor, so weak a gentleman,
Able to *stand* no fortune.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, iv. 2.

I should never be able to *stand* Noll's jokes; so I'd have him think, Lord forgive me! that we are a very happy couple. *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, i. 2.

The business of their dramatic characters will not *stand* the moral test. *Lamb*, Artificial Comedy.

She did not mind death, but she could not *stand* pinching.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 271.

4. To await and submit to; abide: as, to *stand* trial.

Bid him disband his legions, . . .
And *stand* the judgment of a Roman senate.
Addison, Cato, ii. 2.

5†. To withstand; resist; oppose; confront.

Valiant Talbot above human thought
Enacted wonders with his sword and lance;
Hundreds he sent to hell, and none durst *stand* him.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., i. 123.

Not for Fame, but Virtue's better end,
He *stood* the furious foe.
Pope, Prol. to Satires, l. 343.

The rebels, who fled from him after their victory, and durst not attack him when so much exposed to them at his passage of the Spey, now *stood* him, they seven thousand, he ten. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 19.

6. To be important or advantageous to; be incumbent upon; behoove.

He knew that it depended solely on his own wit whether or no he could throw the joke back upon the lady. He knew that it *stood* him to do so if he possibly could.
Trollope, Barchester Towers, xlvi.

7. To be at the expense of; pay for: as, to *stand* treat. [Colloq.]

Asked whether he would *stand* a bottle of champagne for the company, he consented.
Thackeray, Vanity Fair, liii.

To stand a watch (*naut.*), to perform the duties of a starboard or port watch for a specified time.—**To stand buff**†. See *buff*3.—**To stand fire**, to receive the fire of an enemy without giving way.—**To stand off**, to keep off; hold at a distance: as, to *stand off* a creditor or a dun.—**To stand one's ground.** See *ground*1.—**To stand out.** (*a*) To endure or suffer to the end.

Jesus fled from the persecution; as he did not *stand* it *out*, so he did not stand out against it.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 78.

(*b*) To persist; insist; maintain; contend.

It were only yesterday at e'en she were *standing out* that he liked her better than you.
Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers, xxxix.

To stand pad. See *pad*1.—**To stand shot.** See *shot*2.

stand (stand), *n.* [< ME. *stand* = D. *stand* = MLG. *stant*, *stänt* = MHG. *stant* (*stand-*), G. *stand* = Dan. (> Icel.) *stand*, standing, stand, station, etc.; also, in some mechanical senses, E. dial. *stond*, *stound*, < ME. *stonde*, < AS. *stand* = MD. *stande* = MLG. LG. *stande*, a tub, = OHG. *stante*, MHG. G. *stande*, a tub, *stand*, a stand, jack, support, etc. (the Gael. *stanna*, a tub, vat, is from E.); all from the verb.] 1. The act of standing. (*a*) A coming to a stop; a cessation from progress, motion, or activity; a halt; a rest; stoppage.

He stalks up and down like a peacock—a stride and a *stand*. *Shak.*, T. and C., iii. 3. 252.

Lead, if thou think'st we are right.
Why dost thou make
These often *stands?* thou said'st thou knew'st the way.
Fletcher, Beggars' Bush, v. 1.

(*b*) The act of taking a decided attitude, as in aid or resistance; a determined effort for or against something; specifically, *milit.*, a halt for the purpose of checking the advance of an enemy.

Breathe you, my friends; well fought; we are come off
Like Romans, neither foolish in our *stands*,
Nor cowardly in retire. *Shak.*, Cor., i. 6. 2.

All we have to ask is whether a man 's a Tory, and will make a *stand* for the good of the country?
George Eliot, Felix Holt, vii.

2. A state of rest or inaction; a standstill; hence, a state of hesitation, embarrassment, or perplexity.

The sight of him put me to a *stand* in my mind whether I should go on or stop.
T. Ellwood, Life (ed. Howells), p. 256.

Here, then, poor Rip was brought to a *stand*.
Irving, Sketch-Book, p. 56.

3. The place where a person or an object stands; a position, site, or station; a post or place.

At every halfe houre one from the Corps du guard doth hollow, shaking his lips with his finger betweene them; vnto whom every Sentinell doth answer round from his *stand*. *Capt. John Smith*, Works, I. 143.

The knight then asked me if I had seen Prince Eugene, and made me promise to get him a *stand* in some convenient place where he might have a full sight of that extraordinary man. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 269

Amid that area wide they took their *stand*.
Pope, Dunciad, ii. 27.

A salmon is said to be swimming when he is moving up the river from pool to pool. At other times he is usually resting in his "*stand*" or "lie," or at most shifting from one *stand* in a pool to another.
Quarterly Rev., CXXVI. 359, note.

Specifically—(*a*) The place where a witness stands to testify in court. (*b*) A rostrum; a pulpit.

Sometimes, indeed, very unseemly scenes take place, when several deputies [in the French Chamber], all equally eager to mount the coveted *stand*, reach its narrow steps at the same moment and contest the privilege of precedence. *W. Wilson*, Cong. Gov., ii.

(*c*) A stall in a stable. *Halliwell.*

4. Comparative position; standing, as in a scale of measurement; rank.

Nay, father, since your fortune did attain
So high a *stand*, I mean not to descend.
Daniel, Civil Wars, iv. 90.

5. A table, set of shelves, or the like, upon which articles may be placed for safety or exhibition; also, a platform on which persons may place themselves. Specifically—(*a*) A small light table, such as is moved easily from place to place.

A *stand* between them supported a second candle.
Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, xxviii.

(*b*) A stall for the sale of goods; any erection or station where business is carried on: as, a fruit-*stand*; a news-*stand*; a carriage-*stand*.

The Chief of Police [of Racine, Wisconsin], acting under instructions from the Mayor, has notified the proprietors of every cigar-store, soda-fountain, ice-cream *stand*, and confectionery shop to close on Sunday.
New York Evening Post, June 28, 1889.

(*c*) A rack, as for umbrellas and canes. (*d*) In museums, the support for a mounted specimen of natural history; especially, a perch for mounted birds, consisting of an upright and cross-bar of turned wood, usually painted or varnished. Stands are also made in many ways, in imitation of natural objects upon which birds perch or rest. Stands for mammals are usually flat boards of suitable size, rectangular or oval, and with turned border. (*e*) In a microscope, the frame or support which holds the essential parts of the instrument as well as the object under examination. It includes the tube with the coarse and fine adjustments, the stage and its accessories, the mirror, etc. See *microscope*. (*f*) In *printing*, same as *composing-stand*. (*g*) A platform or other structure, usually raised, as for spectators at an open-air gathering, or for a band or other group of performers: as, the grand *stand* on a race-course.

A large wooden shed, called "The *Stand*," without floor or weather-boarding, capable of covering, say, four thousand persons, stood near the centre [of a camp-meeting ground]. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVIII. 902.

The *stand*-buildings for the accommodation of the patrons of the course are four or five in number, and are three stories high. *T. C. Crawford*, English Life, p. 28.

6. A standing growth, as of grass, wheat, Indian corn, etc.

By the middle of April there should be a good *stand* of the young sprouts [of sugar-cane].
The Century, XXXV. 111.

7. (*a*) A tree growing from its own root, in distinction from one produced from a scion set in a stock of either the same or another kind of tree. (*b*) A young tree, usually one reserved when other trees are cut. See *standel*.—**8.** Ductility; lack of elasticity.

Leather may have the quality known as *Stand*—that is to say, may be strongly stretched in either length or breadth without springing back.
Workshop Receipts, 2d ser., p. 372.

9. In *com.*, a weight of from 2½ to 3 cwt. of pitch.—**10**†. A company; a troop.

A *stand* of six hundred pikes, consisting of knights and gentlemen as had been officers in the armies of his late Majesty. *England's Joy* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 30).

11. A complete set or suit; an outfit. See *stand of arms*, below.

Proclamation was made . . . to furnish out to General Lesly's army, and to ilk soldier thereof, their share of a *stand* of gray cloaths, two shirts, and two pair of shoes.
Spalding, Hist. Troubles in Scotland, I. 289. (*Jamieson.*)

A *stand* o' claes was nae great matter to an Osbaldistone (be praised for 't!). *Scott*, Rob Roy, xxxvi.

12. A tub, vat, or cask, or the quantity it contains. A stand of ale is said in the seventeenth century to correspond with a hogshead of beer.

First dip me in a *stand* o' milk,
And then in a *stand* o' water.
The Young Tamlane (Child's Ballads, I. 122).

Here, Will Perkins, take my purse, fetch me
A *stand* of ale, and set in the market-place,
That all may drink that are athirst this day.
Greene, George-a-Greene (Works, ed. Dyce, II. 200).

Band-stand, a balcony or raised platform in a hall or park for the accommodation of a band or company of musicians.—**Brazier-stand,** a stand, usually consisting of a ring mounted on three feet, to support a brazier.—**Conducting-stand,** a rack or frame of wood or metal for holding a score for the conductor of a chorus or an orchestra.—**Grand stand,** in any place of public resort, the principal stand from which spectators view races, games, or any other spectacle.

We . . . will follow Mr. Egremont to the *grand stand*, where ladies now sit in their private boxes much as they sat some eighteen hundred years ago to smile on the dying gladiator in the amphitheatres.
Whyte Melville, White Rose, II. iv.

Stand of ammunition. See *ammunition*.—**Stand of armor, stand of arms,** a suit of armor and weapons taken together, or, in modern times, the arms and accoutrements sufficient for one man. See *arm*², *n.*—**Stand of colors,** a single color or flag. *Wilhelm.*—**To be at a stand,** to be brought to a standstill; be checked and prevented from motion or action.—**To get a stand.** See the quotation.

Occasionally these panic fits . . . make them [buffalo] run together and stand still in a stupid, frightened manner. . . . When they are made to act thus it is called in hunters' parlance *getting a stand* on them; and often thirty or forty have been killed in one such stand, the hunter hardly shifting his position the whole time.
T. Roosevelt, Hunting Trips, p. 274.

To make a stand. (*a*) To come to a stop; stand still.

When I beheld this hill, and how it hangs over the way, I suddenly *made a stand*, lest it should fall on my head.
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 95.

(*b*) To take a position for defense or resistance; stop and fight.—**To put to a stand,** to stop; arrest by obstacles or difficulties: as, he was *put to a stand* for want of men and money.

standage† (stan′dāj), *n.* [< *stand* + *-age*.] 1†. A stall.

Such strawe is to bee given to the draughte oxen and cattell at the *standaxe* [read *standage*] or the barnedores.
Archæologia, XIII. 383.

2. In *mining*, a place underground for water to stand or accumulate in; a lodge or sump.

standard¹ (stan′därd), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *standerd*; < ME. *standard, standerd, stondard*, < late AS. *standard* (= MD. *standaerd*, D. *standaard* = MLG. *stanthart*, LG. *standare* = MHG. *standert, stanthart*, G. *standarte* (perhaps < It.) = Sw. *standar* = Dan. *standart*), < OF. *estandart, estendard*, an ensign, standard, a point of rallying, F. *étendard*, an ensign, standard, flag, = Pr. *estandard, estandart* = Sp. *estandarte* = It. *stendardo*, an ensign, standard (cf. OF. *estandal, estandeille, standale* = It. *stendale*, an ensign); ML. *standardum*, an ensign, standard (cf. *standardus*, a stronghold, a receptacle of water): (*a*) either < OHG. *stantan* (MHG. *standen*), stand, = E. *stand*, etc., + *-art*, or (*b*) < ML. **stendere* (It. *stendere* = OF. *estendre*, etc.), < L. *extendere*, spread out, extend: see *extend*. The connection with *stand* is certain in the other uses: see *standard*², *standard*³.] 1. *Milit.*, a distinctive flag; an ensign. Specifically—(*a*) The principal ensign of an army, of a military organization such as a legion, or of a military chieftain of high rank. In this sense it may be either a flag or a solid object carried on a pole, as the Roman eagle, or the dragon shown in the Bayeux Tapestry, or a combination of a flag with such an object. (*b*) A large flag, long in the fly in proportion to its hoist, carried before princes and nobles of high rank, especially when in military command or on occasions of ceremony. A standard of Edward III. was shaped like a long pennon, swallow-tailed, and bearing the royal arms at the hoist, the rest of the pennon being covered with fleurs-de-lis and lions semé. A standard of the Earl of Warwick, carried during the Wars of the Roses, had a cross of St. George, with the rest of the flag covered with small copies of the badge of the Nevilles, a bear and ragged staff. At the present time the word is used loosely. The so-called royal standard of Great Britain, though a standard in function, is properly a banner in form. The flags of the British cavalry regiments are called *standards*, to distinguish them from the *colors* of the infantry regiments. In the United States army a silk standard goes to every mounted regiment; it bears the national arms on a blue ground, with the number and name of the regiment underneath the eagle. See cut under *labarum*.

2. In *bot.*, same as *banner*, 5.—3. In *ornith.*: (*a*) Same as *vexillum*. (*b*) A feather suggesting a standard by its shape or position. See cuts under *Semioptera* and *standard-bearer*.—4†. A standard-bearer; an ensign or ancient. [Rare.]

Thou shalt be my lieutenant, monster, or my *standard*.
Shak., Tempest, iii. 2. 18.

To slope the standard. See *slope*.

standard² (stan′därd), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. **standard*, < OF. *estandart, estendard*, also (AF.) *estander*, ML. (AL.) *standardum*, standard of weight and measure; appar. a particular use in England of OF. *estandart*, etc., an ensign, standard, as 'that to which one turns,' or, as in *standard*³, 'that which is set up': see *standard*¹, *standard*³.] I. *n.* 1. A weight, measure, or instrument by comparison with which the accuracy of others is determined; especially, an original standard or prototype, one the weight or measure of which is the definition of a unit of weight or measure, so that all standards of the same denomination are copies of it. The only original standard of the United States is a troy pound. See *pound, yard, meter*.

It is . . . necessary to have recourse to some visible, palpable, material *standard*, by forming a comparison with which all weights and measures may be reduced to one uniform size. *Blackstone*, Com., I. vii.

2. In coinage, the proportion of weight of fine metal and alloy established by authority. The standard of gold coins in Great Britain is at present 22 carats—that is, 22 parts of fine gold and 2 of alloy; and the sovereign should weigh 123.274 grains troy. The standard of silver coins is 11 ounces 2 pennyweights of pure silver and 18 pennyweights of alloy, making together 1 pound troy; and the shilling should weigh 87.273 grains. The gold and silver coins in current use in the United States are all of the fineness 900 parts of the precious metal in 1,000, the gold dollar weighing 25.8 grains, and the silver dollar 412.5 grains.

That precise weight and fineness, by law appropriated to the pieces of each denomination, is called the *standard*. *Locke*, Considerations concerning Raising [the Value of Money.

3. That which is set up as a unit of reference; a form, type, example, instance, or combination of conditions accepted as correct and perfect, and hence as a basis of comparison; a criterion established by custom, public opinion, or general consent; a model.

Let the judgment of the judicious be the *standard* of thy merit. *Sir T. Browne*, Christ. Mor., ii. 8.

Let the French and Italians value themselves on their regularity; strength and elevation are our *standard*.
Dryden, Epic Poetry.

The degree of differentiation and specialization of the parts in all organic beings, when arrived at maturity, is the best *standard* as yet suggested of their degree of perfection or highness. *Darwin*, Origin of Species, p. 313.

[The respiratory act] ranging, during the successive periods of life, from 44 respirations per minute in the infant soon after birth, to the average *standard* of 18 respiratory acts in the adult aged from thirty to sixty years.
J. M. Carnochan, Operative Surgery, p. 126.

Measuring other persons' actions by the *standards* our own thoughts and feelings furnish often causes misconstruction. *H. Spencer*, Study of Sociol., p. 114.

4. A grade; a rank; specifically, in British elementary schools, one of the grades or degrees of attainment according to which the pupils are classified. The amount of the parliamentary grant to a school depends on the number of children who pass the examination conducted by government inspectors—the rate per pupil differing in the different standards.

Every boy in the seventh and sixth *standards* would have held out his hand, as they had been well drilled on that subject. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., VIII. 51.

Average standard, in *copper-mining*. See *average*².—**Double standard,** a monetary standard based upon both gold and silver as the materials of the circulating medium, as distinguished from a *single standard* based upon either gold or silver.—**Dutch standard,** a set of samples of sugar put up in bottles bearing the official seal and label of the Dutch government (whence the name), and recognized as the standard of the commercial world in fixing the quality of sugars. The set comprises 16 different grades, numbered, according to the different colors of the samples, from 5 (the darkest color) to 20 (the most refined) inclusive. The quality of the sugar to be tested is determined by comparison with the samples or the standard, and the sugar is named accordingly as No. 10, 13, etc., Dutch standard.—**Gold standard,** a monetary standard based upon gold as the material of the unit of value.—**Metallic standard,** a gold or silver standard.—**Multiple standard,** a monetary standard representing a considerable number of important articles in frequent use, the fluctuations in their value neutralizing one another and thus causing a substantial uniformity of value among them.—**Mural standard,** any standard set up on a wall, as, for instance, a standard of measurement for convenience in testing rules, tapes, measuring-chains, etc.—**Photometric standard.** See *photometric*.—**Silver standard,** a monetary standard based upon silver as the material of the monetary unit.—**Single standard.** See *double standard*.—**Tabular standard.** Same as *multiple standard*.

II. *a.* Serving as a standard or authority; regarded as a type or model; hence, of the highest order; of great worth or excellence.

In comely Rank call ev'ry Merit forth;
Imprint on every Act its *Standard* Worth.
Prior, Carmen Seculare for the Year 1700.

The proved discovery of the forgery of Ingulf's History of Crowland Abbey was a fact that necessitated the revision of every *standard* book on early English History.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 46.

Latimer-Clark standard cell. See *cell*, 8.—**Standard arrow,** an arrow used in the latter part of the fifteenth century, and probably the heavier arrow conformed to certain regulations: it is distinguished from the *flight-arrow*.—**Standard battery,** a battery in which the electromotive force is perfectly constant, so that it can be used as a standard.—**Standard compass.** See *compass*.—**Standard pitch.** See *pitch*¹, 3.—**Standard solution,** a standardized solution (which see, under *solution*).—**Standard star,** a star whose position and proper motion is particularly well known, and on that account is recommended for use in determining the positions of other stars, instrumental constants, time, latitude, and the like.—**Standard time,** the reckoning of time according to the local mean time on the nearest or other conventionally adopted meridian just an even number of hours from the Greenwich Royal Observatory. See *time*.

standard² (stan′därd), *v. t.* [< *standard*², *n.*] To bring into conformity with a standard; regulate according to a standard.

To *standard* gold or silver is to convert the gross weight of either metal, whose fineness differs from the standard, into its equivalent weight of standard metal.
Bithell, Counting-House Dict. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

standard³ (stan′därd), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *standerd, standert*; < ME. **standard* (?), < MD. *standaerd*, a post, pillar, column, mill-post, trophy (cf. OF. *estandart*, a kind of torch, < D.); a var., conformed to *standaerd*, an ensign, etc., of *stander*, a post, mill-post, etc.: see *stander*. The E. *standard*³ is thus a var. of *stander*, with various senses, mostly modern. It has been more or less confused with *standard*¹ and *standard*².] I. *n.* 1. An upright; a small post or pillar; an upright stem constituting the support or the main part of a utensil. Specifically—(*a*) The upright support or stem of a lamp or candlestick; hence, also, a candlestick; especially, a candelabrum resting on the floor in a church.

Doppione, a great torch of waxe, which we call a *standard*, or a quarrier. *Florio* (ed. 1611).

Beneath a quaint iron *standard* containing an oil-lamp he saw the Abbé again. *J. H. Shorthouse*, Countess Eve, lv.

(*b*) In *carp.*, any upright in a framing, as the quarters of partitions, or the frame of a door. (*c*) In *ship-building*, an inverted knee placed on the deck instead of beneath it. (*d*) That part of a plow to which the mold-board is attached. (*e*) In a vehicle: (1) A support for the hammercloth, or a support for the footman's board. See cut under *coach*. (2) An upright rising from the end of the bolster to hold the body laterally. *E. H. Knight*.

2. In *hort.*: (*a*) A tree or shrub which stands alone, without being attached to any wall or support, as distinguished from an *espalier* or a *cordon*.

The espaliers and the *standards* all
Are thine; the range of lawn and park.
Tennyson, The Blackbird.

(*b*) A shrub, as a rose, grafted on an upright stem, or trained to a single stem in tree form.

Standards of little bushes pricked upon their top, . . . the *standards* to be roses, juniper, holly, berberries.
Bacon, Gardens (ed. 1887).

3. A stand or frame; a horse. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—4†. A large chest, generally used for carrying plate, jewels, and articles of value, but sometimes for linen.

Item, the said Anne shall have two *standard*-chestes delivered unto her for the keeping of the said diaper, the one to keep the cleane stuff, and th' other to keep the stuff that hath been occupied.
Ordinances and Regulations, p. 215. (*Halliwell.*)

The *Standard*, which was of mason work, costly made with images and angels, costly gilt with gold and azure, with other colours, and divers sorts of [coats of] arms costly set out, shall there continue and remain; and within the *Standard* a vice with a chime.
Coronation of Queen Anne, Wife of Henry VIII., in Arber's [Eng. Garner, II. 49.

5. A standing cup; a large drinking-cup.

Frolic, my lords; let all the *standards* walk;
Ply it, till every man hath ta'en his load.
Greene and Lodge, Looking Glass for Lond. and Eng.

6†. The chief dish at a meal.

For a *standard*, venson rost, kyd, favne, or cony.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 165.

7†. A suit; a set. Compare *stand*, *n.*, 11.

The lady had commanded a *standard* of her own best apparel to be brought down. *B. Jonson*, New Inn, Arg.

8†. One who stands or continues in a place; one who is in permanent residence, membership, or service.

The ficklenesse and fugitivenesse of such servants justly addeth a valuation to their constancy who are *standards* in a family, and know when they have met with a good master. *Fuller*, General Worthies, xi.

Gas-standard, a gas-fixture standing erect and of considerable size, as one which stands on the floor, common in the lighting of churches, public halls, etc.

II. *a.* Standing; upright; specifically, in *hort.*, standing alone; not trained upon a wall or other support: as, *standard* roses.

Rich gardens, studded with *standard* fruit-trees, . . . clothe the glacis to its topmost edge.
Kingsley, Two Years Ago, xxiii.

Standard lamp. See *lamp*¹.

standard-bearer (stan′därd-bār″ėr), *n.* 1. An officer or soldier of an army, company, or troop who bears a standard: used loosely and rhetorically: as, the *standard-bearer* of a political party.

King James, notwithstanding, maintained a Fight still with great Resolution, till Sir Adam Forman his *Standard-bearer* was beaten down. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 260.

2. An African caprimulgine bird of either of the genera *Macrodipteryx* and *Cosmetornis*; a pennant-winged goatsucker. *M. longipennis* has

one flight-feather of each wing extraordinarily prolonged as a hare shaft bearing a racket at the end. *C. rexillarius*

Standard-bearer (*Macrodipteryx longipennis*).

has a less lengthened lance-linear feather, chiefly white, and in other respects resembles the common night-hawk of the United States. Also called *four-wings*.

standard-bred (stan′dȧrd-bred), *a.* Bred up to some standard of excellence agreed upon by some association.

standard-grass (stan′dȧrd-gràs), *n.* Same as *stander-grass*.

standardization (stan#dȧr-di-zā′shon), *n.* [< *standardize* + *-ation*.] The act of standardizing, or the state of being standardized. Also spelled *standardisation*.

standardize (stan′dȧr-dīz), *r. t.*; pret. and pp. *standardized*, ppr. *standardizing*. [< *standard*[2] + *-ize*.] To conform to or compare with a standard; regulate by a standard; constitute or recognize as a standard; specifically, in *chemical analysis*, to determine accurately in order to use what is so determined as a standard of comparison: said of the strength of a solution, or the quantity of a certain reagent contained in a given volume of it. Also spelled *standardise*.

They [electrical measuring-instruments] will be useful for *standardizing* the ordinary forms of voltmeter and ammeter. *Science*, XI. 237.

standardizer (stan′dȧr-dī-zėr). *n.* [< *standardize* + *-er*[1].] One who or that which standardizes. Also spelled *standardiser*.

The absolute values of the polarization . . . should of course have been identical, but according to the *standardizer* they were always markedly different.
Philosophical Mag., XXVII. 86.

standard-knee (stan′dȧrd-nē), *n.* Same as *standard*[3], 1 (*c*).

standardwing (stan′dȧrd-wing), *n.* Wallace's bird of paradise. See cut under *Semioptera*.

stand-by (stand′bī), *n.* One who or that which stands by one. (*a*) A supporter or adherent. (*b*) That upon which one relies; especially, a ready, timely resource.

The Texan cowboys become very expert in the use of the revolver, their invariable *standby*.
T. Roosevelt, The Century, XXXVI. 840.

(*c*) A nautical signal to be in readiness. See *stand by* (*b*), under *stand*.

standel† (stan′del), *n.* [< *stand* + *-el*; equiv. to *stander*.] A tree reserved for growth as timber; specifically, in *law*, a young oak-tree, twelve of which were to be left in every acre of wood at the felling thereof.

standelwort† (stan′del-wėrt), *n.* [< *standel*, equiv. to *stander*, + *wort*[1]. Cf. equiv. MD. *standelkruyd*.] Same as *stander-grass*.

stander (stan′dėr), *n.* [= MD. *stander*, a post, mill-post, axletree, D. *stander*, an axletree, = OHG. *stanter*, MHG. *stander*, *stender*, G. *ständer*, a tub; as *stand* + *-er*[1]. Cf. *standard*[3] and *standel*.] 1. One who or that which stands. (*a*) One who keeps an upright position, resting on the feet.

They fall, as being slippery *standers*.
Shak., T. and C., iii. 3. 84.

(*b*) One who or that which remains in a specified place, situation, state, condition, etc.; specifically, a tree left for growth when other trees are felled. Compare *standel*.

They [the Dutch] are the longest *standers* here by many years: for the English are but newly removed hither from Hean, where they resided altogether before.
Dampier, Voyages, II. i. 49.

(*c*) A supporter; an adherent. [Rare.]

Our young proficients . . . do far outgo the old *standers* and professors of the sect. *Berkeley*, Alciphron, ii. § 7.

(*d*) A sentinel; a picket. [Thieves' slang.]

And so was faine to liue among the wicked, sometimes a *stander* for the padder.
Rowlands, Hist. Rogues, quoted in Ribton-Turner's [Vagrants and Vagrancy, p. 583.

2. *pl.* In the *early church*, the highest class of penitents: a mistranslation of *consistentes* (*συνεστῶτες*), properly 'bystanders.'

Standers, who might remain throughout the entire rite, but were not suffered to communicate.
Encyc. Brit., XVIII. 456.

stander-by (stan′dėr-bī′), *n.* One who is present; a mere spectator; a bystander.

When a gentleman is disposed to swear, it is not for any *standers-by* to curtail his oaths. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, ii. 1. 12.

stander-grass (stan′dėr-gràs), *n.* The *Orchis mascula* and various plants of this and allied genera. See *cullion*, 2. Also *standard-grass*, *standelwort*, *standerwort*.

standerwort (stan′dėr-wėrt), *n.* Same as *stander-grass*.

stand-far-off† (stand′fär-ôf′). *n.* A kind of coarse cloth. Compare *stand-further-off*.

In my childhood there was one [kind of cloth] called *Stand-far-off* (the emblem of Hypocrisy), which seemed pretty at competent distance, but discovered its coarseness when nearer to the eye.
Fuller, Worthies, Norwich, II. 488. (*Davies.*)

stand-further (stand′fėr#ᵀʜėr), *n.* A quarrel: a dissension. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

stand-further-off† (stand′fėr#ᵀʜėr-ôf′), *n.* A kind of coarse cloth. Compare *stand-far-off*.

Certaine sonnets, in praise of Mr. Thomas the deceased; fashioned of divers stuffs, as mockado, lustian, *stand-further-off*, and motly, all which the author dedicates to the immortall memory of the famous Odcombian traveller.
John Taylor, Works (1630). (*Nares.*)

stand-gall (stand′gȧl). *n.* Same as *staniel*.

standing (stan′ding), *n.* [Verbal n. of *stand*, *r.*] 1. The act of one who stands, in any sense.

I sink in deep mire, where there is no *standing*.
Ps. lxix. 2.

He cursed him in sitting, in *standing*, in lying.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 212.

2. The time at, in, or during which one stands. (*a*†) The point in time at which anything comes to a stand: specifically, of the sun, the solstice.

Brasik is sowe atte *stondyng* of the Sonne.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 180.

(*b*) The interval during which one keeps, or is supposed to keep, an upright or standing position. Compare *sitting*, *n.*

They [Perch] may be, at one *standing*, all catched one after another. *I. Walton*, Complete Angler, p. 157.

Hence — (*c*) Duration: continuance: practice.

One of the commendadors of Alcantara, a gentleman of long *standing*. *Middleton and Rowley*, Spanish Gypsy, ii. 1.

I know less geography than a schoolboy of six weeks' *standing*. *Lamb*, Old and New Schoolmaster.

3. A standing-place: a position or post; a stand.

You, sirrah, get a *standing* for your mistress,
The best in all the city.
Middleton, Women Beware Women, i. 3.

4. Relative position; degree; rank; consideration; social, professional, or commercial reputation; specifically, high rank: as, a member in full *standing* (of a church, society, club, or other organization); a committee composed of men of good *standing*.

Of all the causes which contribute to form the character of a people, those by which power, influence, and *standing* in the government are most certainly and readily obtained are by far the most powerful.
Calhoun, Works, I. 59.

standing (stan′ding), *p. a.* 1. Having an erect position; upright; perpendicular; hence, rising or raised; high.

Look how you see a field of *standing* corn, . . .
Rising in waves, how it doth come and go
Forward and backward. *Drayton*, Battle of Agincourt.

Wear *standing* collars, were they made of tin!
O. W. Holmes, Urania.

2. Involving the attitude or position of one who stands; performed while standing: as, a *standing* jump.

Wide was spread
That war and various; sometimes on firm ground
A *standing* fight; then, soaring on main wing,
Tormented all the air. *Milton*, P. L., vi. 243.

3. Remaining at rest; motionless; inactive: specifically, of water, stagnant.

And thonghe so be it is called a see, in very dede it is but a *stondynge* water.
Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 49.

The Garigliano had converted the whole country into a mere quagmire, or rather *standing* pool.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 14.

4. Permanent; lasting; fixed; not transient, transitory, or occasional: as, a *standing* rule; a *standing* order.

A *standing* evidence of the care that was had in those times to prevent the growth of errours.
N. Morton, New England's Memorial, p. 155.

Yes, yes, I think being a *standing* jest for all one's acquaintance a very happy situation.
Sheridan, School for Scandal, v. 2.

5. In *printing*, remaining for further use: noting composed types, printed or unprinted, which are reserved from distribution. — **Standing army.** See *army*[2]. — **Standing bed**†, **standing bedstead**†, the large or high bedstead, as distinguished from the trundle-bed which rolled in and out under it.

There 's his chamber, his house, his castle, his *standing-bed* and truckle-bed. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., iv. 5. 7.

Standing bevel or **beveling.** See *bevel*, 1. — **Standing block.** See *block*[1], 11. — **Standing bowl.** Same as *standing cup*.

Here, say we drink this *standing-bowl* of wine to him.
Shak., Pericles, ii. 3. 65.

Standing bowsprit, committee, cup, galley, matter. See the nouns. — **Standing nut**, a cup made of a nutshell mounted in silver or the like: examples remain dating from the sixteenth century or earlier, made most commonly of cocoanut-shells. — **Standing orders.** (*a*) The permanent orders made by a legislative or deliberative assembly respecting the manner in which its business shall be conducted. (*b*) In a military organization, those orders which are always in force. — **Standing panel.** See *panel*. — **Standing part** of a tackle, the part of the rope made fast to the strap of a block or any fixed point. — **Standing piece**†. Same as *standing cup*. *MS. Arundel*, 249, f. 89. (*Halliwell.*) — **Standing rigging** (*naut.*). See *rigging*[2]. — **Standing salt-cellar, shield,** etc. See the nouns. — **Standing stone,** in *archæol.*, a translation of the French *pierre levée*, a menhir. *E. B. Tylor.* — **Standing table,** a permanent table, fixed in its place, or of such size and solidity that it cannot easily be moved, as the table for meals in the old English hall.

standing-cypress (stan′ding-sī#′pres), *n.* A common biennial garden-flower, *Gilia coronopifolia* (*Ipomopsis elegans*), native in the southern United States. In its tubular scarlet flowers and finely dissected leaves it resembles the cypress-vine; but it is of an erect wand-like habit.

standing-ground (stan′ding-ground), *n.* Place or ground on which to stand; especially, that on which one rests, in a figurative sense; a basis of operations or of argument; a fundamental principle. *W. Wilson*, The State, § 204.

standing-press (stan′ding-pres), *n.* See *press*[1].

standing-room (stan′ding-röm), *n.* Space sufficient only for standing, as in a theater where all the seats have been taken.

standing-stool (stan′ding-stöl), *n.* A small frame or machine moving on wheels, used to support a child when learning to walk.

The elf dares peep abroad, the pretty foole
Can wag without a truckling *standing-stoole*.
Fletcher, Poems, p. 130. (*Halliwell.*)

standish (stan′dish), *n.* [A reduction of **stand-dish*, < *stand* + *dish*.] An inkstand: also, a case for writing-materials.

Standish of Decorated Pottery, 18th century.
From "L'Art pour Tous."

In which agonie tormenting my selfe a long time, I grew by degrees to a milde dis-content; and, pausing a while ouer my *standish*, I resolued in verse to paynt forth my passion. *Nashe*, Pierce Penilesse, p. 5.

Here is another letter of Niccolini that has lain in my *standish* this fortnight. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 75.

stand-off (stand′ôf), *n.* [< *stand off*: see *stand*, *r.*] A holding or keeping off; a counteraction. [Colloq.]

The preferences of other clients, perhaps equal in number and value, who are fighting with Fabian tactics, make a complete *stand-off*. *The Atlantic*, LXVI. 672.

stand-off (stand′ôf), *a.* [< *stand off*: see *stand*, *r.*] Holding others off; distant; reserved. [Colloq.]

You always talk . . . as if there were no one but Catherine. People generally like the other two much better. Catherine is so *stand-off*.
Mrs. Humphry Ward, Robert Elsmere, i. 2.

stand-offish (stand′ôf#′ish), *a.* [< *stand off* + *-ish*.] Same as *stand-off*. [Colloq.]

If the "landed gentry" were *stand-offish*, and . . . did not put themselves out of the way to cultivate Miss Shaldon's acquaintance, that young lady was all the more grateful for their reserve.
F. W. Robinson, Her Face was her Fortune, v.

stand-offishness (stand′ôf#′ish-nes), *n.* The character of being repellent; the disposition or tendency to hold others at a distance. [Colloq.]

I told him I did not like this pride and *stand-offishness* between man and man, and added that if a duke were to speak to me I should try to treat him civilly.
D. C. Murray, Weaker Vessel, xxxii.

stand-pipe (stand′pīp), *n.* **1.** A vertical pipe erected at a well or reservoir, into which water is forced by mechanical means in order to obtain a head-pressure sufficient to convey it to a distance.—**2.** A small pipe inserted into an opening in a water-main.—**3.** An upright gas-pipe connecting the retort and the hydraulic main.—**4.** In a steam-engine, a boiler supply-pipe elevated enough to cause water to flow into the boiler in spite of the pressure of steam.—**5.** A pipe on the eduction-pipe of a steam-pump to absorb the concussions due to the pulsation and irregularities caused by the necessary use of bends and changes in the direction of pipes.—**6.** An upright pipe, open at the top, used in connection with a hot-water heating system to allow room for the expansion of the water when heated; an expansion-pipe.—**7.** A portable pipe used to afford a high head of water at fires. One section of a pipe is secured to trunnions, while other sections are kept in a rack, and attached when required. When the hose is coupled, the long pipe is raised by means of a wheel, and the lower end is connected with the water-supply. Another more recent form is a derrick, elevated by two cylinders and pistons analogous in construction to these parts in a steam-engine; but the pistons are moved by the pressure of carbonic acid gas, generated, immediately as wanted, from the reaction of sulphuric acid upon a solution of sodium bicarbonate in a suitable generator. The pipe is elevated above the derrick by a wire rope, pulleys, and a hand-winch. A movable butt or nozle, which can be inclined to any desired angle up or down, or turned in any direction horizontally, is controlled by a man on the lower platform of the derrick, and a copious stream can thus be poured into or upon the top of a tall building. Also called *water-tower*.

standpoint (stand′point), *n.* [Tr. G. *standpunkt;* as *stand* + *point*[1]: a word objected to by purists.] The point at which one stands; especially, the position from which one's observations are taken and one's opinions formed or delivered; the point of view; the mental situation.

The attraction of different speakers from Sunday to Sunday stimulates thought, each treating his theme from his own *standpoint*. *A. B. Alcott*, Table-Talk, p. 91.

The great snare of the psychologist is the confusion of his own *standpoint* with that of the mental fact about which he is making his report.
W. James, Prin. of Psychol., I. 196.

stand-rest (stand′rest), *n.* A stool, bracket, or the like serving to support a person in an almost upright position, as the miserere in medieval stalls: applied especially to a contrivance like a high stool, but with the top or seat sloping instead of horizontal.

standstill (stand′stil), *n.* and *a.* [< *stand still:* see *stand*, *v.*, and *still*[1], *a.*] **I.** *n.* A halt; a pause; a stop, especially in consequence of obstruction, exhaustion, or perplexity.

In consequence of this fancy the whole business was at a *stand-still*. *Greville*, Memoirs, Nov. 29, 1823.

II. *a.* Deficient in progress or advancement; unprogressive: as, a *standstill* policy.

stand-up (stand′up), *a.* 1. Standing; erect; upright; high.

He was a tall youth now; . . . he wore his tail-coat and his *stand-up* collars, and watched the down on his lip with eager impatience. *George Eliot*, Mill on the Floss, ii. 7.

2. Specifically, in *pugilism*, noting a fair boxing-match, where the combatants stand manfully to each other, without false falls: as, a fair *stand-up* fight.

His face marked with strong manly furrows, records of hard thinking and square *stand-up* fights with life.
O. W. Holmes, Poet at the Breakfast Table, i.

stane (stān), *n.* An obsolete and dialectal (Scotch) form of *stone*.

stane-raw (stān′râ), *n.* [Also *staniraw*, *steinraw*, *stancy-rag*, rock-liverwort, appar. < *stane*, stone, + *raw* (origin obscure).] A foliaceous lichen, *Parmelia saxatilis*, used in the Scotch Highlands for dyeing brown; black crottles. [Orkney.]

stang[1] (stang), *n.* [< ME. *stange* (prob. in part < Scand.), < AS. *stæng*, *steng*, *stenge*, a pole, rod, bar, stick, stake, = MD. *stanghe*, D. *stang* = MLG. *stange* = OHG. *stanga*, MHG. *stange*, G. *stange*, a pole, = Icel. *stöng* (*stang-*) = Sw. *stång* = Dan. *stang*, a pole, stang (cf. It. *stanga*, a bar, spar, < G.); < *stingan* (pret. *stang*), pierce, sting: see *sting*[1]. Cf. *stang*[2].] **1.** A wooden bar; a pole. [Obsolete or prov. Eng. or Scotch.]

He halchez al hole the haluez to-geder,
& sythen on a slit *stange* stoutly hem henges.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 1614.

"Ye strake ower hard, Steenie—I doubt ye foundered the chield." "Ne'er a bit," said Steenie, laughing; "he has braw broad shouthers, and I just took the measure o' them wi' the *stang*." *Scott*, Antiquary, xxvi.

2†. The bar of a door. *Florio.*—**3.** A rod, pole, or perch used in the measurement of land. *Swift*, Gulliver's Travels, i. 2. [Prov. Eng.]—**Riding the stang**, in Scotland and the north of England, a mode of punishing brutal or unfaithful (or, sometimes, henpecked) husbands, or other offenders, by carrying them mounted on a stang through the town, with an accompaniment of jeers and rough music. The culprits have sometimes suffered by proxy, or, latterly, only in effigy.

stang[1] (stang), *v. t.* [< *stang*[1], *n.*] To cause to ride on a stang.

This Word *Stang*, says Ray, is still used in some Colleges in the University of Cambridge, to *stang* Scholars in Christmass Time being to cause them to ride on a Colt-staff or Pole, for missing of Chapel.
Bourne's Pop. Antiq. (1777), p. 410.

stang[2] (stang), *n.* [< ME. *stange*, a sting; < *sting* (pret. *stang*), sting: see *sting*[1].] **1.** A sting. [Obsolete or Scotch.]

Quen the stanged mugt se
The nedder on the tree ther hange,
Thal ware al warisht of their *stange*.
Holy Rood (ed. Morris), p. 117.

My curse upon thy venom'd *stang*,
That shoots my tortured gums alang.
Burns, Address to the Toothache.

2. The weever, a fish. Also *stangster*. [Prov.]

stang[2] (stang), *v.* [< Icel. *stanga*, sting, goad, < *stöng*, a pole, stake: see *stang*[2], *n.*, and cf. *stang*[1].] **I.** *trans.* To sting.

The nedderes that ware fel
Stanged the folk of Israel.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 117.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To throb with pain; sting. *Halliwell.*—**2.** To cause a sharp, sudden pain; inflict a sting.

But for how lang the flee may *stang*,
Let inclination law that.
Burns, Jolly Beggars.

[Obsolete or dialectal in all uses.]

stang[3]. An obsolete or dialectal preterit of *sting*[1].

stang[4]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *stank*[1].

Stangeria (stan-jē′ri-ạ), *n.* [NL. (T. Moore, 1853), named after Dr. *Stanger* of Natal, one of the first to collect specimens of the plant.] A genus of gymnospermous plants, of the order *Cycadaceæ* and tribe *Zamieæ*, made by some a tribe *Stangerieæ*. It is characterized by a strobile with scales imbricated in alternating series, a thick naked napiform caudex, and leaf-segments with a strong midrib and numerous unbranched or forking nerves. There are one or two species, natives of Natal. They are singular plants with the smooth irregular trunk only about a foot high or nearly subterranean, from which rise a few coarse long-stalked pinnate fern-like leaves, inflexed in the bud, the leaflets straight in the bud, linear-lanceolate, scalioped, spiny-toothed or cleft, and traversed by parallel forking veins. The fruit, a thick downy strobile or cone, is borne on a stalk surrounded by circular concave woolly bracts overlapping in two or three ranks. The male plants bear cylindrical cones with numerous stamens on the under side of their compound scales. *S. paradoxa*, in allusion to its thick, round caudex, is called *Hottentot's-head;* small articles, as necklaces and snuff-boxes, are sometimes made from its seeds.

stanhope (stan′hōp), *n.* [So called after a Mr. *Stanhope*, for whom it was orig. contrived.] A light two-wheeled carriage without a top.

When the carriages met again, he stood up in his *stanhope*, . . . ready to doff his hat.
Thackeray, Vanity Fair, xix.

Stanhopea (stan-hō′pē-ạ), *n.* [NL. (Frost, 1829), named after Philip Henry, Earl *Stanhope*, president of the London Medico-botanical Society.] A genus of orchids, of the tribe *Vandeæ*, type of the subtribe *Stanhopieæ*. It is characterized by a loose raceme of a few large flowers with spreading and nearly equal sepals, a thick fleshy lip which is commonly wavy or twisted, a straight erect or incurved column usually prolonged and two-winged above, and pollinia with flattened stalks and scale-shaped glands. The peculiar lip is highly polymorphous and complex, bearing lateral lobes which are often thickened into a solid mass forming a spherical, oblong, or saccate hypochilum, a middle lobe or epichilium which is itself often three-lobed and attached by a distinct joint, and sometimes at its base other appendages, lobes or horns—the metachilium. There are about 20 species, natives of tropical America from Brazil to Mexico. They are epiphytes with very short stems bearing many sheaths and a single large plicate leaf. The stem soon thickens into a fleshy pseudobulb, from the base of which the flower-stem proceeds. The flowers are very remarkable for their structure, size, and rich colorings, usually brown-spotted, yellow, or purple; for their great fragrance, whence the recently introduced perfume called *stanhopea;* and for their growth downward, not upward as in ordinary plants—a habit first discovered by the accidental breaking of a flower-pot in which the blossoms had buried themselves in the earth. They are now cultivated under glass in hard-wood baskets with interstices through which the flowers protrude.

Stanhope lens, press. See *lens*, *press*[1].

stanhoscope (stan′hō-skōp), *n.* [< *Stanho(pe lens)* + Gr. σκοπεῖν, view.] A form of simple magnifying-glass, a modification of the Stanhope lens, in which the surface away from the eye is plane instead of convex.

staniel (stan′yel), *n.* [Also *stanyel*, *stannyel*, also (with the consonant *i* or *y* following *n* assimilated to *n*) *stannel*, formerly *stanncll*, or assibilated to *ch*, *stanchel*, *stanchil;* < ME. *staniel*, *stanyel*, earlier **stangelle*, < AS. *stāngella*, *stāngilla*, a kestrel (erroneously used to gloss L. *pellicanus*) (= G. *steingall*, a staniel), < *stān*, stone, rock, + **gella*, **gilla*, < *gellan*, *gillan*, *giellan*, yell, scream, a secondary form related to *galan*, sing: see *stone* and *yell*, *gale*[1]. The word is thus nearly similar in its second element to *nightingale*[1]. The E. form *stone-gall* is partly from the AS. with the long vowel retained, and partly (as to the 2d element) due to the G. form; the form *standgall*, with the same terminal syllable, simulates *stand*, and the form *standgale* (as if equiv. to *windhover*) is a simulated form, as if < *stand* + *gale*[1].] The kestrel or windhover, *Falco tinnunculus* or *Tinnunculus alaudarius*. See cut under *Tinnunculus*.

Fab. What a dish o' poison has she dressed him!
Sir To. And with what wing the *staniel* checks at it!
Shak., T. N., ii. 5. 124.

stanielry (stan′yel-ri), *n.* [< *staniel* + *-ry.*] The act or practice of hawking with staniels; ignoble falconry. *Lady Allmony*, sig. I. 4. (*Nares.*)

stank[1] (stangk), *n.* [E. dial. also assibilated *stanch* (see *stanch*[2]); < ME. *stank*, *stanc*, *staunke*, *stang*, < OF. *estang*, F. *étang* (Walloon *estank*, *stanke*) = Pr. *estanc* = Sp. *estanque* = Pg. *tanque* (ML. *stanca*), a dam to hem in water, < L. *stagnum*, a pool of stagnant water: see *stagnate*, *stagnant*. Cf. *stanch*[1]; also cf. *tank*.] **1.** A body of standing water; a pool; a pond. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

And alle be it that men clepen it a See, zit is it nouther See ne Arm of the See; for it is but a *Stank* of fresche Watir, that is in lengthe 100 Furlonges.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 115.

Seint John seith that avowtiers shullen been in helle in a *stank* brennynge of fyr and of brymston.
Chaucer, Parson's Tale.

2. A tank; a ditch. [Prov. Eng. or Scotch.]

stank[1] (stangk), *v. t.* [< *stank*[1], *n.*, or perhaps an unassibilated form of the related verb *stanch*[1], q. v.] To dam up. *Fletcher*, Poems, p. 154. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

stank[2]† (stangk), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *staunck*, *stanke;* < OF. *estanc*, tired, = Pr. *estanc*, still, immovable, = It. *stanco*, tired; cf. Sp. *estanco*, = Pg. *estanque*, water-tight, stanch: see *stanch*[3]. *staunch*[2], a doublet of *stank*[2].] Exhausted; weary. *Florio;* *Spenser*, Shep. Cal., September.

stank[3]† (stangk). Old preterit of *stink*.

stank-hen (stangk′hen), *n.* [< *stank*[1] + *hen*[1].] The moor-hen or gallinule, *Gallinula chloropus*. [Scotch.]

stankie (stang′ki), *n.* Same as *stank-hen*. [Scotch.]

stannaburrow (stan′ạ-bur″ō), *n.* [Prep. *stannerburrow*, < *stanner* + *burrow*[2], 1, 2.] See the quotation (the etymology there suggested is erroneous).

Leaving the stream a little to the right, we shall notice several small heaps of stones placed at intervals along the slope. These little mounds, which are met with in various parts of Dartmoor, are called by the moor-men *stannaburrows*, which name is probably derived from the same root as the word stannary, and they were probably tin bounds set up by the miners.
W. Crossing, Ancient Crosses of Dartmoor, p. 69, quoted [in N. and Q., 7th ser., V. 45.

stannary (stan′ạ-ri), *a.* and *n.* [Also *stannery;* < ML. *stannaria*, a tin-mine, < L. *stannum*, tin: see *stannum*.] **I.** *a.* Relating to tin, tin-mines, or the working of tin: as, "*stannary* courts," *Blackstone*, Com., III. vi.—**Stannary court**, a court instituted at a very early period in English history for the purpose of regulating the affairs of the tin-mines and tin-miners of Cornwall.

II. *n.*; pl. *stannaries* (-riz). A region or district in which tin is mined: the English form of the Latin *stannaria* (or *stammaria*, as written in a charter of the third year of King John, 1201). The miners themselves were called *stannatores* or (rarely) *stammatores*.

For they wrongfully claim all the County of Devon to be their *Stannary*.
Petition to Parliament, 1 Ed. III., MS. in Rec. Office, [quoted in De La Beche's Geol. Rep. on Cornwall.

If by public laws the mint were ordained to be onely supplied by our *stannaries*, how currently would they pass for more precious than silver mines!
Bp. Hall, Select Thoughts, § 17.

stannate (stan′āt), *n.* [< *stann(ic)* + *-ate*[1].] A salt of stannic acid.

stannel (stan′el), *n.* See *staniel*.

stanner (stan′ėr), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A small stone; in the plural, gravel. *Jamieson*. [Scotch.]

stannery[1], *a.* and *n.* See *stannary*.

stannery[2] (stan'ėr-i), *a.* [ME. *stann[e]ry;* < *stanner* + *-y*[1].] Gravelly; stony. *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 86. [Obsolete or Scoteh.]

stannic (stan'ik), *a.* [= F. *stannique;* < L. *stannum*, tin, + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to tin; procured from tin: speeifically applied to those compounds in whieh tin appears as a quadrivalent atom: as, *stannic* acid, $SnO(OH)_2$, a hydrate obtained from stannous oxid, which unites with bases to form salts ealled *stannates*.

stanniferous (sta-nif'ẹ-rus), *a.* [< L. *stannum*, tin, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Containing or affording tin.

stannine (stan'in), *n.* [< L. *stannum*, tin, + *-ine*[2].] A brittle steel-gray or iron-blaek ore of tin, of a metallic luster, eonsisting of the sulphids of tin, copper, and iron, and generally zinc, found in Cornwall; tin pyrites. Also ealled, from its eolor, *bell-metal ore*.

stannite (stan'it), *n.* [< L. *stannum*, tin, + *-ite*[2].] Same as *stannine*.

stannotype (stan'ō-tīp), *n.* [< L. *stannum*, tin, + Gr. *τυπος*, type.] In *photog.*, a pieture taken on a tin plate; a tin-type or ferrotype. *Imp. Diet.*

stannous (stan'us), *a.* [< L. *stannum*, tin, + *-ous*.] Of, pertaining to, or eontaining tin: speeifically applied to those compounds in which tin appears as a bivalent atom: as, *stannous* oxid, or protoxid of tin (SnO).

stannum (stan'um), *n.* [L. *stannum*, *stagnum*, tin, also an alloy of silver and lead (> It. *stagno* = Sp. *estaño* = Pg. *estanho* = Pr. *estanh* = F. *étain*, *tain*, tin); perhaps the same as L. *stagnum*, pool, applied to a mass of fluid metal: see *stank*[1], *stagnate*. Cf. Bret. *steañ* = Corn. *steañ* = W. *ystaen* = Gael. *staoin* = Manx *stainney*, tin (< L. ?): see *tin*.] Tin.

stannyel, *n.* See *staniel*.

stant[1]†. A eontraeted form of *standeth*, third person singular present indicative of *stand*.

stant[2] (stant), *n.* Same as *stent*[2].

stantion† (stan'shọn), *n.* [Appar. a var. of *stanchion*.] Same as *stemson*.

stanza (stan'zä), *n.* [Formerly also *stanzo*, *stanze* (= Sp. *estancia* = G. *stanze* = F. *stance*), in def. 2; < It. *stanza*, Olt. *stantia*, prop. an abode, lodging, chamber, dwelling, stanee, also a stanza (so called from the stop or pause at the end of it), < ML. *stantia*, an abode: see *stance*.] 1. Pl. *stanze* (-ze). In *arch.*, an apartment or division in a building; a room or chamber: as, the *stanze* of Raphael in the Vatiean.—2. In *versification*, a series of lines arranged in a fixed order of sequenee as regards their length, metrical form, or rimes, and constituting a typical group, or one of a number of similar groups, composing a poem or part of a poem. *Stanza* is often used interchangeably with *strophe* — strophe, however, being used preferably of ancient or quantitative, and stanza of modern or accentual and rimed poetry. In the latter the stanza often consists of lines identical in form throughout, the arrangement of rimes alone defining the group of lines. Such a stanza is not properly a strophe. A couplet is not regarded as a stanza, and a triplet is rarely so designated. Compare *verse*. Abbreviated *st*.

> Horace . . . confines himself strictly to one sort of verse, or *stanza*, in every Ode. *Dryden*, Misc., Pref.

stanzaed (stan'zạd), *a.* [< *stanza* + *-ed*[2].] Having stanzas; consisting of stanzas: as, a two-*stanzaed* poem.

stanzaic (stan-zā'ik), *a.* [< *stanza* + *-ic*.] Consisting of or relating to stanzas; arranged as a stanza. *E. C. Stedman*, Viet. Poets, p. 381.

stanzic (stan'zik), *a.* [< *stanz-a* + *-ic*.] Same as *stanzaic*. *E. Wadham*, Eng. Versifieation, p. 92.

stanzo† (stan'zō), *n.* An obsolete form of *stanza*. *Shak.*, As you Liko it, ii. 5. 18.

stapet, *a.* See *stapen*.

stapedial (stā-pē'di-ạl), *a.* [< NL. *stapedius* + *-al*.] 1. Stirrup-shaped: as, the *stapedial* bone of the ear.—2. Pertaining to the stapes or its representative, whatever its form.—**Stapedial ligament**, the annular ligament of the stapes, connecting the foot or base of the stirrup with the margin of the fenestra ovalis.—**Stapedial muscle**, the stapedius.—**Stapedial nerve**, a tympanic branch of the facial which innervates the stapedial muscle.

Stapedifera (stap-ẹ-dif'ẹ-rä), *n. pl.* [NL. (Thaeher, 1877), neut. pl. of *stapedifer:* see *stapediferous*.] Those animals whieh have a stapes, as mammals, birds, reptiles, and amphibians; all vertebrates above fishes.

stapediferous (stap-ẹ-dif'ẹ-rus), *a.* [< NL. *stapedifer*, < ML. *stapes*, a stirrup, + L. *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Having a stapes; of or pertaining to the *Stapedifera*.

stapedius (stā-pē'di-us), *n.*; pl. *stapedii* (-ī). [NL., < ML. *stapes*, a stirrup: see *stapes*.] The stapedial muscle; a muscle of the tympanum actuating the stapes of some animals. In man the stapedius arises from a cavity hollowed out in the pyramid of the petrosal bone; its tendon passes out of a little hole in the apex of the pyramid, and is inserted into the neck of the stapes. Its action draws the head of the stapes backward, and also causes the stapes to rotate a little on a vertical axis drawn through its own center. The name is correlated with *incudius* and *malleus*. See cut under *hyoid*.

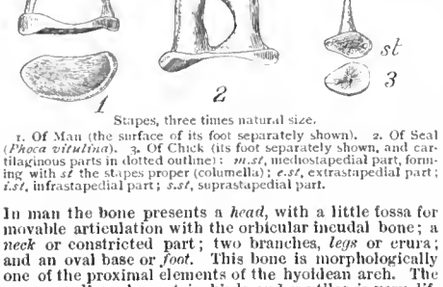
Stapelia (stā-pē'li-ạ), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1737), named after J. B. van *Stapel*, a Dutch physician and botanist (died 1636).] A genus of gamopetalous plants, of the order *Asclepiadaceæ*, type of the tribe *Stapelieæ*. It is characterized by flowers with a wheel-shaped or reflexed corolla without appendages between the five valvate lobes, and with the tube short and broadly bell-shaped or almost wanting, and by a double corona, the outer of five horizontally spreading lobes alternate with the anthers, the inner of five scales produced into erect or arching horns. There are over 70 species, natives of South Africa. Their short fleshy leafless stems are produced into four prominent angles, which are coarsely toothed, sometimes bearing transient rudiments of leaves at the apex of the new growths. Numerous dark tubercles give the stems a grotesque appearance. Some are cultivated under glass for their beautiful and varied flowers, which are commonly very large, some reaching 12 inches (*S. gigantea* sometimes 14 inches) in diameter, of singular structure and often exquisitely marbled or dotted. In other species they are dingy or unattractive, usually coarse, thick, fleshy, and short-lived, and in most species exhale transiently a fetid odor as of carrion, attracting flies, which deposit their eggs upon them in large quantities. Their colors are largely the livid-purple and lurid-reddish, yellow, and brownish hues which are associated with disagreeable odors also in *Rafflesia*, *Aristolochia*, *Amorphophallus*, and others of the largest flowers. They are sometimes called *carrion-flowers; S. bufonia* is known, from its blotches, as *toad-flower;* and *S. Asterias*, from its spreading narrow-parted corolla, as *starfish-flower*.

Stapelia variegata.

Stapelieæ (stap-ẹ-lī'ẹ-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Endlicher, 1836), < *Stapelia* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of gamopetalous plants, of the order *Asclepiadaceæ*. It is characterized by valvate and commonly fleshy corollalobes, waxy erect or laterally placed pollen-masses solitary in each anther-cell, and obtuse or retuse unappendaged anthers, closely incumbent over the disk of the stigma or partly immersed in it. The 16 genera are plants commonly with short, thick, fleshy stems, coarsely angled or tubercled, without leaves except in the East Indian genus *Frerea;* one genus, *Boucerosia*, extends into Europe in Spain and Sicily; the others, as *Stapelia*, the type, are mostly South African.

stapen†, **stapet**, *a.* Stepped; advanced. *Chaucer*, Merchant's Tale, l. 270.

stapes (stā'pēz), *n.* [NL., < ML. *stapes*, a stirrup, < OHG. *stapf*, *staph* = D. *stap*, etc., a step: see *step*, and cf. *staffier*.] In *zoöl.* and *anat.*, the inmost one of the three auditory ossicles of man and other mammals, situated in the tympanum, or middle ear. The stapes is connected on the one hand with the incus, and on the other with the fenestra ovalis, and is moved by a small muscle called the *stapedius*. The name is derived from the close resemblance in shape of the human stapes to a stirrup.



Stapes, three times natural size.

1. Of Man (the surface of its foot separately shown). 2. Of Seal (*Phoca vitulina*). 3. Of Chick (its foot separately shown, and cartilaginous parts in dotted outline): *m.st*, mediostapedial part, forming with *st* the stapes proper (columella); *e.st*, extrastapedial part; *i.st*, infrastapedial part; *s.st*, suprastapedial part.

In man the bone presents a *head*, with a little fossa for movable articulation with the orbicular incudal bone; a *neck* or constricted part; two branches, *legs* or crura; and an oval base or *foot*. This bone is morphologically one of the proximal elements of the hyoidean arch. The corresponding element in birds and reptiles is very differently shaped, and is sometimes called *stapes*, oftener *columella*. It is rod-like or columellar, with an expanded base fitting the fenestra ovalis, the other end usually showing a cross-bar. Parts of such a stapes are distinguished as *mediostapedial*, the main shaft; *extrastapedial*, the part beyond the cross-bar; *infrastapedial*, the lower arm of the cross-bar; and *suprastapedial*, the upper arm of the cross-bar — the last being supposed to represent the incus of mammals. Some of these parts may be wanting, or only represented by a ligament, or coalesced with a part of the mandibular arch. The stapes or columella furnishes the primitive actual or virtual connection of the hyoidean arch with the perlotic capsule. See *stapedial, columella*, 3 (*b*), and cuts under *hyoid*, *Pythonidæ*, and *tympanic*.—**Annular ligament of the stapes.** See *ligament* and *stapedial*.

Staphisagria (staf-i-sag'ri-ạ), *n.* [NL. (Tragus, 1546), < ML. *staphisagria*, *staphysagria*, *stafisagria*, etc.; prop. two words, *staphis agria*, < Gr. as if **σταφὶς ἀγρία*: *σταφίς*, a dried grape, a raisin, also (in L. *staphis*) the plant staves-acre; *ἀγρία*, fem. of *ἄγριος*, wild, < *ἀγρός*, a field, the country. The E. form of the name is *stavesacre*, q. v.] A former genus of polypetalous plants, of the order *Ranunculaceæ*. It is now classed as a section of the genus *Delphinium*, and as such distinguished by a short spur, from three to five ovaries forming bladdery few-seeded capsules, and biennial habit. See *Delphinium* and *stavesacre*, also *ointment of stavesacre* (under *ointment*).

staphisagric (staf-i-sag'rik), *a.* [< *Staphisagria* + *-ic*.] Contained in or derived from *Staphisagria*. *Eneye. Diet.*

staphisagrine (staf-i-sag'rin), *n.* [< *Staphisagria* + *-ine*[2].] A poisonous amorphous alkaloid, soluble in ether and in water, obtained from *Delphinium Staphisagria*, or stavesaere.

staphyle (staf'i-lē), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σταφυλή*, a bunch of grapes, also the uvula when swollen.] The uvula.

Staphylea (staf-i-lē'ạ), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1737), abridged from *Staphylodendron* (Tournefort, 1700), < L. *staphylodendron*, a shrub thought to have been *S. pinnata;* prob. so named from its clustered fruit, < Gr. *σταφυλή*, a bunch of grapes, + *δένδρον*, a tree.] A genus of polypetalous plants, type of the order *Staphyleaceæ*. It is characterized by an ovary which is two- or three-parted to the base, contains numerous biseriate ovules, and ripens into an inflated and bladdery membranous capsule, discharging its few seeds at the apex of the two or three lobes. There are 4 species, natives of Europe, the Himalayas, Japan, and North America. They are shrubs with numerous roundish branches, bearing opposite stipulate leaves, each composed of from three to five leaflets, which are involute in the bud and are furnished with stipels. The white flowers, with five erect petals, hang from nodding panicles or racemes. The large and peculiar fruit is the source of the common name *bladder-nut*. (See cut under *nectary*.) *S. pinnata*, also called *bay-nut*, common in hedgerows and thickets in Europe, bears hard smooth nuts sometimes used for rosaries.

Staphyleaceæ (staf'i-lē-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (A. P. de Candolle, 1825), < *Staphylea* + *-aceæ*.] An order of polypetalous plants, of the cohort *Sapindales*, long classed as a suborder of the *Sapindaceæ*, from which it is distinguished by its regular bisexual flowers with the five stamens inserted outside of the base of the disk, by albuminous and sometimes arillate seeds with a straight embryo, and by opposite simple or compound leaves. It includes 16 species, of 4 genera, of which *Staphylea* is the type; of the others, *Turpinia* includes a number of small trees and shrubs with roundish berry-like fruit, mostly of tropical Asia and America, and *Euscaphis* a few Japanese shrubs bearing coriaceous follicles. See cut under *bladder-nut*.

staphyline (staf'i-lin), *a.* [< Gr. *σταφύϊνος*, of or pertaining to a bunch of grapes, < *σταφυλή*, a bunch of grapes, also the uvula.] 1. Having the form of a bunch of grapes; botryoidal.—2. Pertaining to the uvula or to the entire palate.—**Staphyline glands**, palatine glands.

staphylinid (staf-i-lin'id), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* A rove-beetle, as a member of the *Staphylinidæ*.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to the family *Staphylinidæ;* staphylinine.

Staphylinidæ (staf-i-lin'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Leach, 1817), < *Staphylinus* + *-idæ*.] A large and important family of brachelytrous clavicorn beetles, commonly ealled *rove-beetles*. They resemble the *Pselaphidæ* in having short elytra, but differ in having the abdomen flexible and consisting of eight ventral segments. The antennæ are generally eleven-jointed, the labial palpi three-jointed, and the maxillary four-jointed. The short truncate elytra usually leave most of the abdomen exposed, and this, when the beetles are disturbed, is turned up over the back, as if the insects were about to sting. A familiar example is the *Ocypus olens*, known as the *cocktail* and *devil's coach-horse*. (See *Goerius*, and cut under *devil*.) Some species discharge an odorous fluid from the tip of the abdomen. The larvæ resemble the adults, and are found under bark, in fungi, decaying plants, and the excrement of animals, in ants' nests, hornets' nests, and the nests of certain birds. It is one of the largest and most wide-spread of the families of *Coleoptera*. About 1,000 species are known in America north of Mexico, and about 5,000 in the whole world. Also *Staphilinides*, *Staphylini*, *Staphyliniæ*, *Staphylinida*, *Staphylinii*, *Staphylinites*. See cuts under *Homalium* and *rove-beetle*.

staphyliniform (staf-i-lin'i-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *Staphylinus*, q. v., + L. *forma*, form.] Resembling a rove-beetle; related to the *Staphylinidæ*.

staphylinine (staf-i-lin'in), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Staphylinidæ*.

Staphylinus (staf-i-lī′nus), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1758), < Gr. *σταφυλῖνος*, a kind of insect, < *σταφυλή*, a bunch of grapes.] The typical genus of the family *Staphylinidæ*, formerly corresponding to that family in a broad sense. Used with various limitations, it is now made type of the restricted family, and characterized by having the maxillary palpi with the fourth joint equal to or longer than the third, the marginal lines of the thorax united near the apex, the ligula emarginate, the middle coxæ slightly separate, and the abdomen narrowed at the tip. The species are numerous, and among them are the largest forms in the family. Twenty-one are known in America north of Mexico, and about 100 in the whole world.

staphylion (stā-fil′i-on), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σταφύλιον*, dim. of *σταφυλή*, the uvula: see *staphyle*.] The median point of the posterior nasal spine. *Török.*

staphylitis (staf-i-lī′tis), *n.* [< *staphyle*, the uvula, + *-itis*.] Uvulitis.

staphyloma (staf-i-lō′mä), *n.*; pl. *staphylomata* (-ma-tä). [NL., < Gr. *σταφίλωμα*, a defect in the eye, < *σταφυλή*, a bunch of grapes.] A name given to certain local bulgings of the eyeball. —**Staphyloma corneæ**, a protrusion involving more or less of the corneæ, such as may result from preceding ulceration. Also called *anterior staphyloma*.—**Staphyloma corneæ pellucidum**, conical cornea. Also called *staphyloma pellucidum*.—**Staphyloma posticum**, posterior staphyloma; sclerochoroiditis in the back part of the eye, resulting in a thinning of the coats and consequent bulging and progressive myopia.

staphylomatic (staf″i-lō-mat′ik), *a.* [< *staphyloma(t-)* + *-ic*.] Characterized or affected by staphyloma.

staphylomatous (staf-i-lom′a-tus), *a.* [< *staphyloma(t-)* + *-ous*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of staphyloma.

staphyloplasty (staf′i-lō-plas″ti), *n.* [< Gr. *σταφυλή*, the uvula, + *πλάσσειν*, form, shape: see *plastic*.] In *surg.*, an operation for restoring the soft palate when it is defective.

staphylorrhaphy (staf-i-lor′a-fi), *n.* [< Gr. *σταφυλή*, the uvula, + *ῥαφή*, a sewing.] In *surg.*, the plastic operation for cleft palate, consisting in uniting the mucous membrane across the cleft. Also called *cionorrhaphia*, *palatorrhaphy*.

staphylotome (staf′i-lō-tōm), *n.* [< Gr. *σταφυλοτόμον*, a knife for excising the uvula, < *σταφυλή*, the uvula, + *τέμνειν*, *ταμεῖν*, cut.] In *surg.*, a knife for operating upon the uvula or the palate.

staphylotomy (staf-i-lot′ō-mi), *n.* [< Gr. *σταφυλοτομία*, the excision of the uvula, < *σταφυλή*, the uvula, + *-τομία*, < *τέμνειν*, *ταμεῖν*, cut: see *-tomy*.] In *surg.*, amputation of the uvula.

staple[1] (stā′pl), *n.* [< ME. *stapel*, *stapil*, *stapylle*, *stapul*, < AS. *stapel*, *stupol*, *stapul*, a prop, post (= OS. *stapal* = OFries. *stapul*, *stapel* = MD. *stapel*, D. *stapel*, a prop, foot-rest, a seat, pile, heap, = MLG. LG. *stapel* (> G. *stapel*), a pile, staple, stocks, = OHG. *staffal*, *staphal*, MHG. *staffel*, *stapfel*, G. *staffel*, a step, = Sw. *stapel*, a pile, heap, stocks, = Dan. *stabel*, a pile, stack, stocks (on which a ship is built), hinge), < *stapan*, step: see *step*. Cf. *staple*[2].] **1**†. A post; a prop; a support.

> Under ech *stapel* of his bed,
> That he niste, four thai hid.
> *The Seryn Sages*, 201. (*Halliwell.*)

2. A loop of metal, or a bar or wire bent and formed with two points, to be driven into wood to hold a hook, pin, or bolt.

> Massy *staples*,
> And corresponsive and fulfilling bolts.
> *Shak.*, T. and C., Prol., l. 17.

3. In *founding*, a piece of nail-iron with a flat disk riveted to the head, and pointed below, used in a mold to hold a core in position. *E. H. Knight.*—**4.** Of a lock, same as *box*[2], 13.—**5.** In musical instruments of the oboe class, the metallic tube to which the reeds are fastened, and through which the tone is conveyed from them into the wooden body of the instrument.—**6.** In *coal-mining*, a shallow shaft within a mine. [North. Eng.]—**Seizin by hasp and staple.** See *hasp*.—**Staple of a press**, the frame or uprights of a hand printing-press. *C. T. Jacobi*, Printers' Vocab.

staple[1] (stā′pl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *stapled*, ppr. *stapling*. [< *staple*[1], *n.*] To support, attach, or fix by means of a staple or staples. *Eleet. Rev.*, XVI. 5.

staple[2] (stā′pl), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. *staple*; < OF. *estaple*, *estape*, F. *étape* (ML. *stapula*), a market, store, store-house, = G. *stapel* (Sw. *stapel*, Dan. *stabel*, in comp.), < MD. *stapel* = MLG. LG. *stapel*, a market, emporium, appar. a particular use of *stapel*, a pile, heap: see *staple*[1].] **I.** *n.* **1.** A settled mart or market; an emporium; a town where certain commodities are chiefly taken for sale. In England, formerly, the king's staple was established in certain ports or towns, and certain goods could not be exported without being first brought to these ports to be rated and charged with the duty payable to the king or the public. The principal commodities on which customs were levied were wool, skins, and leather, and these were originally the staple commodities.

> The first ordination of a *Staple*, or of one onely setled Mart-towne for the vttering of English woolls & woollen fells, instituted by the sayd K. Edward.
> *Hakluyt's Voyages*, To the Reader.

Hence—**2.** A general market or exchange.

> *Tho.* O sir, a *Staple* of News! or the New *Staple*, which you please.
> *P. Jun.* What 's that?
> *Fash.* An office, sir, a brave young office act up. . . .
> *P. Jun.* For what?
> *Tho.* To enter all the News, sir, of the time.
> *Fash.* And vent it as occasion serves.
> *B. Jonson*, *Staple* of News, I. 1.

3. A commercial monopoly formed by a combination of merchants acting under the sanction of the royal privilege of fairs and markets. *Foreign staple* was the system of trade carried on by this monopoly on the continent; *home staple* was the business organized by it in leading towns in England.

> Their ayme in this ediet is, if possible, to draw for the loue of currents the *staple* of diuers merchandise to that citty. *Sir Thomas Roe*, Negotiations (London, 1740).

4. The principal commodity grown or manufactured in a locality, either for exportation or home consumption—that is, originally, the merchandise which was sold at a staple or mart.

> The prices of bread-stuffs and provisions, the *staples* of the North, and of cotton and tobacco, the *staples* of the South, were high, not only absolutely, but relatively.
> *Taussig*, Tariff History, p. 19.

5. The principal element of or ingredient in anything; the chief constituent; the chief item.

> He has two very great faults, which are the *staple* of his bad side. *Dickens*, Martin Chuzzlewit, vi.

> Politics, theology, history, education, public improvements, personal matters, are conversational *staples*.
> *Harper's Mag.*, LXXX. 466.

6. The material or substance of anything; raw or unmanufactured material.—**7.** The fiber of any material used for spinning, used in a general sense and as expressive of the character of the material: as, wool of short *staple*; cotton of long *staple*, etc.—**Corrector of the staple**†. See *corrector*.—**Merchant of the staple**†. See *merchant*.—**Ordinance of Staple.** Same as *Statute of Staple*.—**Staple of land**, the particular nature and quality of land.—**Statute of Staple**, or **Ordinance of Staple**, an English statute of 1353 (27 Edw. III., st. 2), recognizing the ancient custom of staple, and confirming the rights and privileges of merchants under it.—**Statute staple.** See *statute*.

II. *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or being a mart or staple for commodities: as, a *staple* town.

> Flanders is *Staple*, as men tell mee,
> To all nations of Christianitie.
> *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 189.

2. Mainly occupying commercial enterprise; established in commerce: as, a *staple* trade.—**3.** According to the laws of commerce; marketable; fit to be sold.

> Will take off their ware at their own rates, and trouble not themselves to examine whether it be *staple* or no.
> *Swift.*

4. Chief; principal; regularly produced or made for market: as, *staple* commodities.

staple[2] (stā′pl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *stapled*, ppr. *stapling*. [< *staple*[2], *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* To erect a staple; form a monopoly of production and sale; establish a mart for such purpose. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 437. [Rare.]

II. *trans.* **1.** To furnish or provide with a staple or staples.

> Fleeces *stapled* with such wool
> As Lemnster cannot yield more finer stuff.
> *Greene*, Friar Bacon and Friar Bungay.

2. To sort or classify according to the length of the fiber: as, to *staple* wool.

staple-house (stā′pl-hous), *n.* [MD. *stapelhuys*; as *staple*[2] + *house*[1].] A warehouse where commodities chargeable with export duties were stored. See *staple*[2], *n.*, 1.

> In their large *staple-house* on the Thames . . . were stored the collections of raw produce—wool, tin, and hides the chief of them—which England sent away to foreign countries. *F. Martin*, Hist. of Lloyd's, p. 2.

staple-punch (stā′pl-punch), *n.* A bifurcated punch used for pricking holes in blind-slats and rods for the reception of staples.

stapler (stā′plėr), *n.* [< *staple*[2] + *-er*[1].] **1**†. A merchant of the staple; a monopolist. See *staple*[2], 3.

> You merchants were wont to be merchant *staplers*.
> *Middleton*, Family of Love, I. 3.

2. One employed in assorting wool according to its staple.

> Mr. Glegg retired from active business as a wool-*stapler*.
> *George Eliot*, Mill on the Floss, I. 12.

staple-right (stā′pl-rīt), *n.* A right, possessed by municipalities of the Netherlands, and thence introduced into the New Netherlands (New York), of compelling passing vessels either to stop and offer their merchandise for sale first of all in the market-place of the town, or to pay a duty.

star[1] (stär), *n.* [(*a*) < ME. *starre*, *sterre*, *storre*, *steorre* (pl. *starres*, *sterres*, *steores*, *sterren*, *steorren*), < AS. *steorra* = OS. *sterro* = OFries. *stera* = MD. *sterre*, *starre*, D. *ster*, *star* = MLG. *sterre* = OHG. *sterro*, MHG. *sterre*, a star; with formative *-ra* (perhaps orig. *-na*, *-r-na* being assimilated to *-r-ra*, the word being then orig. ult. identical with the next). (*b*) E. dial. *starn*, *stern*, < ME. *stern*, *sterne* (perhaps < Scand.) = MD. *sterne* = MLG. *sterne*, *stern*, LG. *steern* = OHG. *sterno*, MHG. *sterne* (also OHG. MHG. *stern*), G. *stern*, < Icel. *stjarna* = Sw. *stjerna* = Dan. *stjerne* = Goth. *stairno*, a star; with a formative *-na*, *-no* (seen also in the orig. forms of *sun* and *moon*), from a base **ster*; cf. L. *stella* (for **sterula*) (> It. *stella* = Sp. Pg. *estrella* = OF. *estoile*, F. *étoile*), star, = Gr. *ἀστήρ* (*ἀστερ-*), a star, *ἄστρον* (> L. *astrum*), usually in pl. *ἄστρα*, the stars (with prothetic *a-*), = Corn. Bret. *steren* = W. *seren* (for **steren*) = Skt. *tārā* (for **stārā*), a star, *star*, pl., the stars, = Zend *star*, star; root unknown. If, as has been often conjectured, *star* has a connection with √*star*, strew, it must be rather as 'strown' or 'sprinkled' over the sky than as 'sprinkler' of light.] **1.** Any celestial body which appears as a luminous point. In ordinary modern language *star* is frequently limited to mean a fixed star (see below). In astrology the stars, especially the planets, are supposed to exercise an influence upon human destinies.

> Hise eyen twynkled in his heed aryght,
> As doon the *sterres* in the frosty nyght.
> *Chaucer*, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 268.

> There shall be signs in the sun, and in the moon, and in the *stars*. Luke xxi. 25.

> The fault, dear Brutus, is not in our *stars*,
> But in ourselves, that we are underlings.
> *Shak.*, J. C., i. 2. 140.

> You are, thanks to your *stars*, in mighty credit.
> *Dekker*, Gull's Hornbook, p. 114.

Hence—**2.** Destiny. [Rare.]

> I was not born unto riches, neither is it, I think, my *star* to be wealthy. *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, ii. 13.

3. Anything which resembles a star.

> His charger trampling many a prickly *star*
> Of sprouted thistle on the broken stones.
> *Tennyson*, Geraint.

Specifically—(*a*) A star-shaped figure made of silver, gold, or both, sometimes set with jewels, worn usually upon the breast as one of the insignia of a higher class of an honorary order. See *insignia*, and cuts under *bath*, *garter*, and *Order of St. Michael* (under *order*).

> While peers, and dukes, and all their sweeping train,
> And garters, *stars*, and coronets appear.
> *Pope*, R. of the L., i. 85.

(*b*) The asterisk (*). See *asterisk*. (*c*) In *pyrotechny*, a small piece of inflammable composition, which burns high in air with a colored flame, and presents the appearance of a star. (*d*) A group of cracks or flaws radiating from a center.

> Three times slipping from the outer edge,
> I bump'd the ice into three several *stars*.
> *Tennyson*, The Epic.

(*e*) A spot of white or light color on the forehead of an animal.

> Onward, caballito mio,
> With the white *star* in thy forehead!
> *Longfellow*, Spanish Student, iii. 6.

(*f*) In *zoöl.*: (1) A star-animal; a starfish, or other echinoderm of obviously radiate figure, as a brittle-star, feather-star, lily-star, sand-star, or sun-star. See the compounds. (2) A stellate sponge-spicule; an aster. (*g*) In a copper-plate or lithographic printing-press, the radial spokes on the roller, which serve as handles. *E. H. Knight.*

4. Figuratively, a person of brilliant or attractive qualities; one who shines preëminently; specifically, the chief and preëminent actor or actress of a dramatic or operatic company.

> Sole *star* of all that place and time,
> I saw him—in his golden prime,
> The Good Haroun Alraschid.
> *Tennyson*, Arabian Nights.

> If I were now to receive a message from the planet Mars offering me a *star* engagement, I could not be more astonished than I was on that day. *J. Jefferson*, Autobiog., iii.

5. In *her.*, same as *estoile*.—**6.** In *fort.*, a small fort having five or more points, or salient and reëntering angles flanking one another. Also called *star-fort*.—**7.** An additional life bought by a player in the game of pool. [Eng.]

> Only one *star* is allowed in a pool; and when there are only two players left in, no *star* can be purchased.
> *Encyc. Brit.*, III. 677.

Aberration of a star. See *aberration*, 5.—**Apparent place of a star.** See *apparent*.—**Binary star.** See *multiple star*.—**Blazing star.** See *blazing-star* and *Aletris*.—**Circumpolar star.** See *circumpolar*.—**Complement of a star.** See *complement*.—**Diurnal accelera-**

tion of the fixed stars. See *acceleration.*—**Double star.** See *multiple star.*—**Equestrian star.** See *Hippeastrum.*—**Evening star.** See *evening.*—**Falling star.** See *falling-star.*—**Fixed star,** a self-luminous body at so vast a distance from the earth as to appear a point of light, almost motionless except for the diurnal revolution of the heavens. To the naked eye the brighter stars appear to have radiating lines of light; but these are due to imperfections of vision, and are different for different observers. All the fixed stars twinkle (see *twinkling*). In a good telescope on a fine night a star shows a minute round disk surrounded by concentric rings; but these phenomena are mere effects of diffraction, and no instrument yet constructed can enable the eye to detect a fixed star's real breadth. The stars differ in brilliancy, and in this respect are said to have different magnitudes (see *magnitude*, 5). These in many cases are changeable (see *variable star*). The number of stars in the whole heavens brighter than a given magnitude m may be approximately calculated by the formula $(3.3)^{1.05+m}$. The stars are very irregularly distributed in the heavens, being greatly concentrated toward the Milky Way. This is particularly true of first-magnitude stars, and again of faint telescopic stars. There are many clusters of stars, among which the Pleiades, the Hyades, Præsepe, Coma Berenices, and the cluster in the sword-handle of Perseus are visible to the naked eye. Other stars are associated in systems of two, three, or more. (See *multiple star.*) To most eyes the stars appear yellow, but some are relatively pale, others chromatic yellow, and still others ruddy. There are many ruddy stars in the part of the Galaxy near Lyra. L. M. Rutherfurd of New York first showed that in reference to their spectral lines the fixed stars fall under several distinct types. Type I, according to the usual nomenclature, embraces spectra showing strong hydrogen-lines, all others being very faint. These belong without exception to pale stars, such as Sirius, Vega, Procyon, Altair, Spica, Fomalhaut, Regulus, Castor. Type II embraces spectra showing many strong metallic lines, like the sun. Almost all such stars are chrome, as Arcturus, Capella, Aldebaran, Pollux; but a few are pale, as Deneb and Elwald, and a few ruddy. Type III consists of banded spectra, the bands shading away toward the red. These stars are all ruddy, and probably all variable. They embrace Betelgeuze, Antares, Mira Ceti, Sheat, Menkar, Pishpai, Rasalgethi. Type IV consists of spectra having three broad bands shaded away toward the blue end. These all belong to very ruddy stars, of which none are bright, and none seem to be variable. Type V consists of spectra showing bright lines. Such stars are few; their magnitudes and colors are variable. Upon careful comparison of the spectra of stars with those of the chemical elements they contain, it is found that the lines are shifted a little along the spectrum toward one end or the other, according as the star is receding from or approaching the earth. The apparent places of the fixed stars are affected in recognized ways by diurnal motion, precession, nutation, aberration, and refraction. In addition, each star has a very slow motion of its own, called its *proper motion.* There are very few cases in which this is so great as to have carried the star over the breadth of the moon's disk since the beginning of the Christian era. Many stars in one neighborhood of the heavens show, in many cases, like proper motions—a phenomenon first remarked by R. A. Proctor, and termed by him *star-drift.* But the average proper motion of the stars is away from a radiant under the left hand of Hercules, showing that the solar system has a relative motion toward that point. This is sufficient to carry a sixth-magnitude star 4.″4 in a century. The parallax (that is to say, the amount by which the angle at the earth between the star and the sun falls short of 90° when the angle at the sun between the star and the earth is equal to 90°) has been measured only for a few stars, and these few have been selected with a view of finding the largest parallaxes. That of α Centauri, which is the largest, is nearly a second of arc. It is so difficult to measure parallax otherwise than relatively, and to free its absolute amount from variations of latitude, diurnal nutation, refraction, etc., that very little can be said to be known of the smaller parallaxes. It appears, however, that small stars have nearly as great parallaxes as bright ones where the proper motions are not large. The various methods of ascertaining the distances of the stars depend upon three independent principles. The first method is from the parallax, by means of which the distance of the star is calculated by trigonometry. The second method depends on the ascertaining of the speed at which the star is really moving by the shifting of the spectral lines, and then observing its angular motion. In the case of a double star, its motion in the line of sight at elongation can be measured with the spectroscope; and from this, its orbit being known, its rate of motion at conjunction can be deduced. The third method supposes the ratio of the amount of light emitted by the star to that emitted by the sun to be known in some way, whereupon the ratio of apparent light will show the relative distances. All these methods show that even the nearest stars are hundreds of thousands of times as remote as the sun. In order to reach more exact results it may be necessary to combine two methods so as to determine and eliminate the constant of space, or the amount by which the sum of the angles of a triangle of unit area differs from two right angles. For the present, no decisive result has been reached. The distances of stars having been ascertained, the weights of double stars may be deduced from their elongations and periods. These weights seem to be of the same order of magnitude as that of the sun, not enormously greater or smaller.—**French stars,** three asterisks arranged in this form ⁂, used as a mark of division between different articles in print.—**Gloaming, golden, informed, lunar, Medicean star.** See the adjectives.—**Lone Star State,** the State of Texas.—**Meridian altitude of a star.** See *altitude.*—**Morning star,** a planet, as Jupiter or Venus, when it rises after midnight. Compare *evening star.*—**Multiple star,** a group of two to six fixed stars within a circle of 15″ radius; in a few cases, however, stars distant a minute or more from one another are considered to form a double star. Thus, ε and 5 Lyræ, distant from one another upward of 3′, and separable by the naked eye, each of these consisting of two components distant about 3½″ from one another, with some other stars between them, are sometimes called collectively a *multiple star.* The multiple stars are distinguished as *double* [tr. of Gr. ἀστὴρ διπλοῦς], *triple, quadruple, quintuple,* and *sextuple.* Many of the double stars are merely the one in range of the other, without having any physical connection, and these are called *optical doubles.* The components of other double stars revolve the one round the other, apparently under the influence of gravitation, forming systems known as *binary stars.* The orbits of about forty of these are known. Thus, the two stars of α Centauri, distant from one another by 17.″5, revolve in about 80 years. In many cases the two components of a double star have complementary colors.—**Nebulous star.** See *nebula.*—**North star,** the north polar star. See *pole-star,* 1.—**Order of the Star of India** (in the full style *The Most Exalted Order of the Star of India*), an order for the British Possessions in India, founded in 1861. The motto is, "Heaven's light our guide." The ribbon is light-blue with white stripes near the edge.—**Periodic star,** a variable star of class II, IV, or V.—**Polar star.** Same as *pole-star,* 1.—**Shooting star,** a meteor in a state of incandescence seen suddenly darting along some part of the sky. See *aërolite, meteor,* 2, and *meteoric.*—**Standard stars.** See *standard*².—**Star coral, cucumber, cut, route.** See *coral, cucumber,* etc.—**Star-jelly,** a name for certain gelatinous algæ, as *Nostoc commune:* so called originally in the belief that they are the remains of fallen stars.—**Star of Bethlehem.** (*a*) A pilgrim's sign having the form of a star, sometimes like a heraldic mullet with six straight rays, sometimes like an estoile with wavy rays. (*b*) See *star-of-Bethlehem.*—**Stars and bars,** the flag adopted by the Confederate States of America, consisting of two broad bars of red separated by one of white, with a blue union marked with white stars equal in number to the Confederate States.—**Stars and stripes,** the flag of the United States, consisting of thirteen stripes, equal to the number of the original States, alternately red and white, with a blue union marked with white stars equal to the whole number of States.—**Star service.** See *star route,* under *route.*—**Stone mountain star,** a name proposed by Meehan for the composite plant *Gymnolomia Porteri,* found only on Stone Mountain in Georgia.—**The seven stars†.** See *seven.*—**The watery star†,** the moon, as governing the tides. *Shak.,* W. T., i. 2. 1.—**To bless one's stars.** See *bless*¹.—**To see stars,** to have a sensation as of flashes of light, produced by a sudden jarring of the head, as by a direct blow.—**Variable star,** a fixed star whose brightness goes through changes. These stars are of five classes. Class I comprises the "new" or temporary stars, about a dozen in number, which have suddenly appeared very bright, in several cases far outshining Sirius, and after a few months have faded almost entirely away. All these stars have appeared upon the borders of the following semicircle of the Milky Way. They show bright lines in their spectra, indicating incandescent hydrogen. Such was the star which appeared 133 B. C. in Scorpio, and led Hipparchus to the study of astronomy, thus inaugurating sound physical science; others appeared in 1572, 1604, and 1866. Class II embraces stars which go through a cycle of changes, more or less regular, in from four to eighteen months, most of them being at least a hundred times as bright at their maxima as at their minima. These stars are for the most part ruddy. Class III embraces irregularly variable stars, without any definite periods, and commonly undergoing very moderate changes. Class IV embraces stars which in a few days, or a month at most, go through changes of one or two magnitudes, sometimes with two maxima and two minima. Class V embraces stars which remain of constant brightness for some time, and then almost suddenly, at regular intervals, are nearly extinguished, afterward as quickly regaining their former brilliancy.

star¹ (stär), *v.*; pret. and pp. *starred,* ppr. *starring.* [< *star*¹, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. (*a*) To set with stars, literally or figuratively.

> Budding, blown, or odour-faded blooms,
> Which *star* the winds with points of coloured light.
> *Shelley,* Prometheus Unbound, iii. 3.

> Fresh green turf, *starred* with dandelions.
> *B. Taylor,* Northern Travel, p. 231.

Hence—(*b*) To set with small bright bodies, as gems, spangles, or the like. (*c*) To set with figures of stars forming a sowing or sprinkle.—2. To transform into a star or stars; set in a constellation. [Rare.]

> Or that *starr'd* Ethiop queen that strove
> To set her beauty's praise above
> The Sea-Nymphs, and their powers offended.
> *Milton,* Il Penseroso, l. 19.

3. To affix a star or asterisk to (a written or printed word) for a distinctive purpose, especially, in a list, to distinguish the name of a deceased person. [Colloq.]—4. To crack so as to produce a group of radiating lines.—**To star a glaze,** to cut out a pane of glass. *Tufts,* Glossary, 1798. [Thieves' jargon.]

II. *intrans.* 1. To shine as a star; be brilliant or prominent; shine above others; specifically (*theat.*), to appear as a star actor.

> Doggett . . . had been playing for a week [1699] at the above [Lincoln's Inn Fields] theatre for the sum of £30. This is the first instance I know of the *starring* system.
> *Doran,* Annals of the Stage, I. 186.

2. In the game of pool, to buy an additional life or lives. *Encyc. Brit.,* III. 677. [Eng.]—**To star it** (*theat.*), to appear as a star, especially in a provincial tour.

star² (stär), *n.* [Also *starr;* Heb. (Chal.) *shetar, shtar,* a writing, deed, or contract, < *shāṭar,* cut in, grave, write.] An ancient name for all deeds, releases, or obligations of the Jews, and also for a schedule or inventory. See *star-chamber.* Also spelled *starr.*

star-animal (stär'an″i-mal), *n.* A radiate, especially a starfish.

star-anise (stär'an″is), *n.* 1. The aromatic fruit of a Chinese shrub or small tree long supposed to be the *Illicium anisatum* of Linnæus, but recently determined to be a distinct species, *I. verum* (named by J. D. Hooker). The fruit is a stellate capsule of commonly eight carpels, each of which contains a single brown shining seed. The seeds contain four per cent. of a volatile oil with the odor and flavor of aniseed, or rather of fennel. Star-anise is used in China as a condiment and spice, and in continental Europe to flavor liquors. Also *Chinese anise.*

Star-apple (*Chrysophyllum Cainito*).
a, the fruit, transverse section.

2. The tree which yields star-anise.—**Star-anise oil,** the aromatic essential oil of star-anise seed. The commercial anise-oil is chiefly obtained from the star-anise.

star-apple (stär'ap′l), *n.* The fruit of the West Indian *Chrysophyllum Cainito,* or the tree which produces it. The fruit is edible and pleasant, of the size of an apple, a berry in structure, having ten or eight cells, which, when cut across before maturity, give the figure of a star. Also called *cainito.*

starbeam (stär'bēm), *n.* A ray of light emitted by a star. *Watts,* Two Happy Rivals. [Rare.]

star-bearer (stär'bār″ėr), *n.* Same as *Bethlehemite,* 3 (*a*).

star-blasting (stär'blās″ting), *n.* The pernicious influence of the stars. *Shak.,* Lear, iii. 4. 60.

starblind (stär'blīnd), *a.* [< ME. **starblind,* < AS. *stærblind* (= OFries. *starblind, stareblind, starublind* = MD. D. *sterblind* = MLG. *starblint* = OHG. *starablint,* MHG. *starblint,* G. *starblind* = Icel. **starblindr* (in *starblinda,* blindness) = Sw. *starrblind* = Dan. *starblind, stærblind*), < *stær* (= MD. *ster* = MLG. *star* = OHG. *stara,* MHG. *stare, star,* G. *staar* = Sw. *starr* = Dan. *stær*), cataract of the eyes, + *blind,* blind: see *stare*¹ and *blind.*] Seeing obscurely, as from cataract; purblind; blinking.

starboard (stär'bōrd or -bėrd), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *starboord, steereboord;* < ME. *sterebourde, stereburde,* < AS. *steórbord* (= MD. *stierboord, stuyrboord,* D. *stuurboord* = MHG. *stiurbort,* G. *steuerbord* = Icel. *stjörnbordhi* = Sw. Dan. *styrbord*), < *steór,* a rudder, paddle, + *bord,* side: see *steer*¹, *n.*, and *board, n.* Hence (< Teut.) OF. *estribord, striborde,* F. *tribord* = Sp. *estribord, estribor* = Pg. *estibordo* = It. *stribordo,* starboard.] **I.** *n. Naut.,* that side of a vessel which is on the right when one faces the bow: opposed to *port* (*larboard*). See *port*⁴.

> He tooke his voyage directly North along the coast, hauing vpon his *steereboord* alwayes the desert land, and vpon the leereboord the maine Ocean. *Hakluyt's Voyages,* I. 4.

II. *a. Naut.,* pertaining to the right-hand side, or being or lying on the right side, of a vessel.

starboard (stär'bōrd or -bėrd), *v. t.* [< *starboard, n.*] To turn or put to the right or starboard side of a vessel: as, to *starboard* the helm (when it is desired to have the vessel's head go to port).

starboard (stär'bōrd or -bėrd), *adv.* [< *starboard, a.*] Toward the right-hand or starboard side. *Sylvester,* tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Trophies.

starbowline† (stär'bō″linz), *n. pl. Naut.,* the men of the starboard watch.

starbright (stär'brīt), *a.* Brilliant; bright as a star. *Emerson,* The Day's Ration.

star-bush (stär'bůsh), *n.* A middle-sized South African evergreen, *Grewia occidentalis.*

star-buzzard (stär'buz″ärd), *n.* An American buteonine hawk of the genus *Asturina,* having a system of coloration similar to that of the goshawks or sparhawks, but the form and proportions of the buzzards. The star-buzzards are a small group of handsome hawks peculiar to America. The gray star-buzzard, *Asturina plagiata,* is found in the United States.

Gray Star-buzzard (*Asturina plagiata*).

star-capsicum (stär'kap″si-kum), *n.* See *Solanum*.

star-catalogue (stär'kat″a-log), *n.* An extended list of fixed stars, as complete as possible within specified limits of magnitude, place, etc., with their places and magnitudes.

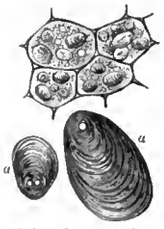
starch[1] (stärch), *a.* [< ME. **starche, sterch*, assibilated form of *stark, sterk*, strong, stiff: see *stark*[1].] 1†. Strong; hard; tough.

Nis non so strong, ne *sterch*, ne kene,
That mai ago deathes wither blench.
MS. Cott. Calig., A. ix. f. 243. (*Halliwell.*)

2. Rigid; hence, precise.

When tall Susannah, maiden *starch*, stalk'd in.
Crabbe, Works, IV. 85.

starch[2] (stärch), *n.* [< ME. *starche* (= MHG. *sterke*, G. *stärke*), starch; so called from its use in stiffening; < *starch*[1], *a.*, stiff: see *starch*[1], *a.*] 1. A proximate principle of plants, having the formula $C_6H_{10}O_5$, or a multiple of that formula. It is a white opaque glistening powder, odorless, tasteless, and insoluble in cold water, alcohol, or ether. Aqueous solutions containing free iodine impart to starch an intense and very characteristic blue color. It is not crystalline, but occurs naturally in fine granules, which are always made up of fine concentric layers. Whether the grains contain a small quantity of another chemical body, allied to but not identical with starch, called *starch cellulose* or *farinose*, is a disputed question. When heated with water to 60°–70° C., starch swells up and forms a paste or jelly. When heated in the dry state to 150°–200° C., it is converted into dextrine, a soluble gum-like body much used as a cheap substitute for gum arabic. Heated with dilute mineral acids, or digested with saliva, pancreatic juice, diastase, or certain other enzyms, starch dissolves, and is resolved into a number of products, which are chiefly dextrine, maltose, and dextrose—the last two being fermentable sugars. The malting of barley by brewers effects this change in the starch of the grain, and so prepares it for vinous fermentation. Starch is widely distributed, being formed in all vegetable cells containing chlorophyl-grains under the action of sunlight, and deposited in all parts of the plant which serve as a reserve store of plant-food. Hence grains and seeds contain an abundance of it, also numerous tubers and rhizomes, as the potato and the arrowroot, and the stem and pith of many plants, as the sago-plant. The chief commercial sources of supply are wheat, corn, and potatoes. From these it is manufactured on an extensive scale, being used in the arts, for laundry purposes, sizing, finishing calicos, thickening colors and mordants in calico-printing, and for other purposes. Starch forms the greatest part of all farinaceous substances, particularly of wheat-flour.



Cells of Potato (*Solanum tuberosum*) filled with starch-grannles; *a*, *a*, granules. (All greatly magnified.)

2. A preparation of commercial starch with boiling (or less frequently cold) water, used in the laundry or factory for stiffening linen or cotton fabrics before ironing. In the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries the starch used for ruffs, cuffs, etc., was frequently colored, yellow being at one time extremely fashionable. Blue starch was affected by the Puritans.

A certaine kinde of liquide matter which they call *starch*, wherein the devill hath willed them to wash and dive their ruffes, which, when they be dry, will then stand stiffe and inflexible about their necks. *Stubbes*, Anat. of Abuses.

3. A stiff, formal manner; starchedness. [Colloq.]

This professor is to give the society their stiffening, and infuse into their manners that beautiful political *starch* which may qualify them for levees, conferences, visits.
Addison, Spectator, No. 305.

The free-born Westerner thinks the blamed Yankee puts on a yard too much style — the Boys don't approve of style — and suavely proposes to take the *starch* out of him. *Great American Language*, Cornhill Mag., Oct., 1888, p. 375.

Animal starch. Same as *glycogen*, 1.—**Glycerite of starch**, one part of starch and nine of glycerin, triturated into a smooth mixture.—**Poland starch**, blue starch.—**Starch bandage**, a bandage stiffened, after application, with starch.—**Starch bath**, a hot-water bath containing starch, used in eczema.

starch[2] (stärch), *v. t.* [< *starch*[2], *n.*] To stiffen with starch.

She made her wash, she made her *starch*.
Queen Eleanor's Fall (Child's Ballads, VII. 296).

star-chamber (stär'chām″bėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. *starre-chamber* (poetically *chamber of starres* (Skelton), late AF. *chambre des estoylles*), < late ME. *sterre-chambre* (Rolls of Parliament, 1450–1460, cited by Oliphant, in "New English," I. 293), also *sterred chamber*, i. e. 'starred chamber' (ML. *camera stellata*); so called because the roof was orig. ornamented with stars, or for some other reason not now definitely known (see the quot. from Minsheu); < *star*[1] + *chamber*. The statement, made doubtfully by Blackstone and more confidently by other writers (as by J. R. Green, "Short Hist. of the Eng. People," p. 115), that the chamber was so called because it was made the depository of Jewish bonds called *stars* or *starrs* (< Heb. *shetar*) rests on no ME. evidence, and is inconsistent with the ME. and ML. forms of the name; it is appar. due to the tendency of some writers to reject etymologies that are obvious, on the unacknowledged ground that being obvious they must be "popular" and therefore erroneous.] 1. [*cap.*] In *Eng. hist.*, a court of civil and criminal jurisdiction at Westminster, constituted in view of offenses and controversies most frequent at the royal court or affecting the interests of the crown, such as maintenance, fraud, libel, conspiracy, riots resulting from faction or oppression, but freely taking jurisdiction of other crimes and misdemeanors also, and administering justice by arbitrary authority instead of according to the common law. Such a jurisdiction was exercised at least as early as the reign of Henry VI., the tribunal then consisting of the Privy Council. A statute of 3 Henry VII. authorized a committee of the council to exercise such a jurisdiction, and this tribunal grew in power (although successive statutes from the time of Edward IV. were enacted to restrain it) until it fell into disuse in the latter part of the reign of Henry VIII. In 31 Henry VIII., c. 8, a statute declared that the king's proclamation should have the force of law, and that offenders might be punished by the ordinary members of the council sitting with certain bishops and judges "in the Sterr Chamber at Westm. or elsewhere." In 1640 the court of Star Chamber was abolished by an act of 16 Charles I., c. 10, reciting that "the reasons and motives inducing the erection and continuance of that court [of Star Chamber] do now cease." As early as the reign of Edward III. a hall in the palace at Westminster, known as the "Chambre des Estoyer" (or "Etoilles"), was occupied by the king's council; and about the reign of Henry VII. appear records of "the Lords sitting in the Star Chamber," or "the Council in the Star Chamber," from which time it seems to have been regarded as the court of the Star Chamber. There is a difference of opinion whether the tribunal sitting under the act of 3 Henry VII. should be deemed the same court or not.

Starre-chamber, Camera stellata, is a Chamber at the one end of Westminster Hall, so called, as Sir Thomas Smith conjecture th, lib. 2. cap. 4, either because it is so full of windowes, or because at the first all the roofe thereof was decked with Images of guilded starres. The latter reason is the likelier, because Anno 25. H[en]. 8. cap. I. it is written the *sterred chamber*. Now it hath the signe of a Starre ouer the doore, as you one way enter therein.
Minsheu (1617).

2. Any tribunal or committee which proceeds by secret, arbitrary, or unfair methods: also used attributively: as, *star-chamber* proceedings; *star-chamber* methods.

starch-cellulose (stärch'sel″ū-lōs), *n.* See *cellulose*[2].

starch-corn† (stärch'kôrn), *n.* Spelt.

starched (stärcht or stär'ched), *p. a.* [< *starch*[2] + *-ed*[2].] 1. Stiffened with starch.—2†. Stiffened, as with fright; stiff.

Some with black terrors his faint conscience haited,
That wide he star'd, and *starched* hair did stand.
P. Fletcher, Purple Island, vii.

3. Stiff; precise; formal.

Look with a good *starched* face, and ruffle your brow like a new boot. *B. Jonson*, Every Man out of his Humour, i. 1.

starchedly (stär'ched-li), *adv.* Stiffly; as if starched. *Stormonth.*

starchedness (stär'ched-nes), *n.* The state of being starched; stiffness in manners; formality. *L. Addison*, West Barbary, p. 105.

starcher (stär'chėr), *n.* [< *starch*[2] + *-er*[1].] One who starches, or whose occupation it is to starch: as, a clear-*starcher*. *Heywood*, Fair Maid of the Exchange.

starch-gum (stärch'gum), *n.* Same as *dextrine*.

starch-hyacinth (stärch'hī″a-sinth), *n.* See *hyacinth*, 2.

starchiness (stär'chi-nes), *n.* The quality of being starchy, or of abounding in starch.

starchly (stärch'li), *adv.* [< *starch*[1] + *-ly*[2].] In a starchy manner; with stiffness of manner; formally.

I might . . . talk *starchly*, and affect ignorance of what you would be at. *Swift*, To Rev. Dr. Tisdall, April 20, 1704.

starchness (stärch'nes), *n.* Stiffness of manner; preciseness. *Imp. Dict.*

starchroot (stärch'röt), *n.* See *starchwort*.

starch-star (stärch'stär), *n.* In *Characeæ*, a bulblet produced by certain species of *Chara* for propagative purposes: it is an underground node.

starch-sugar (stärch'shug″ăr), *n.* Same as *dextrose*.

starchwoman† (stärch'wum″an), *n.* A woman who sold starch for the stiffening of the great ruffs worn in the sixteenth century. The starch-woman was a favorite go-between in intrigues. See the quotation.

The honest plain-dealing jewel her husband sent out a boy to call her (not bawd by her right name, but *starch-woman*); into the shop she came, making a low counterfeit curtsey, of whom the mistress demanded if the starch were pure gear, and would be stiff in her ruff.
Middleton, Father Hubbard's Tales.

starchwort† (stärch'wėrt), *n.* The wake-robin, *Arum maculatum*, whose root yields a starch once used for fine laundry purposes, later prepared as a delicate food under the name of *English* or *Portland arrowroot*. This was chiefly produced in the Isle of Portland, where the plant is called *starchroot*. See cuts under *Araceæ* and *Arum*.

starchy[1] (stär'chi), *a.* [< *starch*[1] + *-y*[1].] Stiff; precise; formal in manner.

Nothing like these *starchy* doctors for vanity! . . . He cared much less for her portrait than his own.
George Eliot, Middlemarch, xxii.

starchy[2] (stär'chi), *a.* [< *starch*[2] + *-y*[1].] Consisting of starch; resembling starch.

star-clerk† (stär'klėrk), *n.* One learned in the stars; an astronomer. [Rare.]

If, at the least, *Star-Clarks* be credit worth.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 3.

star-cluster (stär'klus″tėr), *n.* A compressed group of six or more fixed stars; but most of the collections so called contain a hundred stars or more.

star-conner† (stär'kon″ėr), *n.* [< *star*[1] + *conner*[1].] A star-gazer. *Gascoigne*, Fruites of Warre.

starcraft (stär'kraft), *n.* Astrology. *Tennyson*, Lover's Tale, i.; *O. Cockayne*, Leechdoms, Wortcunning, and Starcraft of Early England [title]. [Rare.]

star-cross† (stär'krôs), *a.* Same as *star-crossed*. *Middleton*, Family of Love, iv. 4.

star-crossed (stär'krôst), *a.* Born under a malignant star; ill-fated. *Shak.*, R. and J., Prol., l. 6.

star-diamond (stär'dī″a-mond), *n.* A diamond that exhibits asterism.

star-drift (stär'drift), *n.* A common proper motion of a number of fixed stars in the same part of the heavens. See *fixed star*, under *star*[1].

star-dust (stär'dust), *n.* Same as *cosmic dust* (which see, under *cosmic*).

Mud gathers on the floor of these abysses [of the ocean] . . . so slowly that the very *star-dust* which falls from outer space forms an appreciable part of it.
A. Geikie, Geological Sketches, xiii.

stare[1] (stâr), *v.*; pret. and pp. *stared*, ppr. *staring*. [< ME. *staren*, < AS. *starian* = OHG. *starēn*, MHG. *staren*, G. *starren*, stare, = Icel. *stara*, stare (cf. G. *stieren* = Icel. *stira* = Sw. *stirra* = Dan. *stirre*, stare); connected with *starblind*, and perhaps with D. *staar* = G. *starr*, fixed, rigid (cf. G. *stier, storr*, stiff, fixed); cf. Gr. *στερεός*, fixed, solid, Skt. *sthira*, fixed, firm.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To gaze steadily with the eyes wide open; fasten an earnest and continued look on some object; gaze, as in admiration, wonder, surprise, stupidity, horror, fright, impudence, etc.

This monk bigan upon this wyf to *stare*.
Chaucer, Shipman's Tale, l. 124.

Look not big, nor stamp, nor *stare*, nor fret.
Shak., T. of the S., iii. 2. 230.

To blink and *stare*,
Like wild things of the wood about a fire.
Lowell, Agassiz, ii. 1.

2. To stand out stiffly, as hair; be prominent; be stiff; stand on end; bristle.

And her faire locks up *stared* stiffe on end.
Spenser, F. Q., III. xii. 36.

The winter has commenced; . . . even the coats of the hard-worked omnibus horses *stare*, as the jockeys say.
The New Mirror, II. 255 (1843).

3†. To shine; glitter; be brilliant.

A [as?] stremande sternez quen strothe men slepe
Staren in welkyn in wynter nygt.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), i. 115.

Thei ben y-sewed with whigt silk, . . .
Y-stongen with stiches that *stareth* as silner.
Piers Plowman's Creed (E. E. T. S.), l. 553.

Her fyrie eyes with furious sparkes did *stare*.
Spenser, F. Q., III. vii. 39.

4. To be unduly conspicuous or prominent, as by excess of color or by ugliness. Compare *staring*, 3.

The homeliness of the sentiment *stares* through the fantastic encumbrance of its fine language, like a clown in one of the new uniforms! *Sheridan*, The Critic, i. 1.

=Syn. 1. *Gaze, Gape, Stare, Gloat.* *Gaze* is the only one of these words that may be used in an elevated sense. *Gaze* represents a fixed and prolonged look, with the mind absorbed in that which is looked at. To *gape* is in this connection to look with open mouth, and hence with the bumpkin's idle curiosity, listlessness, or ignorant wonder: one may *gape* at a single thing, or only *gape* about. *Stare* expresses the intent look of surprise, of mental weakness, or of insolence; it implies fixedness, whether momentary or continued. *Gloat* has now almost lost the meaning of looking with the natural eye, and has gone over into the meaning of mental attention; in either sense it means looking with ardor or even rapture, often the delight of possession, as when the miser *gloats* over his wealth.

II. *trans.* To affect or influence in some specified way by staring; look earnestly or fixedly

at; hence, to look at with either a bold or a vacant expression.

I will *stare* him out of his wits.
Shak., M. W. of W., ll. 2. 291.

To stare one in the face, figuratively, to be before one's eyes, or undeniably evident to one.

They *stare you* still *in the face*.
Milton, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

stare[1] (stãr), *n.* [< *stare*[1], *v.*] The act of one who stares; a fixed look with eyes wide open, usually suggesting amazement, vacancy, or insolence.

stare[2] (stãr), *n.* [< (*a*) ME. *stare*, *ster*, < AS. *stær* = OHG. *stara*, MHG. *star*, G. *star*, *staar*, *stahr* = Icel. *starri*, *stari* = Sw. *stare* = Dan. *stær*; (*b*) also AS. *stearn* = G. dial. *starn*, *staren*, *storn* = L. *sturnus* (> It. *storno*, *storo*), dim. *sturnellus* (> OF. *estournel*, F. *étourneau*), *sturninus* (> Sp. *estornino* = Pg. *estorninho*), starling; cf. Gr. *ψάρ*, NGr. *ψαρόνι*, *ψαρόνιον*, starling.] A starling.

The *stare* [var. *starling*] that the counsel can hewrye.
Chaucer, Parliament of Fowles, l. 348.

And, as a falcon frays
A flock of *stares* or caddesses, such fear brought his assays
Amongst the Trojans and their friends.
Chapman, Iliad, xvi. 541.

Cape stare, cockscomb-stare, silk stare. See *Cape starling*, etc., under *starling*[1].—**Ceylonese stare.** See *Trachycomus*.

stare[3] (stãr), *a.* [Cf. D. *staar* = G. *starr*, stiff: see *stare*[1].] Stiff; weary. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

stare[4] (stãr), *n.* [Formerly also *starr*; origin obscure.] The marram or matweed, *Ammophila arundinacea*: same as *halm*, 3; also applied to species of *Carex*. [Prov. Eng.]

stareblind†, *a.* See *starblind*.

staree (stãr-ē′), *n.* [< *stare*[1] + *-ee*[1].] One who is stared at. [Rare.]

I as starer, and she as *staree*.
Miss Edgeworth, Belinda, iii. (*Davies.*)

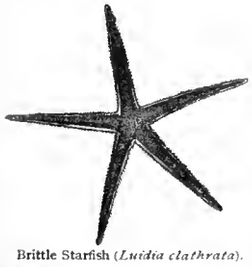
starer (stãr′ėr), *n.* [< *stare*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who stares or gazes. *Pope*, Essay on Man, iv. 256.

starf†. An obsolete preterit of *starve*.

star-facet (stär′fas″et), *n.* One of the small triangular facets, eight in number, surrounding the table on a brilliant-cut stone. See *brilliant*.

starfinch (stär′finch), *n.* The redstart, *Ruticilla phœnicura*. See first cut under *redstart*.

starfish (stär′fish), *n.* **1.** An echinoderm with five or more arms radiating from a central disk: applied to all the members of the *Asteroidea* and *Ophiuroidea* (see these words). These belong to the phylum *Echinodermata*, which contains also the sea-urchins, holothurians, crinoids, etc., though these are not usually called starfishes. In some of the asteroids or starfishes proper the disk is enlarged so as to take in nearly or quite the whole length of the rays, so that the resulting figure is a pentagon, or even a circle; but in such cases the stellate structure is evident on examination. Such are known as *cushion-stars*. In the ophiurians the reverse extreme occurs, the body being reduced to a small circular central disk, with extremely long slender rays, which in some, as the euryaleans, are branched into several thousand ramifications. (See cut under *basket-fish*.) The commonest type of starfish has five rays; whence such are popularly known as *five-fingered jack* or *fivefingers*. (See cuts under *Asterias* and *Echinaster*.) Those with more than five rays are often called *sun-starfish* or *sun-stars*. (See *Heliaster*, and cuts under *Brisinga* and *Solaster*.) The skin of starfishes is tough and leathery, and usually indurated with calcareous plates, tubercles, spines, etc. It is so brittle that starfishes readily break to pieces, sometimes shivering like glass into many fragments. This fragility is at an extreme in the ophiurians, sometimes, on this account, called *brittle-stars*. (See cut under *Astrophyton*.) Lost arms are readily replaced by a new growth, if the body of the starfish is not broken. On the under side of the animal's rays may be observed rows of small holes; these are the ambulacra, through which protrude many small soft, fleshy processes—the pedicels, tube-feet, or ambulacral feet—by means of which the creatures crawl about. The ambulacra converge to a central point on the under side, where is the oral opening or mouth. The animals are extremely voracious, and do great damage to oyster-beds. They abound in all seas at various depths, and some of them are familiar objects on every sea-coast. Some of the free crinoids of stellate figure are included under the name *starfishes*, though they are usually called *lily-stars* or *feather-stars*. Encrinites are fossil starfishes of this kind. (See cuts under *Comatulidæ* and *encrinite*.) Very different as are the appearances superficially presented by a starfish, a sea-urchin, a holothurian, and a crinoid, their fundamental unity of structure may be easily shown. If, for instance, a common five-fingered jack should have its arms bent up over its back till they came to a center opposite the mouth, and then soldered together in that position by plates filling the spaces between the arms, it would make the globular or oblate spheroid figure of a sea-urchin. If a starfish should turn over on its back, and have a stem grow from the center, and then have its arms come together like the petals of a lily, it would represent a crinoid. If, again, the starfish should have its arms reduced to mere rudiments, or to tentacular appendages of an elongated leathery body, it would represent a holothurian, sea-slug, or trepang. These are the principal types of echinoderms—in fact less unlike one another than are the several stages they undergo in development, for which see *Asteroidea*, *Bipinnaria*, *Brachiolaria*, *echinopædium*, and *pluteus*.


Brittle Starfish (*Luidia clathrata*).

2. The butter-fish or dollar-fish.—**3.** In *her.*, a bearing representing a five-pointed star, the rays surrounded by short waving flames or the like, and having a small circle in the center.—**Brittle starfish**, a brittle-star; any ophiurian.—**Cushion starfish**, a cushion-star, as *Ctenodiscus crispatus*.—**Serpent-starfish.** Same as *serpent-star*.—**Starfish-flower.** See *Stapelia*.

star-flower (stär′flou″ėr), *n.* A plant with bright stellate flowers. (*a*) Species of *Trientalis*, especially *T. Americana*, the chickweed-wintergreen. (*b*) Species of the liliaceous genus *Brodiæa*, formerly classed as *Triteleia*, of which *B. uniflora*, a delicately colored free-blooming early flower from Brazil, is the spring star-flower. (*c*) Species of *Sternbergia*. (*d*) Any one of a few other plants.

star-fort (stär′fôrt), *n.* Same as *star*[1], 8.

star-fruit (stär′frōt), *n.* A smooth tufted water-plant, *Damasonium stellatum*, of southern Europe and eastern Asia: so called from the long-pointed radiating carpels. Another name is *thrumwort*.

star-gage (stär′gāj), *n.* See under *gage*[2].

star-gaze (stär′gāz), *v. i.* To gaze at the stars; especially, to make astronomical or astrological observations: used chiefly in the present participle.

Struck dead with ladies' eyes!—I could *star-gaze*
For ever thus. *Shirley*, Maid's Revenge, i. 2.

star-gazer (stär′gā″zėr), *n.* **1.** One who gazes at the stars; especially, an astrologer, or, humorously, an astronomer.

Let now the astrologers, the *stargazers*, the monthly prognosticators, stand up, and save thee from these things that shall come upon thee. Isa. xlvii. 13.

2. A book-name of fishes of the family *Uranoscopidæ*: so called from the vertical eyes. The


Naked Star-gazer (*Astroscopus guttatus*).

name originally designated *Uranoscopus europæus*. *Astroscopus guttatus* is a common stargazer of the United States.

star-gazing (stär′gā″zing), *a.* Given to the observation and study of the stars.

star-gazing (stär′gā″zing), *n.* Attentive observation and study of the stars; astrology or astronomy. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 63.

star-gooseberry (stär′gös″ber-i), *n.* The fruit of a moderate-sized tree, *Phyllanthus* (*Cicca*) *distichus*, native in Java and Madagascar, and cultivated throughout India. It is a globose drupe, three- to five-lobed, acid, and eaten raw, cooked, or pickled.

star-grass (stär′grȧs), *n.* A name of various grass-like plants with starry flowers, or other radiate feature. Such are species of *Aletris*, *Hypoxis*, and *Rhynchospora*; also *Callitriche*, more often *water-starwort*, so called from its stellate tufts of leaves. See the genus names, and cut under *Hypoxis*.

star-hawk† (stär′hȧk), *n.* A goshawk; a hawk of the genus *Astur*: so called from the stellate markings of the adult birds. See *goshawk*, and cut under *Astur*.

star-head (stär′hed), *n.* A plant of the genus *Scabiosa*, section *Asteracephalus*.

star-hyacinth (stär′hī″a-sinth), *n.* A species of squill, *Scilla amœna*, a very early garden-flower with indigo-blue petals and a conspicuous yellowish-green ovary.

starier†, *n.* [ME., appar. for **starrier*, irreg. < *starre*, *sterre*, a star.] An astronomer.

Without any maner of nicite of *starieres* imaginacion.
Testament of Love, iii.

starik (star′ik), *n.* [< Russ. *starikŭ*, the fulmar, lit. 'an old man': so called from its gray head.] An auklet or murrelet; one of several small birds of the family *Alcidæ*, inhabiting the North Pacific. The name was originally applied to the ancient auk or murrelet, *Synthliborhamphus antiquus*, and thence extended to various related aukletes of the genus *Simorhynchus* and others, as the crested starik, *S. cristatellus*. See cuts under *auklet* and *Synthliborhamphus*.

staring (stãr′ing), *p. a.* **1.** Standing out prominently and fixedly, or fixed and wide open, as eyes; gazing fixedly or intently; fixed.

He cast on me a *staring* loke, with colour pale as death.
Surrey, Complaint of a Dying Lover.

How gaunt the Creature is—how lean
And sharp his *staring* bones!
Wordsworth, Peter Bell.

2. Bristling, as hair; standing stiffly or on end; harsh or rough, as pelage.—**3.** Striking the eye too strongly; conspicuous; glaring; gaudy: as, *staring* colors.

Starynge or achynyng aa gaye thyngys. Rutilana.
Prompt. Parv., p. 472.

The *staring* red was exchanged for a tone of colouring every way pleasing to the eye.
B. Hall, Travels in N. A., I. 282.

staringly (stãr′ing-li), *adv.* In a staring manner; with fixed look. *Imp. Dict.*

stark[1] (stärk), *a.* [< ME. *stark*, *starc*, *sterk*, *sterc*, *stearc*, < AS. *stearc*, strong, stiff, = OS. *stark* = OFries. *sterk*, *sterik* = D. *sterk* = MLG. *stark*, *sterk*, LG. *sterk* = OHG. *starc*, *starch*, MHG. *starc*, G. *stark* = Icel. *sterkr* = Sw. *stark* = Dan. *stærk*, strong, orig. stiff, rigid; cf. OHG. *storchanên*, become rigid, Icel. *storkna* = Dan. *störkne*, coagulate, Goth. *ga-staurknan*, dry up; Lith. *stregti*, become rigid. Hence *starch*[1], *starch*[2].] **1.** Stiff; rigid, as in death.

For fyre doth aryfle and doth drye vp a mannes blode, and doth make *sterke* the synewes and ioyntes of man.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 244.

Many a nobleman lies *stark* and stiff
Under the hoofs of vaunting enemies.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., v. 3. 42.

2. Stubborn; stiff; severe.

She that helmed was in *starke* stourea.
Chaucer, Monk's Tale, l. 380.

He is only debonair to those
That follow where he leads, but *stark* as death
To those that cross him. *Tennyson*, Harold, ii. 2.

3. Stout; stalwart; strong; powerful.

Me caryinge in his clawes *starke*
As lightly as I were a larke.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 545.

Stark heer, boy, stout and strong beer!
Fletcher, Beggars' Bush, iii. 1.

King James shall mark
If age haa tamed these sinews *stark*.
Scott, L. of the L., v. 20.

4†. Great; long.

Kay smote Sonygrenx so that he fill from his horse that he lay a *starke* while with-oute sterynge of hande or foote.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 214.

5. Entire; perfect; utter; downright; sheer; pure; mere.

Consider, first, the *stark* security
The commonwealth is in now.
B. Jonson, Catiline, i. 1.

What e're they may vnto the world professe—
All their best wisdome is *starke* foolishnesse.
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 147.

Ha! ha! ha! a silly wise rogue would make one laugh more than a *stark* fool. *Wycherley*, Country Wife, ii. 1.

stark[1] (stärk), *adv.* [< ME. *stark*, used appar. first in *stark ded*, lit. 'stiff dead,' 'dead and stiff'; being *stark*[1], *a.*, taken in a quasi-adverbial sense, and extended later to a few other adjectives describing a person's condition (rarely in other uses): as, *stark blind*, *stark drunk*, *stark mad*, etc.] Wholly; entirely; absolutely: used with a few particular adjectives, as *stark dead*, *stark blind*, *stark drunk*, *stark mad*, *stark naked*, rarely with other adjectives.

With the same cours he smote a-nother that he fill *stark deed*, and plonged in depe a-monge hem.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 514.

In the enening it grew *starke* calme.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* True Travels, II. 134.

I drank *stark drunk*, and, waking, found myself
Cloath'd in this farmer's suit, as in the morning.
Tomkis (?), Albumazar, v. 9.

He was 86 years of age, *stark blind*, deafe, and memory lost, after having ben a person of admirable parts and learning. *Evelyn*, Diary, May, 1704.

I'll never forgive you if you don't come back *stark mad* with rapture and impatience—if you don't, egad, I'll marry the girl myself. *Sheridan*, The Rivals, iii. 1.

The captain had not a guess of whither we were blown; he was *stark* ignorant of his trade.
R. L. Stevenson, Master of Ballantrae, ii.

stark[1] (stärk), *v. t.* [< *stark*[1], *a.*] To make stark, stiff, or rigid, as in death. *Sir H. Taylor*, St. Clement's Eve, v. 5.

stark[2] (stärk), *a.* [Abbr. of *stark-naked*.] Naked; bare.

There is a court dress to be instituted (to thin the drawing-rooms), stiff-bodied gowns and bare shoulders. What dreadful discoveries will be made both on fat and lean! I recommend to you the idea of Mrs. C. when half-*stark*.
Walpole, Letters (1762), II. 346. (*Davies.*)

The apple and pear were still unclothed and *stark*.
H. W. Preston, Year in Eden, i.

starken (stär'kn), *v. t.* [< *stark*[1] + *-en*[1].] To make unbending or inflexible; stiffen; make obstinate. *Sir H. Taylor*, Edwin the Fair, iv. 4.

Starkey's soap. See *soap*.

starkly (stärk'li), *adv.* In a stark manner; stiffly; strongly; rigidly. *Shak.*, M. for M., iv. 2. 70.

stark-naked (stärk'nā'ked), *a.* See *stark*[1], *adv.*, and *start-naked*.

starkness (stärk'nes), *n.* Stiffness; rigidity; strength; grossness.

How should wee have yeelded to his heavenly call, had we beene taken, as they were, in the *starknes* of our ignorance? *Milton*, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

starless (stär'les), *a.* [< *star*[1] + *-less*.] Having no stars visible, or no starlight: as, a *starless* night.

starlet (stär'let), *n.* [< *star*[1] + *-let*.] 1. A small star.

Nebulæ may be comparatively near, though the *starlets* of which they are made up appear extremely minute.
H. Spencer.

2. A kind of small starfish.

starlight (stär'līt), *n.* and *a.* [< *star*[1] + *light*[1].]

I. *n.* 1. The light proceeding from the stars.

Nor walk by moon
Or glittering *starlight* without thee is sweet.
Milton, P. L., iv. 656.

Hence — 2. A faint or feeble light.

Scripture only, and not any *star-light* of man's reason.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, iii. 11.

II. *a.* Lighted by the stars, or by the stars only.

A *starlight* evening, and a morning fair.
Dryden, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, i. 548.

starlike (stär'līk), *a.* [< *star*[1] + *like*[2].] 1. Resembling a star; stellated; radiated like a star: as, *starlike* flowers. — 2. Bright; lustrous; shining; luminous: as, *starlike* eyes.

starling[1] (stär'ling), *n.* [< ME. *starling, sterling, sterlynge*; < *stare* (< AS. *stær*), a stare, starling (see *stare*[2]), + *-ling*[1].] 1. An oscine passerine bird, of the family *Sturnidæ* and genus *Sturnus*, as *S. vulgaris* of Europe. The common starling or stare is one of the best-known of British birds. It is 8½ inches long when adult; black, of metallic luster, iridescing dark-green on some parts, and steel-blue, purplish, or violet on others, and variegated nearly throughout with pale-buff or whitish tips of the feathers. The

Common European Starling (*Sturnus vulgaris*).

wings and tail are duller-black, the exposed parts of the feathers frosted or silvered, with velvety-black and buff edgings. The bill is yellowish, and the feet are reddish. Immature, winter, and female birds are less lustrous, and more varicgated with the ochery- or tawny-brown, and have the bill dark-colored. Starlings live much about buildings, and nest in holes of walls, crannies of rock, openings in hollow trees, etc. They are sociable and gregarious, sometimes going in large flocks. They are often caged, readily tamed, and may be taught to whistle tunes, and even to articulate words. The name *starling* is extended to all birds of the family *Sturnidæ*, and some others of the sturnoid series; also, erroneously, to the American birds of the family *Icteridæ*, sometimes known collectively as *American starlings*. The last belong to a different series, having only nine primaries, etc. The bird with which the name is specially connected in this sense is *Agelæus phœniceus*, the common marsh-blackbird, often called *red-winged starling*. The name of *meadow-starling* is often applied to *Sturnella magna*. See also cuts under *Agelæinæ* and *meadow-lark*.

Looking up, I saw . . . a *starling* hung in a little cage. "I can't get out — I can't get out," said the *starling*.
Sterne, Sentimental Journey (The Passport).

2. One of a breed of domestic pigeons which in color resemble the starling. — 3. Same as *rock-trout*, 2. — **American starlings.** See def. 1. — **Black starling**, a melanistic variety of the common starling. — **Cape starling** or **stare** (Latham, 1783), the black and white Indian starling of Edwards (1751), the contra from Bengal of Albin (1740), *Sturnopastor contra*: so called as erroneously described from the Cape of Good Hope (as l'étourneau du Cap de Bonne Espérance of Brisson, 1760), but found chiefly in India. It is 9 inches long; the ground-color of the plumage is black, much glossed with greenish and bronze tints and varied with white; the bill and a bare space above the eyes are orange. — **Chinese starling** (Edwards, 1743), the so-called crested grackle (Latham, 1783), *Acridotheres cristatellus* of central and southern China, and also the Philippine island Luzon (where it is supposed to have been introduced). It is 10½ inches long; the bill is yellow with rose-colored base; the feet and eyes are orange; the plumage is glossy-black with various sheen, and also varied with white; and the head is crested. — **Cockscomb-starling** or **-stare** (Latham, 1783), a remarkable African and Arabian starling, *Dilophus carunculatus*, having in the adult male the head mostly bare, with two erect caruncles or combs on the crown, and a pendent wattle on each side of the face; the plumage is chiefly isabelline gray, with black wings and tail, the former varied with white. — **Glossy starlings**, various birds, chiefly African, forming a subfamily *Lamprotornithinæ* (or *Juidinæ*) of the family

Glossy Starling (*Spreo bicolor*).

Sturnidæ, as of the genera *Lamprotornis, Lamprocolius, Spreo* (or *Notauges*). Of the last-named there are several species, as *S. bicolor* of South Africa and *S. pulchra* of West Africa. They are mainly of extremely iridescent plumage. — **Meadow-starling.** See def. 1. — **Red-winged starling.** See def. 1. — **Rose** or **rose-colored starling**, a bird of the genus *Pastor*, as *P. roseus*, which used to be called *rose* or *carnation ouzel, rose-colored thrush*, etc. See cut under *pastor*. — **Silk starling** (Brown, 1776), or **stare** (Latham, 1783), the Chinese *Poliopsar sericeus*, 8 inches long, the bill bright-red tipped with white, the feet orange, the eyes black, the plumage ashy-gray varied with black, white, green, brown, purplish, etc. — **Talking starling**, one of several different starnoid birds of India, etc.; a religious grackle; a mina. See *mina*[2], *Acridotheres*, and cut under *Eulabes*.

starling[2] (stär'ling), *n.* [Also *sterling*; cf. Sw. Dan. *stör*, a pole, stake, prop; Sw. *störa*, prop up with stieks or poles, = Dan. *stære*, put corn on poles to dry.] 1. In *hydraul. engin.*, an inclosure like a coffer-dam, formed of piles driven closely together, before any work or structure as a protection against the wash of the waves. A supplementary structure of the same kind placed before a starling to resist ice is called a *fore-starling*. See cut under *ice-apron*.

2. One of the piles used in forming such a breakwater.

starling[3]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *sterling*[2].

starlit (stär'lit), *a.* [< *star*[1] + *lit*.] Lighted by stars: as, a *starlit* night.

star-lizard (stär'liz″ärd), *n.* A lizard of the genus *Stellio*; a stellion. See cut under *Stellio*.

star-map (stär'map), *n.* A projection of part or all of the heavens, showing the fixed stars as they appear from the earth.

star-molding (stär'mōl″ding), *n.* In *arch.*, a Norman molding ornamented with rayed or pointed figures representing stars.

Star-molding, Romanesque. — Aunay (Charente), France.

starmonger† (stär'mung″gėr), *n.* An astrologer: used contemptuously. *B. Jonson*, Every Man out of his Humour, iii. 2.

star-mouthed (stär'mouthd), *a.* Having a stellate or radiate arrangement of mouth-parts. — **Star-mouthed worms**, the *Strongylidæ*.

starn[1] (stärn), *n.* [Early mod. E. also dial. *stern*; < ME. *stern, sterne* = MD. *sterne* = MLG. *sterne, stern*, LG. *steern* = OHG. *sterno, stern*, MHG. *sterne*, G. *stern* = Goth. *stairnō*, a star: see *star*[1].] A star. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

Thar es na corrupcion, but cler ayre
And the planettes and *sternes* shonand.
Hampole, Prick of Conscience, l. 995.

A royall *sterne* . . . rose or day
Before vs on the firmament.
York Plays, p. 127.

starn[2] (stärn), *n.* [< ME. **stern*, < AS. *stearn, stærn*, a stare, starling: see *stare*[2].] The starling. [Prov. Eng.]

starn[3] (stärn), *n.* A dialectal form of *stern*[2].

Starna (stär'nä), *n.* [NL. (Bonaparte, 1838), < It. *starna*, a kind of partridge.] Same as *Perdix*.

starnel (stär'nel), *n.* [Also *starnill*; < *starn*[2] + dim. *-el*.] The starling. [Prov. Eng.]

star-netting (stär'net″ing), *n.* A kind of netting used for the filling or background of a design: it produces a pattern of four-pointed stars connected by their points.

Starnœnadinæ (stär-nē-nạ-dī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Coues, 1884), < *Starnœnas* (*-ad-*) + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Columbidæ*, represented by the genus *Starnœnas*, grading toward gallinaceous birds in structure, habits, and general appearance; the quail-doves. The feet are large and stout, with short and not completely insistent hallux; the tarsi are long, entirely naked, and reticulated with hexagonal scales. There are cæca, but no oil-gland nor ambiens, the reverse of the case of *Zenaidinæ*, the group of ground-doves with which the genus *Starnœnas* has usually been associated.

Starnœnas (stär-nē'nas), *n.* [NL. (Bonaparte, 1838), < *Starna* + Gr. *οἰνάς*, a wild pigeon of the color of ripening grapes, < *οἰνη*, the vine, *οἶνος*, wine.] A genus of West Indian and Floridian quail-doves, typical of the subfamily *Starnœnadinæ*. The bill is short and stout; the frontal feathers project in a point on the culmen; the wings are short, broad, rounded, and vaulted, with reduced first primary; and the tail is short, broad, and nearly even. The only species is *S. cyanocephalus*, the blue-headed quail-dove, of olivaceous and purplish-red or chocolate shades, the throat black bordered with white, the crown rich-blue, and a white mark along the side of the head, meeting its fellow on the chin. It is about 11 inches long.

starnose (stär'nōz), *n.* The star-nosed mole, *Condylura cristata*.

star-nosed (stär'nōzd), *a.* Having a circlet of fleshy processes radiating from the end of the snout in the form of a star, as some moles: specifically noting *Condylura cristata*. See cut under *Condylura*. Also *button-nosed*.

star-of-Bethlehem (stär'ọv-beth'lē-ėm), *n.* 1. A plant of the genus *Ornithogalum*, particularly *O. umbellatum*: so called from its star-like flowers, which are pure-white within. This species is native from France and the Netherlands to the Caucasus; it is common in gardens and often runs wild, in some parts of America too freely. In Palestine its bulbs are cooked and eaten, and they are thought by some to have been the "dove's dung" of 2 Kings vi. 25. Some other species are desirable hardy garden-bulbs, as *O. nutans* and *O. Narbonense* (*O. pyramidale*), the latter 3 feet high with a pyramidal cluster. *O. caudatum*, with long leaves drying like tails at the end, and with watery-looking bulbs, is a species from the Cape of Good Hope, sometimes called *onion-lily*, remarkably tenacious of life except in cold. It has a flower-scape 2 or 3 feet high, and continues blooming a long time.

2. One of a few plants of other genera, as *Stellaria Holostea* and *Hypericum calycinum*. [Prov. Eng.] See also *Hypoxis* and *Gagea*. [In the name of all these plants there is reference to the star of Mat. ii., which guided the wise men to Bethlehem.]

star-of-Jerusalem† (stär'ọv-jē-rō'sạ-lėm), *n.* The goat's-beard, *Tragopogon pratensis*. Prior ascribes the name to the salsify, *T. porrifolius*. See cut under *salsify*.

star-of-night (stär'ọv-nīt'), *n.* A large-flowered tree, *Clusia rosea*, of tropical America. See *Clusia*. [West Indies.]

star-of-the-earth (stär'ọv-thē-ėrth'), *n.* See *Plantago*.

starost (star'ost), *n.* [< Pol. *starosta* (= Russ. *starosta*, a bailiff, steward), lit. elder, senior, < *stary*, old, = Russ. *staro-*, old.] 1. In Poland, a nobleman possessed of a castle or domain called a *starosty*. — 2. In Russia, the head man of a mir or commune.

starosty (star'os-ti), *n.*; pl. *starosties* (-tiz). [< Pol. *starostwo* (= Russ. *starostvo*), < *starosta*, a starost: see *starost*.] In Poland, a name given to castles and domains conferred on noblemen for life by the crown.

star-pagoda (stär'pa-gō″dä), *n.* A variety of the pagoda, an Indian gold coin, so called from its being marked with a star.

star-pepper (stär'pep″ėr), *n.* See *pepper*.

star-pile (stär'pīl), *n.* A thermopile whose elements are arranged in the form of a star.

star-pine (stär'pīn), *n.* Same as *cluster-pine* (which see, under *pine*[1]).

star-proof (stär'prōf), *a.* Impervious to the light of the stars. *Milton*, Areades, l. 89.

starr†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *stare*[4].

star-read† (stär'rēd), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *star-rede*; < *star*[1] + *read*[1], *n.*] Knowledge of the stars; astronomy. [Rare.]

Ægyptian wisards old,
Which in *Star-read* were wont have best insight.
Spenser, F. Q., V., Prol.

starred (stärd), *p. a.* [< ME. *sterred, stirrede* (also *sterned* = D. *gestarnd, gesternd* = OHG. *gestirnōt*, MHG. *gestirnet*), starred; as *star*[1] + *-ed*[2].] **1.** Studded, decorated, or adorned with stars.—**2.** Influenced by the stars: usually in composition: as, ill-*starred*.

My third comfort,
Starr'd most unluckily, is . . .
Haled out to murder. *Shak.*, W. T., iii. 2. 100.

3. Cracked, with many rays proceeding from a central point: as, a *starred* pane of glass; a *starred* mirror.—**4.** Marked or distinguished with a star or asterisk.—**Starred corals**, the *Caryophyllidæ*.

star-reed (stär'rēd), *n.* [Tr. Sp. *bejueo de la estrella.*] A plant, *Aristolochia fragrantissima*, highly esteemed in Peru as a remedy against dysentery, malignant inflammatory fevers, etc. *Lindley.*

starrify† (stär'i-fī), *v. t.* [< *star*[1] + *-i-fy.*] To mark with a star. *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Handy-Crafts. [Rare.]

starriness (stär'i-nes), *n.* The state of being starry.

star-rowel (stär'rou″el), *n.* See *rowel.*

star-ruby (stär'rö″bi), *n.* A ruby exhibiting asterism, like the more common star-sapphire or asteria.

starry (stär'i), *a.* [< ME. *sterry, sterri;* < *star*[1] + *-y*[1].] **1.** Abounding with stars; adorned with stars.

But see! where Daphne wond'ring mounts on high,
Above the clouds, above the *starry* sky!
Pope, Winter, l. 70.

2. Consisting of or proceeding from stars; stellar; stellary: as, *starry* light; *starry* flame.

The *starry* influences. *Scott.*

3. Shining like stars; resembling stars: as, *starry* eyes.—**4.** Stellate or stelliform; radiate; having parts radiately arranged.—**5.** Pertaining to or in some way associated with the stars.

The *starry* Galileo, with his woes.
Byron, Childe Harold, iv. 54.

Were 't not much trouble to your *starry* employments,
I a poor mortal would entreat your furtherance
In a terrestrial business. *Tomkis* (?), Albumazar, i. 5.

Starry campion, a species of catch-fly, *Silene stellata*, found in the eastern United States. It has a slender stem 3 feet high, leaves partly in whorls (whence the name), and a loose panicle of white flowers with a bell-shaped calyx and fringed petals.—**Starry hummer**, a hummingbird of the genus *Stellula*, as *S. calliope*.—**Starry puffball.** Same as *earth-star.*—**Starry ray.** See *ray*[2].

star-sapphire (stär'saf″īr), *n.* Same as *asteriated sapphire* (see *sapphire*) and *asteria.*

star-saxifrage (stär'sak″si-frāj), *n.* A small saxifrage, *Saxifraga stellaris*, found northward in both hemispheres, having white starry flowers.

star-scaled (stär'skāld), *a.* Having stellate scales, as a fish: as, the *star-scaled* dolphins, fishes of the family *Astrodermidæ.*

star-shake (stär'shāk), *n.* See *shake*, *n.*, 7.

star-shell (stär'shel), *n.* *Milit.*, a thin iron shell for light muzzle-loading guns, filled with stars, and fired to light up an enemy's position at night.

starshine (stär'shīn), *n.* The shine or light of stars; starlight. [Rare.]

By *star-shine* and by moonlight. *Tennyson*, Oriana.

star-shoot, star-shot (stär'shöt, stär'shot), *n.* A gelatinous substance often found in wet meadows, and formerly supposed to be the extinguished residuum of a shooting-star. It is, however, of vegetable origin, being the common nostoc.

I have seen a good quantity of that jelly that is sometimes found on the ground, and by the vulgar called a *star-shoot*, as if it remained upon the extinction of a falling star. *Boyle*, Works, I. 244.

star-slough (stär'sluf), *n.* Same as *star-shoot.*

star-spangled (stär'spang″gld), *a.* Spotted or spangled with stars: as, the *star-spangled* banner, the national flag of the United States.

Thou, friendly Night,
That wide o'er Heaven's *star-spangled* plain
Holdest thy awful reign.
Potter, tr. of Æschylus (ed. 1779), II. 333. (*Jodrell.*)

The *star-spangled* banner, O long may it wave
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave!
F. S. Key, The Star-Spangled Banner.

star-spotted (stär'spot″ed), *a.* Spotted or studded with stars.

star-stone (stär'stōn), *n.* **1.** Same as *asteriated sapphire* (see *sapphire*) and *asteria.*—**2.** A cut and polished piece of the trunk of a petrified tree-fern. See *Psaronius.*

start[1] (stärt), *v.* [E. dial. also *stert, sturt;* < ME. *starten, sterten, stirten, styrten* (pret. *sterte, stirte, sturte, storte, stert*, later *start*, pp. *stert, stirt, y-stert*), prob. < AS. **styrtan* (not found) = MD. D. *storten* = MLG. *störten* = OHG. *sturzan*, MHG. G. *stürzen*, fall, start, = Sw. *störta* (Sw. dial. *stjärta*, run wildly about) = Dan. *styrte*, cast down, ruin, fall dead; root unknown. The explanation given by Skeat, that the word meant orig. 'turn tail,' or 'show the tail,' hence turn over suddenly, < AS. *steort*, etc., a tail (see *start*[2]), is untenable. Hence *startle.*] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To move with a sudden involuntary jerk or twitch, as from a shock of surprise, fear, pain, or the like; give sudden involuntary expression to or indication of surprise, pain, fright, or any sudden emotion, by a quick convulsive movement of the body: as, he *started* at the sight.

The sesoun priketh every gentil herte,
And maketh him out of his slepe to *sterte*.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 186.

He is now grown wondrous sad, weeps often too,
Talks of his brother to himself, *starts* strangely.
Fletcher, Mad Lover, v. 2.

With trial fire touch me his finger-end;
. . . but if he *start*,
It is the flesh of a corrupted heart.
Shak., M. W. of W., v. 5. 90.

2. To make a sudden or unexpected change of place or position; rise abruptly or quickly; spring; leap, dart, or rush with sudden quickness: as, to *start* aside, backward, forward, out, or up; to *start* from one's seat.

Up *stirte* the pardoner and that anon.
Chaucer, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 163.

Make thy two eyes, like stars, *start* from their spheres.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 5. 17.

The Captain *started* up suddenly, his Hair standing at an End. *Howell*, Letters, I. iv. 28.

3. To set out; begin or enter upon action, course, career, or pursuit, as a journey or a race.

At once they *start*, advancing in a line.
Dryden, Æneid, v. 183.

All being ready, we *started* in a caique very early in the morning. *R. Curzon*, Monast. in the Levant, p. 294.

4†. To run; escape; get away.

Ac thre thynges ther beoth that doth a man to *sterte*
Out of his owene hous as holy writ sheweth.
Piers Plowman (C), xx. 297.

When I have them,
I'll place those guards upon them, that they *start* not.
B. Jonson, Catiline, iv. 6.

5. To lose hold; give way; swerve aside; be dislocated or moved from an intended position or direction; spring: as, the ship's timbers *started.*

The best how may *start*,
And the hand vary.
B. Jonson, New Inn, ii. 2.

6. To fall off or out; loosen and come away, as the baleen of a dead whale through decomposition, or hair from a soured pelt.—**To start after**, to set out in pursuit of.—**To start against**, to become engaged in opposition to; oppose.—**To start in**, to begin. [Colloq., U. S.]—**To start out.** (*a*) To set forth, as on a journey or enterprise. (*b*) To begin; set out: as, he *started out* to be a lawyer.—**To start up.** (*a*) To rise suddenly, as from a seat or couch; come suddenly into notice or importance.

The mind very often sets itself on work in search of some hidden idea, . . . though sometimes too they *start up* in our minds of their own accord.
Locke, Human Understanding, II. x. 7.

(*b*) To begin operation or business: as, the factory will *start up* to-morrow. [Colloq.]

II. *trans.* **1.** To rouse suddenly into action, motion, or flight, as a beast from its lair, a hare or rabbit from its form, or a bird from its nest; cause to come suddenly into view, action, play, flight, or the like: as, to *start* game; to *start* the detectives.

Brutus will *start* a spirit as soon as Cæsar.
Shak., J. C., i. 2. 147.

She had aimed . . . at Philip, but had *started* quite other game. *J. Hawthorne*, Dust, p. 168.

2. To originate; begin; set in motion; set going; give the first or a new impulse to: as, to *start* a fire; to *start* a newspaper, a school, or a new business; to *start* a controversy.

One of our society of the Trumpet . . . *started* last night a notion which I thought had reason in it.
Steele, Tatler, No. 202.

Kindly conversation could not be sustained between us, because whatever topic I *started* immediately received from her a turn at once coarse and trite, perverse and imbecile. *Charlotte Brontë*, Jane Eyre, xxvii.

In 1798, Canning and his friends *started*, as a weekly paper, the "Anti-Jacobin," which had a brilliant career of eight months. *H. Morley*, English Writers, etc., I. 110.

3. To cause to set out, or to provide the means or take the steps necessary to enable (one) to set out or embark, as on an errand, a journey, enterprise, career, etc.: as, to *start* one's son in business; to *start* a party on an expedition.—**4.** To loosen, or cause to loosen or lose hold; cause to move from its place: as, to *start* a plank; to *start* a tooth; to *start* an anchor.—**5.** To set flowing, as liquor from a cask; pour out: as, to *start* wine into another cask.—**6.** To alarm; disturb suddenly; startle.

You boggle shrewdly, every feather *starts* you.
Shak., All's Well, v. 3. 232.

The queen, being a little *started* hereat, said, "À moi femme et parler ainsi?" "To me a woman and say so?"
Lord Herbert of Cherbury, Life (ed. Howells), p. 162.

To start a butt. See *butt*[2].—**To start a tack** or a **sheet**, to slack it off a little.—**To start a vessel from the stump**, to begin to build a vessel; build an entirely new vessel, as distinguished from repairing an old one; hence, to furnish or outfit a vessel completely.

start[1] (stärt), *n.* [< ME. *stert;* < *start*[1], *v.*] **1.** A sudden involuntary spring, jerk, or twitch, such as may be caused by sudden surprise, fear, pain, or other emotion.

The fright awaken'd Arcite with a *start*.
Dryden, Pal. and Arc., I. 555.

The exaggerated *start* it gives us to have an insect unexpectedly pass over our skin or a cat noiselessly come and sniffle about our hand. *W. James*, Mind, XII. 189.

2. A spring or recoil, as of an elastic body; spring; jerk.

In strings, the more they are wound up and strained, and thereby give a more quick *start* back, the more treble is the sound. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 179.

3. A sudden burst or gleam; a sally; a flash.

To check the *starts* and sallies of the soul.
Addison, Cato, I. 4.

A certain gravity . . . much above the little gratification received from *starts* of humour and fancy.
Steele, Tatler, No. 82.

4. A sudden bound or stroke of action; a brief, impulsive, intermittent, or spasmodic effort or movement; spasm: as, to work by fits and *starts.*

For she did speak in *starts* distractedly.
Shak., T. N., ii. 2. 22.

All men have wandering impulses, fits and *starts* of generosity. *Emerson*, Essays, 1st ser., p. 236.

5. A sudden voluntary movement; a dash; a rush; a run.

When I commend you, you hug me for that truth; when I speak your faults, you make a *start*, and fly the hearing.
Beau. and Fl., King and No King, i. 1.

"Shall I go for the police?" inquired Miss Jenny, with a nimble *start* toward the door.
Dickens, Our Mutual Friend, iv. 8.

6. A starting or setting out in some course, action, enterprise, or the like; beginning; outset; departure.

You stand like greyhounds in the slips,
Straining upon the *start*. *Shak.*, Hen. V., iii. 1. 23.

In the progress of social evolution new *starts* or variations occur. *Maudsley*, Body and Will, p. 150.

7. Lead or advantage in starting or setting out, as in a race or contest; advantage in the beginning or first stage of something: as, to have the *start* in a competition for a prize.—**8.** Impulse, impetus, or first movement in some direction or course; send-off: as, to get a good *start* in life.

How much I had to do to calm his rage!
Now fear I this will give it *start* again.
Shak., Hamlet, iv. 7. 194.

Who can but magnify the endeavours of Aristotle, and the noble *start* which learning had under him?
Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., ii. 5.

9. A part that has started; a loosened or broken part; a break or opening.

There [under a ship's keel], instead of a *start*, as they call an opening in the copper, I found something sticking in the hull. *St. Nicholas*, XVII. 586.

10†. Distance.

Being a great *start* from Athens to England.
Lyly, Euphues and his England, p. 223.

At a start†, at a bound; in an instant.

At a stert he was betwix hem two.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 847.

To get or **have the start**, to be beforehand (with); gain the lead or advantage; get ahead: generally with *of.*

It doth amaze me
A man of such a feeble temper should
So *get the start of* the majestic world
And bear the palm alone. *Shak.*, J. C., i. 2. 130.

start[2] (stärt), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *stert;* < ME. *start, stert, stirt, steort,* < AS. *steort* = OFries. *stert, stirt* = MD. *steert*, D. *staart* = MLG. LG. *stert, steert, staart, steerd* = MHG. G. *sterz* = Icel. *stertr* = Sw. Dan. *stjert*, tail;

root unknown; some derive it from the root of *start*[1], in the sense 'project' or 'turn'; others compare Gr. *στόρθυγξ*, MGr. *στόρθη*, a point, tine, tag of hair, etc.] 1†. A tail; the tail of an animal: thus, red*start* is literally red*tail*.—2. Something resembling a tail; a handle: as, a plow-*start* (or plow-tail).—3. The sharp point of a young stag's horn. *E. Phillips* (under *broach*).—4. In *mining*, the beam or lever to which the horse is attached in a horse-whim or gin. [North. Eng.]—5. In an overshot water-wheel, one of the partitions which determine the form of the bucket. *E. H. Knight.*—6†. A stalk, as of an apple. *Palsgrave.*

startail (stär'tāl), *n.* A sailors' name for the tropic-bird. See cut under *Phaëthon.*

They also call it by the name of *star-tail*, on account of the long projecting tail feathers.
J. G. Wood, Illust. Nat. Hist., II. 756.

starter (stär'tėr), *n.* [< *start*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who or that which starts. (*a*) One who shrinks from his purpose; one who suddenly brings forward a question or an objection. (*b*) One who takes to flight or runs away; a runaway.

Nay, nay, you need not bolt and lock so fast;
She is no *starter*.
Heywood, If you Know not Me (Works, ed. Pearson, I. 213).

(*c*) One who sets out on a journey, a pursuit, a race, or the like.

We are early *starters* in the dawn, even when we have the luck to have good beds to sleep in.
Scott, Rob Roy, xxxv.

(*d*) One who or that which sets persons or things in motion, as a person who gives the signal for a race, or for the starting of a coach, car, boat, or other conveyance, or a lever or rod for setting an engine or a machine in motion.

There is one *starter*, . . . who, either by word or by pistol-report, starts each race. *The Century*, XL. 205.

(*e*) A dog that starts game; a springer; a cocker.—**Bung starter.** See *bung-starter.*

startful (stärt'fůl), *a.* [< *start*[1] + *-ful.*] Apt to start; easily startled or frightened; skittish. [Rare.]

Say, virgin, where dost thou delight to dwell?
With maids of honour, *startful* virgin? tell.
Wolcot (P. Pindar), Ode to Affectation.

startfulness (stärt'fůl-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being startful, or easily startled. [Rare.]

star-thistle (stär'this[ɫ]l), *n.* A low spreading weed, *Centaurea Calcitrapa*, with small heads of purple flowers, the involucral bracts ending in stiff spines, the leaves also spiny: in one form called *mouse-thorn*. According to Prior the name (by him applied to *C. solstitialis*, a more erect plant with yellow flowers, sometimes named *yellow star-thistle*) arises


a

The Upper Part of the Stem with the Heads of Star-thistle (*Centaurea Calcitrapa*).
a, one of the involucral scales.

from the resemblance of the spiny involucre to the weapon called a *morning-star*. Both of these plants are sparingly naturalized in the United States, the former on the eastern, the latter on the western coast. The name is extended to the genus, of which one species, *C. Cyanus*, is the blue-bottle or corn-flower (the *Kornblume* of the Germans, with whom it has patriotic associations), another is the blessed thistle (see *thistle*), and others are called *centaury*, *knapweed*, and *sultan*. See these names and *Centaurea.*

starthroat (stär'thrōt), *n.* A humming-bird of the genus *Heliomaster*, having the throat spangled with the scales of the gorget, like many other hummers.

starting-bar (stär'ting-bär), *n.* A hand-lever for moving the valves in starting a steam-engine.

starting-bolt (stär'ting-bōlt), *n.* A rod or bolt used to drive out another; a drift-bolt. *E. H. Knight.*

starting-engine (stär'ting-en[ɣ]jin), *n.* A small low-pressure engine sometimes connected with a large marine engine, and used to start it. Sometimes called *starting steam-cylinder.*

starting-hole† (stär'ting-hōl), *n.* [Early mod. E. *sterting-hole*; < *starting* + *hole*[1].] A loophole; evasion; subterfuge; dodge; refuge.

Some, which seke for *sterting-holes* to mainteine their vices, will objecte. *Sir T. Elyot*, The Governour, ii. 9.

What trick, what device, what *starting-hole*, canst thou now find out to hide thee from this open and apparent shame? *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., ii. 4. 290.

startingly (stär'ting-li), *adv.* By fits and starts; impetuously; intemperately. *Shak.*, Othello, iii. 4. 79.

starting-place (stär'ting-plās), *n.* A place at which a start or beginning is made; a place from which one starts or sets out.

Asham'd, when I have ended well my race,
To be led back to my first *starting-place*.
Sir J. Denham, Old Age, i.

starting-point (stär'ting-point), *n.* The point from which any one or anything starts; point of departure.

starting-post (stär'ting-pōst), *n.* The point or line, marked out by a post or otherwise, from which competitors start in a race or contest.

starting-valve (stär'ting-valv), *n.* A small valve sometimes introduced for moving the main valves of a steam-engine in starting it.

starting-wheel (stär'ting-hwēl), *n.* A wheel which actuates the valves that start an engine.

startish (stär'tish), *a.* [< *start*[1] + *-ish*[1].] Apt to start; skittish; shy: said of horses. [Colloq.]

startle (stär'tl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *startled*, ppr. *startling*. [< ME. *startlen*, *stertlen*, *stertyllen*; freq. of *start*[1].] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To start; manifest fear, alarm, surprise, pain, or similar emotion by a sudden involuntary start.

At first she *startles*, then she stands amaz'd;
At last with terror she from thence doth fly.
Sir J. Davies, Immortal. of Soul, Iot.

She changed colour and *startled* at everything she heard.
Addison, Spectator, No. 3.

2. To wince; shrink.

Physic, or mathematics, . . .
She will endure, and never *startle*.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, iv. 1.

3. To move suddenly, as if surprised or frightened.

Stertling from hir traunce,
I wil reuenge (quoth she).
Gascoigne, Complaint of Philomene.

If a dead leaf *startle* behind me,
I think 'tis your garment's hem.
Lowell, The Broken Tryst.

4. To take to flight, as in panic; stampede, as cattle.

And the heerd *starteled*, and ran hedlyng into the see.
Tyndale, Mark v. 13.

5. To take departure; depart; set out. [Obsolete or provincial.]

A gret *stertling* he mycht haiff seyne
Off schippys. *Barbour*, Bruce, iii. 170.

Or by Madrid he takes the route, . . .
Or down Italian vista *startles*.
Burns, The Twa Dogs.

II. *trans.* 1. To cause to start; excite by sudden surprise, alarm, apprehension, or other emotion; scare; shock.

I confess I have perused them all, and can discover nothing that may *startle* a discreet belief.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, i. 21.

Like the inhabitants of a city who have been just *startled* by some strange and alarming news.
Scott, Kenilworth, xl.

2. To rouse suddenly; cause to start, as from a place of concealment or from a state of repose or security.

Let me thy vigils keep
'Mongst boughs pavilioned, where the deer's swift leap
Startles the wild bee from the foxglove bell.
Keats, Sonnets, iv.

The garrison, *startled* from sleep, found the enemy already masters of the towers. *Irving*, Granada, p. 31.

startle (stär'tl), *n.* [< *startle*, *v.*] A sudden movement or shock caused by surprise, alarm, or apprehension of danger; a start.

After having recovered from my first *startle*, I was very well pleased with the accident. *Spectator.*

startler (stärt'lėr), *n.* [< *startle* + *-er*[1].] 1. One who or that which starts or is startled. [Rare.]

When, dazzled by the eastern glow,
Such *startler* cast his glance below,
And saw unmeasured depth around.
Scott, L. of the L., ii. 31.

2. That which startles: as, that was a *startler.* [Colloq.]

startling (stärt'ling), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *startle*, *v.*] 1. That startles or that excites sudden surprise, apprehension, fear, or like emotion; that rouses or suddenly and forcibly attracts attention: as, *startling* news; a *startling* discovery.

It was *startling* to hear all at once the sound of voices singing a solemn hymn.
B. Taylor, Northern Travel, p. 42.

2†. Easily startled or alarmed; skittish; shying.

Ther was also the lorde of the white tour, that was a noble knyght and an hardy, with vij hundred knyghtes vpon *startelinge* stedes. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 257.

The Tyranny of Prelates under the name of Bishops have made our eares tender and *startling*.
Milton, Reformation in Eng., ii.

startlingly (stärt'ling-li), *adv.* In a startling manner; surprisingly.

But who could this be, to whom mere human sympathy was so *startlingly* sweet? *Curtis*, Prue and I, p. 155.

startlish (stärt'lish), *a.* [< *startle* + *-ish*[1].] Apt to start; skittish. [Colloq.]

star-trap (stär'trap), *n.* A trap-door on the stage of a theater for the disappearance of gymnastic characters. It consists of five or more pointed pieces which part when pressure is applied to the center.

start-up[1]† (stärt'up), *a.* and *n.* [< *start up*: see *start*[1], *v.*] **I.** *a.* Upstart.

Two junior *start-up* societies. *Swift*, Tale of a Tub, i.

Whoever weds Isabella, it shall not be Father Falconara's *start-up* son. *Walpole*, Castle of Otranto, iv.

II. *n.* One who comes suddenly into notice; an upstart.

That young *start-up* hath all the glory of my overthrow.
Shak., Much Ado, i. 3. 69.

startup[2]† (stärt'up), *n.* [Usually in pl. *start-ups*, also sometimes *startopes*; origin uncertain.] A half-boot or buskin, described in the sixteenth century as laced above the ankle.

Guestres [gaiters], *startups*; high shooes, or gamashes for countrey folks. *Cotgrave.*

Her neat fit *startups* of green Velvet bee,
Flourisht with silver; and beneath the knee,
Moon-like, indented; hutt'ned down the side
With Orient Pearls as big as Ellberd's pride.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Decay.

A stupid lout . . . in a grey jerkin, with his head bare, his hose about his heels, and huge *startupe* upon his feet.
Scott, Kenilworth, xxiv.

starvation (stär-vā'shọn), *n.* [< *starve* + *-ation.* The word is noted as one of the first (*flirtation* being another) to be formed directly from a native E. verb with the L. term. *-ation*. It was first used or brought into notice by Henry Dundas, first Viscount Melville (hence called "Starvation Dundas"), in a speech on American affairs, in 1775.] The state of starving or being starved; extreme suffering from cold or hunger; hence, deprivation of any element essential to nutrition or the proper discharge of the bodily functions: often used figuratively of mental or spiritual needs.

Starvation Dundas, whose pious policy suggested that the devil of rebellion could be expelled only by fasting.
Walpole, To Rev. W. Mason, April 25, 1781.

Starvation was an epithet applied to Mr. Dundas, the word being, for the first time, introduced into our language by him, in a speech, in 1775, in an American debate, and thenceforward became a nickname: . . . "I shall not wait for the advent of *starvation* from Edinburgh to settle my judgment." *Mitford*, in Walpole's Letters (ed. Cunningham), VIII. 30, note.

Whether an animal be herbivorous or carnivorous, it begins to starve from the moment its vital food-stuffs consist of pure amyloids, or fats, or any mixture of them. It suffers from what may be called nitrogen *starvation*.
Huxley and Youmans, Physiol., § 170.

starve (stärv), *v.*; pret. and pp. *starved*, ppr. *starving*. [Early mod. E. also *sterve*; < ME. *sterven*, *steorven* (pret. *starf*, *sterf*, pp. *starven*, *storven*, *i-storve*, *y-storve*), < AS. *steorfan* (pret. *stearf*, pl. *sturfon*, pp. *storfen*), die, = OS. *sterbhan* = OFries. *sterva* = D. *sterven* = MLG. *sterven*, LG. *starven*, *sterven* = OHG. *sterban*, MHG. G. *sterben*, die; not found in Goth. or Scand., except as in the derived Icel. *starf*, trouble, labor, toil, work, *starfa*, toil, work, *stjarfi*, epilepsy (= AS. *steorfa*, E. dial. *starf*, a plague), which indicate that the verb orig. meant 'labor, be in trouble'; cf. Gr. *οἱ καμόντες*, the dead, lit. 'those who have labored,' < *κάμνειν*, labor, toil.] **I.** *intrans.* 1†. To die; perish.

She *starf* for wo neigh whan she wente.
Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 1419.

He *starf* in grete age disherited, as the story witnesseth.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 401.

Specifically—2. To perish from lack of food or nourishment; die of hunger; also, to suffer from lack of food; pine with hunger; famish; suffer extreme poverty.

Starves in the midst of nature's bounty curst,
And in the loaden vineyard dies for thirst.
Addison, Letter from Italy.

3. To perish with cold; die from cold or exposure; suffer from cold. [Now chiefly Eng.]

Starving with cold as well as hunger.
Irving. (*Imp. Dict.*)

4. To suffer for lack of anything that is needed or much desired; suffer mental or spiritual want; pine.

Though our soules doe *sterve*
For want of knowledge, we doe little care.
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 15.

I . . . *starve* for a merry look. *Shak.*, C. of E., ii. 1. 88.

II. *trans.* 1. To cause to perish with hunger; afflict or distress with hunger; famish; hence, to kill, subdue, or bring to terms by withholding food or by the cutting off of supplies: as, to *starve* a garrison into surrender.

Whilst I have meat and drink, love cannot *starve* me.
Fletcher, Wildgoose Chase, i. 3.

2. To cause to perish with cold; distress or affect severely with cold; benumb utterly; chill. [Now chiefly Eng.]

Alle the mete he sayes at on bare worde,
The potage fyrst with brede y-coruyn,
Coueryś hom agayn lest they ben *storuyn*.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 324.

That kiss is comfortless
As frozen water to a *starved* snake.
Shak., Tit. And., iii. 1. 252.

From beds of raging fire to *starve* in ice
Their soft ethereal warmth. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 600.

What a sad fire we have got, and I dare say you are both *starved* with cold. *Jane Austen*, Mansfield Park, xxxviii.

3. To cause to perish through lack of any kind; deprive of life, vigor, or force through want; exhaust; stunt.

If the words be but becoming and signifying, and the sense gentle, there is juice; but, where that wanteth, the language is thin, flagging, poor, *starved*.
B. Jonson, Discoveries.

The powers of their minds are *starved* by disuse. *Locke.*

Starved rat, a pika, *Lagomys princeps*. See *cony*, 4, and cut under *Lagomys*. [Local, U. S.]

starve-acre (stärv'ā″kėr), *n.* [< *starve* + obj. *acre*.] One of the crowfoots, *Ranunculus arvensis:* so called as impoverishing the soil or indicating a poor one. *Britten and Holland*, Eng. Plant Names. [Prov. Eng.]

starved (stärvd), *p. a.* In *her.*, stripped of its leaves; without leaves or blossoms: noting a branch of a tree used as a bearing.

starveling (stärv'ling), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also *starvling*; < *starve* + *-ling*[1].] **I.** *n.* A starving or starved person; an animal or a plant that is made thin or lean and weak through want of nourishment.

Such a meagre troop, such thin-chapp'd *starvelings*,
Their barking stomachs hardly could refrain
From swallowing up the foe ere they had slain him.
Randolph, Jealous Lovers, iii. 4.

II.† *a.* Starving (from hunger or cold); hungry; lean; pining with want.

Sending heards of souls *starvling* to Hell, while they feast and riot upon the labours of hireling Curats.
Milton, Apology for Smectymnuus.

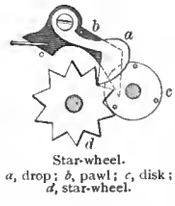
starvent†. An obsolete past participle of *starve*. *Daniel* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 587).

starver (stär'vėr), *n.* One who starves or causes starvation. *J. S. Mill*, On Liberty, iii.

starward (stär'wärd), *adv.* [< *star*[1] + *-ward*.] To or toward the stars. *Carlyle*, Sartor Resartus, ii. 6.

starward (stär'wärd), *a.* [< *starward*, *adv.*] Pointing or reaching to the stars. *Blackie*, Lays of Highlands, etc., p. 92. (*Encyc. Dict.*) [Rare.]

star-wheel (stär'hwēl), *n.* A spur-wheel the teeth of which are V-shaped, with an angle of 60°. Such wheels are now little used, except (*a*) in the winding-mechanism of the cloth-beams in some kinds of looms, where their teeth are engaged by clicks; (*b*) for some other special purposes, as in modifications of the Geneva movement, etc.; and (*c*) in clock-motions, the teeth of the star-wheel engaging with a pin on the hour-wheel, by which the star-wheel is intermittently turned along one tooth for every revolution of the hour-wheel: this movement is used in repeating-clocks, and also in registering-mechanism, adding-machines, etc. **—Star-wheel and jumper**, in *horol.*, an arrangement of a star-wheel in relation with a pin on the minute-wheel, by which the snail is caused to move in an intermittent manner, or by jumps.



Star-wheel.
a, drop; *b*, pawl; *c*, disk; *d*, star-wheel.

star-worm (stär'wėrm), *n.* A gephyrean worm; any one of the *Gephyrea*.

starwort (stär'wėrt), *n.* [< *star*[1] + *wort*[1].] 1. Any plant of the genus *Stellaria*, the species of which have white starry flowers; chickweed. See cut under *Stellaria*.—2. Any species of the genus *Aster*, the name alluding to the stellate rays of the heads. Specifically, in England, *A. Tripolium*, the sea-starwort, a salt-marsh species. The Italian starwort is *A. Amellus*, of central and southern Europe. 3. The genus *Callitriche*, more properly *water-starwort*. Also *star-grass*.—**Drooping starwort**, the blazing-star, *Chamælirium Carolinianum*.—**Mealy starwort**, the colic-root, *Aletris farinosa*. It is tonic, and in larger doses narcotic, emetic, and cathartic.—**Yellow starwort**, the elecampane.

stasidion (sta-sid'i-on), *n.*; pl. *stasidia* (-ä). [< MGr. *στασίδιον*, a stall, dim. of *στάσις*, a standing-place.] In the *Gr. Ch.*, a stall in a church, as of a patriarch, hegumen, or monk. Originally the stasidia seem to have been places for standing only (whence the name).

stasimon (stas'i-mon), *n.*; pl. *stasima* (-mä). [< Gr. *στάσιμον* (see def.), < *στάσις*, a standing, station.] In *anc. Gr. lit.*, any song of the chorus in a drama after the parodos. The parabasis of a comedy is not, however, called a stasimon. Some authorities limit the use of the term to tragedy. The name is derived not, as stated by scholiasts, from the chorus's standing still during a stasimon (which cannot have been the case), but from the fact that it was sung after they had taken their station in the orchestra.

stasimorphy (sta'si-môr-fi), *n.* [< Gr. *στάσις*, standing, + *μορφή*, form.] Deviation of form arising from arrest of growth. *Cooke*, Manual.

stasis (stā'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *στάσις*, a standing, a stoppage, < *ἱστάναι*, mid. and pass. *ἵστασθαι*, stand: see *stand*.] 1. In *pathol.*, a stopping of the blood in some part of the circulation, as in a part of an inflamed area.—2. Pl. *staseis* or *stases*. In the *Gr. Ch.*, one of the sections (regularly three) of a cathisma, or portion of the psalter. At the end of each stasis *Gloria Patri* and *Alleluia* are said. The name probably comes from the pause (*στάσις*) in the psalmody so made. A stasis usually contains two or three psalms. See *cathisma* (*a*).

stassfurtite (stas'fėrt-īt), *n.* [< *Stassfurt* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] A massive variety of boracite, found at Stassfurt in Prussia. It resembles in appearance a fine-grained white marble.

stat. An abbreviation of *statute* or *statutes:* as, *Rev. Stat.* (Revised Statutes).

statable (stā'ta-bl), *a.* [< *state* + *-able*.] Capable of being stated or expressed.

statal (stā'tal), *a.* [< *state* + *-al*.] Of, pertaining to, or considered in relation to a particular State; state, as distinguished from *national*. [Rare, U. S.]

statant (stā'tant), *a.* [< heraldic F. *statant*, equiv. to OF. *estant*, standing, < L. **stan(t-)s*, ppr. of *stare*, stand: see *stand*.] In *her.*, standing still with all four feet on the ground.—**Statant affronté**. See *at gaze* (*b*), under *gaze*.


Lion statant gardant.

statarian (stā-tā'ri-an), *a.* [< L. *statarius*, stationary, steady (*status*, standing), + *-an*.] Steady; well-disciplined. [Rare.]

A detachment of your *statarian* soldiers.
A. Tucker, Light of Nature, II. ii. 23.

statarianly (stā-tā'ri-an-li), *adv.* [< *statarian* + *-ly*[2].] In a statarian manner. [Rare.]

My *statarianly* disciplined battalion.
A. Tucker, Light of Nature, II. ii. 23.

statary (stā'ta-ri), *a.* [< L. *statarius*, stationary, steady, < *stare*, stand.] Stated; fixed; settled. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., v. 23.

state (stāt), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *stat*, *staat*, state, condition, existence, also *estat*, < OF. *estat*. *esta*, F. *état* = Sp. Pg. *estado* = It. *stato* = MD. *staet*, D. *staat* = MLG. *stāt* = G. *staat* = Sw. Dan. *stat*, state, the state, < L. *status* (*statu-*), manner of standing, attitude, position, carriage, manner, dress, apparel; also a position, place; situation, condition, circumstances, position in society, rank; condition of society, public order, public affairs, the commonwealth, the state, government, constitution, etc.; in ML. in numerous other uses; < *stare* (pp. *status*, used only as pp. of the transitive form *sistere*), stand: see *stand*. The noun is in part (def. 15) appar. from the verb. Doublet of *estate*, *status*.] **I.** *n.* 1. Mode or form of existence; position; posture; situation; condition: as, the *state* of one's health; the *state* of the roads; a *state* of uncertainty or of excitement; the present unsatisfactory *state* of affairs.

Nor shall he smile at thee in secret thought,
Nor laugh with his companions at thy *state*.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 1066.

O see how fickle is their *state*
That doe on fates depend!
The Legend of King Arthur (Child's Ballads, I. 54).

Keep the *state* of the question in your eye. *Boyle.*

The solitude of such a mind is its *state* of highest enjoyment. *Irving*, Sketch-Book, p. 29.

The present conscious *state*, when I say "I feel tired," is not the direct *state* of tire; when I say "I feel angry," it is not the direct *state* of anger.
W. James, Prin. of Psychol., I. 190.

2. Political or social position or status; station; standing in the world or the community; rank; condition; quality.

These Italian bookes are made English, to bryng mischief enough openly and boldly to all *states*, greate and meane, yong and old, euery where.
Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 81.

A train which well beseem'd his *state*,
But all unarm'd, around him wait.
Scott, Marmion, iv. 7.

3. A class or order: same as *estate*, 9.

We hold that God's clergy are a *state* which hath been, and will be as long as there is a Church upon earth, necessary by the plain word of God himself.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, iii. 11.

4. Style of living; mode of life; especially, the dignity and pomp befitting a person of high degree or large wealth.

Do you know, sir,
What *state* she carries? what great obedience
Waits at her beck continually?
Fletcher, Mad Lover, i. 1.

5. Stateliness; dignity.

The Abbess, seeing strife was vain,
Assumed her wonted *state* again—
For much of *state* she had.
Scott, Marmion, v. 31.

6†. A person of high rank; a noble; a personage of distinction.

The twelve Peeres or *States* of the Kingdome of France. 1660. Hexham.
Quoted in *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), Index, p. 120.

First you shall see the men in order set,
States and their Pawns.
Middleton, Game at Chess, Prol.

7†. A seat of dignity; a dais; a chair of state, usually on a raised platform, with or without a canopy; also, this canopy itself.

The *state* . . . was placed in the upper end of the hall.
B. Jonson, Mask of Blackness.

It is your seat; which, with a general suffrage,
[Offering Timoleon the *state*.
As to the supreme magistrate, Sicily tenders.
Massinger, Bondman, i. 3.

The Queene Consort sat under a *state* on a black footcloth, to entertain the circle.
Evelyn, Diary, March 5, 1685.

8†. The crisis, or culminating point, as of a disease; that point in the growth or course of a thing at which decline begins.

Tumours have their several degrees and times; as beginning, augment, *state*, and declination.
Wiseman, Surgery.

9. Continuance of existence; stability.

By a man of understanding and knowledge the *state* thereof [of a land] shall be prolonged. Prov. xxviii. 2.

10†. Estate; income; possession.

I judge them, first, to have their *states* confiscate.
B. Jonson, Catiline, v. 8.

11. The whole people of one body politic; the commonwealth: usually with the definite article; in a particular sense, a civil and self-governing community; a commonwealth.

In Aleppo once,
Where a malignant and a turban'd Turk
Beat a Venetian and traduced *the state*.
Shak., Othello, v. 2. 354.

A *State* is a community of persons living within certain limits of territory, under a permanent organization, which aims to secure the prevalence of justice by self-imposed law. *Woolsey*, Introd. to Inter. Law, § 36.

12. The power wielded by the government of a country; the civil power, often as contrasted with the ecclesiastical: as, the union of church and *state*.—13. One of the commonwealths or bodies politic which together make up a federal republic, which stand in certain specified relations with the central or national government, and as regards internal affairs are more or less independent. In this sense the word *state* is used chiefly with reference to the several States (generally *cap.*) of the American Union, the United States of America. The relations between the individual states and the national or central government of Mexico, Brazil, and various other republics of the American continent are formed more or less closely on the model of the United States. Current designations or epithets of the States of the American Union are the following: Badger State, Wisconsin; Bay State, Massachusetts; Bayou State, Mississippi; Bear State, Arkansas, California, Kentucky; Big-bend State, Tennessee; Blue-hen State, Delaware; Blue-law State, Connecticut; Buckeye State, Ohio; Bullion State, Missouri; Centennial State, Colorado; Corn-cracker State, Kentucky; Cracker State, Georgia; Creole State, Louisiana; Dark and Bloody Ground, Kentucky; Diamond State, Delaware; Empire State, New York; Empire State of the South, Georgia; Excelsior State, New York; Freestone State, Connecticut; Garden State, Kansas; Golden State, California; Gopher State, Minnesota; Granite State, New Hampshire; Green Mountain State, Vermont; Gulf State, Florida; Hawkeye

State, Iowa; Hoosier State, Indiana; Keyatone State, Pennsylvania; Lake State, Michigan; Land of Steady Habits, Connecticut; Little Rhody, Rhode Island; Lone-star State, Texas; Lumber State, Maine; Mother of Presidents, Virginia; Mother of States, Virginia; Mudcat State, Mississippi; New England of the West, Minnesota; Old Colony, Massachusetts; Old Dominion, Virginia; Old-line State, Maryland; Old North State, North Carolina; Palmetto State, South Carolina; Pan-handle State, West Virginia; Pelican State, Louisiana; Peninsula State, Florida; Pine-tree State, Maine; Prairie State, Illinois; Sage-hen State, Nevada; Silver State, Nevada; Squatter State, Kansas; Sucker State, Illinois; Turpentine State, North Carolina; Web-foot State, Oregon; Wolverine State, Michigan; Wooden Nutmeg State, Connecticut.

14. *pl.* [*cap.*] The legislative body in the island of Jersey. It consists of the bailiff, jurats of the royal court, constables, rectors of the parishes, and fourteen deputies. The lieutenant-governor has the veto power. Guernsey has a similar body, the Deliberative States, and a more popular assembly, the Elective States.

15†. A statement; a document containing a statement, or showing the state or condition of something at a given time; an account (or the like) stated.—**16.** In *engraving*, an impression taken from an engraved plate in some particular stage of its progress, recognized by certain distinctive marks not seen on previous impressions or on any made subsequently unless coupled with fresh details. There may be seven, eight, or more states from one plate.—**17.** In *bot.*, a form or phase of a particular plant.

> Sticta limita . . . was recognized as occurring in the United States by Delise, . . . and Dr. Nylander (Syn., p. 353) speaks of a *state* from Arctic America.
> *Tuckerman*, Genera Lichenum, p. 35.

Border State, in *U. S. hist.*, one of those slave States which bordered upon the free States. They were Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, and Missouri.—**Cap of state**, in *her.*, a bearing representing the head-dress worn in the middle ages by the lord mayor of London on his installation, like a short cone with a ring, as of fur, around the head.—**Chair of state.** See *chair.*—**Civil state.** See *civil.*—**Cloth of state.** See *cloth.*—**Commissioner for the State of,** etc. See *commissioner.*—**Confederate States of America, construct state, cotton States.** See the qualifying words.—**Council of State.** See *council.*—**Cretinoid state**, myxedema.—**Department of State.** See *department.*—**Doctrine of States' rights**, in *U. S. hist.*, the doctrine that to the separate States of the Union belong all rights and privileges not specially delegated by the Constitution to the general government; the doctrine of strict construction of the Constitution. In this form the doctrine has always been and is still held as one of the distinctive principles of the Democratic party. Before the civil war the more radical believers in the doctrine of States' rights held that the separate States possessed all the powers and rights of sovereignty, and that the Union was only a federation from which each of the States had a right to secede.—**Ecclesiastical state†, free States.** See the adjectives.—**In a state of nature.** See *nature.*—**Intermediate, maritime state.** See the adjectives.—**Middle States.** See *middle.*—**Military state**, that branch of the government of a state or nation by which its military power is exercised, including all who by reason of their service therein are under military authority and regulation.—**Puree of state**, in *her.* See *purse.*—**Reason of state.** See *reason.*—**Slave State.** See *slave*[2].—**Southern States**, the States in the southern part of the United States, generally regarded as the same as the former slave States.—**Sovereign state.** See *sovereign.*—**State of facts**, in *law*, a technical term sometimes used of a written statement of facts in the nature of or a substitute for pleadings, or evidence, or both.—**State of progress.** See *progress.*—**State's evidence.** See *king's evidence*, under *evidence.*—**States of the Church**, or **Papal States**, the former temporal dominions of the Pope. They were principally in central Italy, and extended from about Ravenna and Ancona on the Adriatic to the Mediterranean, including Rome. Their origin dates from a grant made by Pepin the Short in the middle of the eighth century. The territory was greatly reduced in 1860, and the remainder was annexed in 1870 to the kingdom of Italy (with a few small exceptions, including the Vatican and its dependencies).—**The States.** (*a*) The Netherlands. (*b*) The United States of America: as, he has sailed from Liverpool for *the States*. [Great Britain and her colonies.]—**To keep state**, to assume the pomp, dignity, and reserve of a person of high rank or degree; act or conduct one's self with pompous dignity; hence, to be difficult of access.

> Seated in thy silver chair,
> *State* in wonted manner *keep*.
> *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, v. 3.

To lie in state, to be placed on view in some public place, surrounded with ceremonious pomp and solemnity: said of a dead person.—**Syn. 1** and **2.** See *situation.*

II. *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the community or body politic; public: as, *state* affairs; *state* policy; a *state* paper.

> To send the *state* prisoners on board of a man of war which lay off Leith. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., V. 31.

2. Used on or intended for occasions of great pomp or ceremony: as, a *state* carriage.—**3.** Of or pertaining to one of the commonwealths which make up a federal republic: opposed to *national:* as, *state* rights; a *state* prison; *state* legislatures.—**State banks.** See *bank*[2], 4.—**State carriage.** See *carriage.*—**State church.** See *established church*, under *church.*—**State criminal**, one who commits an offense against the state, as treason; a political offender.—**State domain, gallantry, law.** See the nouns.—**State lands**, lands granted to or owned by a state, for internal improvements, educational purposes, etc.—**State paper.** (*a*) A paper prepared under the direction of a state, and relating to its political interests or government. (*b*) A newspaper selected, by or pursuant to law, for the publication of official or legal notices.—**State prison.** (*a*) A jail for political offenders only. (*b*) A prison maintained by a State for the regular confinement of felons under sentence to imprisonment: distinguished from county and city jails, in which are confined misdemeanants, and felons awaiting trial, or awaiting execution of the death penalty, and from reformatories, etc. [U. S.]—**State prisoner, sword,** etc. See the nouns.

state (stāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *stated*, ppr. *stating*. [< *state*, *n.*] **1.** To set; fix; settle; establish; stablish: as, to *state* a day: chiefly used in the past participle.

> And you be *stated* in a double hope.
> *B. Jonson*, Volpone, iii. 6.

2†. To settle as a possession upon; bestow or settle upon.

> You boast to me
> Of a great revenue, a large substance,
> Wherein you would endow and *state* my daughter.
> *Middleton and Rowley*, Fair Quarrel, i. 1.

3. To express the particulars of; set down in detail or in gross; represent fully in words; make known specifically; explain particularly; narrate; recite: as, to *state* an opinion; to *state* the particulars of a case.

> I pretended not fully to *state*, much less demonstrate, the truth contained in the text. *Atterbury.*

4. In *law*, to aver or allege. Thus, *stating* a case to be within the purview of a statute is simply alleging that it is; while *showing* it to be so consists in a disclosure of the facts which bring it within the statute.—**Account stated.** See *account.*—**Case stated.** See *case agreed*, under *case*[1].—**To state it†**, to keep state. See *state*, *n.*

> Wolsey began to *state it* at York as high as ever.
> *Fuller*, Ch. Hist., V. ii. 4. (*Davies.*)

=Syn. 3. *Speak*, *Tell*, etc. (see *say*[1]), specify, set forth.

state† (stāt), *a.* [Irreg. used for *stately.*] Stately. *Spenser*, Shep. Cal., September.

statecraft (stāt'kraft), *n.* The art of conducting state affairs; state management; statesmanship.

stated (stā'ted), *p. a.* Settled; established; regular; occurring at regular intervals; appointed or given regularly.

> It was his manner to use *stated* hours and places for exercises of devotion. *Steele*, Englishman, No. 26.
>
> The *stated* and unquestionable fee of his office.
> *Addison.*

Stated clerk, the principal clerk of Presbyterian church courts in the United States, usually associated in the superior courts with an official called a *permanent clerk.* The stated clerk of the General Assembly is the custodian of all the books, records, and papers of the court, and has charge of the printing and distribution of the minutes and other documents as ordered by the Assembly.

statedly (stā'ted-li), *adv.* At stated or settled times; regularly; at certain intervals; not occasionally. *Imp. Dict.*

stateful† (stāt'fūl), *a.* [< *state* + *-ful.*] Full of state; stately.

> A *statefull* silence in his presence.
> *Marston and Webster*, Malcontent, i. 5.

statehood (stāt'hūd), *n.* [< *state* + *-hood.*] The condition or status of a state.

state-house (stāt'hous), *n.* The public building in which the legislature of a State holds its sittings; the capitol of a State. [U. S.]

stateless (stāt'les), *a.* [< *state* + *-less.*] Without state or pomp.

statelily (stāt'li-li), *adv.* In a stately manner. *Sir H. Taylor*, Philip van Artevelde, I., v. 9. [Rare.]

stateliness (stāt'li-nes), *n.* The character or quality of being stately; loftiness of mien or manner; majestic appearance; dignity.

stately (stāt'li), *a.* [< ME. *statly, estatlich* = MD. *staetelick*, D. *statelijk* = MLG. *statelich, statlich* = Dan. *statelig*, stately; appar. confused in MLG., etc., with MHG. **statelich*, G. *stattlich*, stately, excellent, important, seeming; cf. the adv. OHG. *statelicho*, properly (< *stat*, opportunity, etc.; akin to E. *stead*, place: see *stead*), MHG. *stateliche, statlich*, properly, moderately, G. *stattlich*, magnificently, excellently, etc.; as *state* + *-ly*[1].] Grand, lofty, or majestic in proportions, bearing, manner, or the like; dignified; elevated: applied to persons or to things.

> These regions have abundance of high cedars, and other *stately* trees casting a shade. *Raleigh*, Hist. World.
>
> The veneration and respect it [the picture of the Duchess of Ormond] fills me with . . . will make those who come to visit me think I am grown on the sudden wonderful *stately* and reserved.
> *Swift*, To the Duchess of Ormond, Dec. 20, 1712.

=Syn. *August*, etc. (see *majestic*), imperial, princely, royal, palatial, pompous, ceremonious, formal.

stately (stāt'li), *adv.* [< *stately, a.*] In a stately manner.

> Ye that walk
> The earth, and *stately* tread, or lowly creep.
> *Milton*, P. L., v. 201.

statement (stāt'ment), *n.* [< *state* + *-ment.*] **1.** The act of stating, reciting, or presenting verbally or on paper.—**2.** That which is stated; a formal embodiment in language of facts or opinions; a narrative; a recital; the expression of a fact or of an opinion; account; report: as, a verbal *statement;* a written *statement;* a bank *statement;* a doctrinal *statement.*—**Calculus of equivalent statements.** See *calculus.*

state-monger (stāt'mung[g]ėr), *n.* One who is versed in politics, or dabbles in state affairs. *Imp. Dict.*

stater[1] (stā'tėr), *n.* [< *state* + *-er*[1].] One who states.

stater[2] (stā'tėr), *n.* [< L. *stater*, < Gr. στατήρ, a standard of weight or money, a Persian gold coin, also a silver (or sometimes gold) coin of certain Greek states, < ἱστάναι, mid. and pass. ἵστασθαι, stand.] A general name for the principal or standard coin of various cities and states of ancient Greece. The common signification is a gold coin equal in weight to two drachmæ of Attic standard, or about 132.6 grains, and in value to twenty drachmæ. There were also in various states staters of Euboic and Æginetan standards. The oldest staters, those of Lydia, said to have been first coined by Crœsus, were struck in the pale gold called *electrum.* At the period of Greek decline the silver tetradrachm was called *stater.* This coin is the "piece of money" (equivalent to a Jewish shekel) of Mat. xvii. 27. As a general term for a standard of weight, the name *stater* was given to the Attic mina and the Sicilian litra.

state-room (stāt'rōm), *n.* **1.** A room or an apartment of state in a palace or great house.—**2.** In the United States navy, an officer's sleeping-apartment (called *cabin* in the British navy).—**3.** A small private sleeping-apartment, generally with accommodation for two persons, on a passenger-steamer. Compare *cabin*, 3.—**4.** A similar apartment in a sleeping-car. [U. S.]

states-general (stāts'jen'ė-ral), *n. pl.* The bodies that constitute the legislature of a country, in contradistinction to the assemblies of provinces; specifically [*cap.*], the name given to the legislative assemblies of France before the revolution of 1789, and to those of the Netherlands.

statesman (stāts'man), *n.*; pl. *statesmen* (-men). [= D. *staatsman* = G. *staatsmann* = Sw. *statsman* = Dan. *statsmand;* as *state's*, poss. of *state*, + *man.*] **1.** A man who is versed in the art of government, and exhibits conspicuous ability and sagacity in the direction and management of public affairs; a politician in the highest sense of the term.

> It is a weakness which attends high and low: the *statesman* who holds the helm, as well as the peasant who holds the plough. *South.*
>
> The Eastern politicians never do anything without the opinion of the astrologers on the fortunate moment. . . . *Statesmen* of a more judicious prescience look for the fortunate moment too; but they seek it, not in the conjunctions and oppositions of planets, but in the conjunctions and oppositions of men and things.
> *Burke*, Letter to a Member of the Nat. Assembly, 1791.

2. One who occupies his own estate; a small landholder. [Prov. Eng.]

> The old *statesmen* or peasant proprietors of the valley had for the most part succumbed to various destructive influences, some social, some economical, added to a certain amount of corrosion from within.
> *Mrs. Humphry Ward*, Robert Elsmere, I. ii.

=Syn. 1. See *politician.*

statesmanlike (stāts'man-līk), *a.* [< *statesman* + *like.*] Having the manner or the wisdom of statesmen; worthy of or befitting a statesman: as, a *statesmanlike* measure.

statesmanly (stāts'man-li), *a.* Relating to or befitting a statesman; statesmanlike. *De Quincey.*

statesmanship (stāts'man-ship), *n.* [< *statesman* + *-ship.*] The qualifications or employments of a statesman; political skill, in the higher sense.

> The petty craft so often mistaken for *statesmanship* by minds grown narrow in habits of intrigue, jobbing, and official etiquette. *Macaulay*, Mill on Government.

state-socialism (stāt'sō'shal-izm), *n.* A scheme of government which favors the enlargement of the functions of the state as the best way to introduce the reforms urged by socialists for the amelioration of the poorer classes, as the nationalization of land, state banks where credit shall be given to laboring men, etc.

state-socialist (stāt'sō'shal-ist), *n.* A believer in the principles of state-socialism; one who favors the introduction of socialistic innovations through the agency of the state.

stateswoman (stāts'wum'an), *n.*; pl. *stateswomen* (-wim'en). [< *state's*, poss. of *state*, + *woman.*] A woman who is versed in or meddles with public affairs, or who gives evidence of political shrewdness or ability. [Rare.]

How she was in debt, and where she meant
To raise fresh sums: she 's a great *stateswoman!*
B. Jonson.

stathe (stāth), *n.* [Also *staith, staithe;* early mod. E. also *stayth, stcyth;* < ME. *stathe* (AF. *stathe*), < AS. *stæth*, later *steth*, bank, shore, = Icel. *stöðh*, a harbor, roadstead, port, landing; akin to AS. *stede*, stead: see *stead.*] A landing-place; a wharf. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

stathmograph (stath'mō-gràf), *n.* [< Gr. *σταθμός*, measure, + *γράφειν*, write.] An instrument for indicating and registering the velocity of railroad-trains: a form of velocimeter. *E. H. Knight.*

static (stat'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *στατικός*, causing to stand, pertaining to standing, < *στατός*, verbal adj. of *ἱστάναι*, mid. and pass. *ἵστασθαι*, stand: see *stasis, stand.*] 1†. Pertaining to weight and the theory of weight.—2. Same as *statical.*—**Static ataxia**, inability to stand without falling or excessive swaying, especially with closed eyes, as in tabes.—**Static gangrene**, gangrene resulting from mechanical obstruction to the return of blood from a part.—**Static refraction.** See *refraction.*

statical (stat'i-kal), *a.* [< *static* + *-al.*] 1. Pertaining to bodies at rest or to forces in equilibrium.—2. Acting by mere weight without producing motion: as, *statical* pressure.—**Statical electricity.** See *electricity.*—**Statical induction.** See *induction, 6.*—**Statical manometer.** See *manometer.*

statically (stat'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a statical manner; according to statics.

Statice (stat'i-sē), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), < Gr. *στατική*, an astringent herb, fem. of *στατικός*, causing to stand: see *static.*] A genus of gamopetalous plants, of the order *Plumbagincæ*, type of the tribe *Staticeæ.* It is characterized by its acaulescent or tufted herbaceous or somewhat shrubby habit, flat alternate leaves, inflorescence commonly cymose and composed of one-sided spikes, stamens but slightly united to the petals, and styles distinct to the angles of the ovary, with capitate, oblong, or linear stigmas. Over 120 species have been described, natives of the sea-shore and of desert sands, mostly of the Old World, and of the northern hemisphere, especially of the Mediterranean region. A smaller number occur in America, South Africa, tropical Asia, and Australia. They are usually perennials; a few are diminutive loosely branched shrubs. They are smooth or covered with scurf or dust. The leaves vary from linear to obovate, and from entire to pinnatifid or dissected; they form a rosette at the root, or are crowded or scattered upon the branches. The short-pedicelled corolla consists of five nearly or quite distinct petals with long claws, and is commonly surrounded by a funnel-shaped calyx which is ten-ribbed below, and scarious, plicate, and colored above, but usually of a different color from the corolla, which is often white with a purple or lavender calyx and purplish-brown pedicel. They are known in general as *sea-lavender.* The common European *S. Limonium* is also sometimes called *marsh-beet* from its purplish root; it is the *red behen* of the old apothecaries. Its American variety, *Caroliniana*, the marsh-rosemary of the coast from Newfoundland to Texas, is also known as *canker-root*, from the use as an astringent of its large bitter fleshy root, which also contains tannic acid (whence its name *ink-root*). The very large roots of *S. latifolia* are used for tanning in Russia and Spain, and those of *S. mucronata* as a nervine in Morocco under the name of *safrifa.* Other species also form valued remedies, as *S. Brasiliensis*, the guaycura of Brazil and southward. Many species are cultivated for their beauty, as *S. latifolia*, and *S. arborescens*, a shrub from the Canaries. In Afghanistan, where several species grow in desert regions, they form a source of fuel.

Flowering Plant of *Statice Limonium*, var. *Caroliniana.*
a, the flower with its bracts.

Staticeæ (stā-tis'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Endlicher, 1836), < *Statice* + *-cæ.*] A tribe of plants, of the order *Plumbaginæ*, distinguished from the other tribe (*Plumbagæ*) by flowers with a commonly spreading, scarious, and colored calyx-border, stamens united to the petals at the base or higher, and styles distinct to the middle or the base. It includes 5 genera, of which *Statice* is the type. They are commonly acaulescent plants, very largely maritime, and of the Mediterranean region.

statics (stat'iks), *n.* [Pl. of *static* (see *-ics*). Cf. F. *statique*, < Gr. *στατική*, the art of weighing, fem. of *στατικός*, causing to stand: see *static.*] That branch of mechanics which treats of the relations of strains and stresses, or of the figures of bodies in equilibrium and of the magnitudes and directions of the pressures.—**Chemical, graphical, social statics.** See the adjectives.

station (stā'shon), *n.* [< ME. *stacion*, < OF. *station, stacion, estaçon, estachon, estaisun*, etc., F. *station* = Sp. *estacion* = Pg. *estação* = It. *stazione* = D. G. Sw. Dan. *station*, < L. *statio(n-)*, a standing, place of standing, station, a post, abode, dwelling, position, office, etc., < *stare*, stand: see *state, stand.*] 1. A standing still; a state of rest or inactivity. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Her motion and her *station* are as one.
Shak., A. and C., iii. 3. 22.

Man's life is a progress, and not a *station.*
Emerson, Compensation.

2. Manner of standing; attitude; pose: rare except in the specific uses.

An eye like Mars to threaten and command;
A *station* like the herald Mercury,
New-lighted on a heaven-kissing hill.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 4. 58.

Specifically—(*a*) In *med.*, the steadiness (freedom from swaying) with which one stands. (*b*) The manner of standing or the attitude of live stock, particularly of exhibition game fowls: as, a duckwing game-cock of standard high *station.*

3. The spot or place where anything habitually stands or exists; particularly, the place to which a person is appointed and which he occupies for the performance of some duty; assigned post: as, a life-boat *station;* an observing-*station;* the *station* of a sentinel; the several *stations* of the officers and crew of a ship when the fire-signal is sounded.

If that service ye now do want,
What *station* will ye be?
Blanchefleur and Jellyflorice (Child's Ballads, IV. 297).

One of our companions took his *station* as sentinel upon the tomb of the little mosque. *O'Donovan*, Merv, xx.

4. The place where the police force of any district is assembled when not on duty; a district or branch police office. See *police station*, under *police.*—5. The place where the British officers of a district in India, or the officers of a garrison, reside; also, the aggregate of society in such a place: as, to ask the *station* to dinner. *Yule and Burnell*, Anglo-Indian Glossary.

The little bills done by the rich bunneahs, the small and great pecuniary relations between the *station* and the bazaar. *W. H. Russell*, Diary in India, I. 194.

6. The condition or position of an animal or a plant in its habitat, or its relation to its environment: often used synonymously with *habitat* (but *habitat* is simply the place where an animal or plant lives, *station* the condition under which it lives there).

The males and females of the same species of butterfly are known in several cases to inhabit different *stations*, the former commonly basking in the sunshine, the latter haunting gloomy forests.
Darwin, Descent of Man, I. 391.

7. In *surv.*: (*a*) The place selected for planting the instrument with which an observation is to be made. (*b*) A fixed uniform distance (usually the length of a chain of 100 feet, or 66 feet, or half the length of a twenty-meter chain) into which a line of survey is divided. The stations are consecutively numbered.—8. A stock-farm. [Australia.]—9. A regular stopping-place. (*a*) One of the stages or regular stopping-places at which pilgrims to Rome or other holy place were wont to stop and rest, as a church or the tomb of a martyr. (*b*) One of the places at which ecclesiastical processions pause for the performance of an act of devotion, as a church, the tomb of a martyr, or some similar sacred spot. Hence—(*c*) The religious procession to and from or the service of devotion at these places. (*d*) One of the representations of the successive stages of Christ's passion which are often placed round the naves of churches, and by the sides of the way leading to sacred edifices, and which are visited in rotation. (*e*) In the *early church*, the place appointed at church for each class of worshipers, more especially for each grade of penitents; hence, the status, condition, or class so indicated. (*f*) A place where railway-trains regularly stop for the taking on of passengers or freight; hence, the buildings erected at such a place for railway business; a depot.

10. *Eccles.*: (*a*) In the *early church*, an assembly of the faithful in the church, especially for the celebration of the eucharist. (*b*) The fast and service on Wednesday and Friday (except between Easter and Pentecost), in memory of the council which condemned Christ, and of his passion. These are still maintained by the Greek Church, but the fast of Wednesday in the Western Church has been abrogated. (*c*) Among Roman Catholics, a church where indulgences are to be obtained on certain days.—11. Situation; position.

The head has the most beautiful appearance, as well as the highest *station*, in a human figure.
Addison, Spectator, No. 98.

12. Status; rank; standing; specifically, rank or standing in life; social state or position; condition of life; hence, high rank or standing.

They in France of the best rank and *station.*
Shak., Hamlet, i. 3. 73.

He never courted men in *station.*
Swift, Death of Dr. Swift.

Content may dwell in all *stations.*
Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., i. 27.

Given as a tonic, but not worthy an officinal *station.*
Dunglison, Med. Dict.

13. In *mining*, an enlargement made in a shaft, level, or gangway to receive a pump, bob, tank, or machinery of any kind.—**False station**, in *surv.* See *false.*—**Life-saving station**, a station on a sea-coast furnished with life-boats and other apparatus for saving life from shipwreck.—**Military station**, a place where troops are regularly kept in garrison.—**Naval station**, a safe and commodious shelter or harbor for the warlike or commercial ships of a nation, where there is a dock-yard and everything requisite for the repair of ships.—**Outside station.** See *outside.*—**Syn. 9** (*f*). See *depot.*

station (stā'shon), *v. t.* [< *station, n.*] To assign a station or position to: as, to *station* troops on the right or left of an army; to *station* a sentinel on a rampart; to *station* one's self at a door.

Not less one glance he caught
Thro' open doors of Ida *station'd* there
Unshaken, clinging to her purpose.
Tennyson, Princess, v.

stational (stā'shon-al), *a.* [< L. *stationalis*, standing still, fixed, < *statio(n-)*, a standing still, a post: see *station.*] Of or pertaining to a station.

stationariness (stā'shon-ā-ri-nes), *n.* Stationary character or quality; fixity: as, the *stationariness* of the barometer; the *stationariness* of rents. *J. S. Mill*, On Liberty, iii.

stationary (stā'shon-ā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *stationnaire* = Sp. Pg. *estacionario* = It. *stazionario*, < L. *stationarius*, pertaining to a post or station, < *statio(n-)*, a post, station: see *station.*] I. *a.* 1. Having a particular station or place; remaining in a certain place; not movable, or not intended to be moved; not moving, or appearing not to move; technically, without velocity, whether this condition is only instantaneous, or whether the body spoken of remains motionless for an interval of time. A planet is said to be stationary at a turning-point of its motion, when its longitude is neither increasing nor diminishing. The sun is said to be stationary when it reaches one of the tropics and begins to turn toward the equinoctial.

2. Remaining in the same condition or state; making no progress; without change; with neither increase nor decrease of symptoms, intensity, etc.: as, a *stationary* temperature.

The ancient philosophy disdained to be useful, and was content to be *stationary.* *Macaulay*, Bacon.

Stationary air, the amount of air which remains constantly in the lungs in ordinary respiration.—**Stationary contact, diseasea, engine.** See the nouns.—**Stationary motion**, such a motion of a system that no particle continually departs further and further from its original position, nor does its velocity continually increase or diminish. *Clausius.*—**Stationary point**, on a curve, a point where the point generating the curve is stationary and turns back; a cusp; a binode whose two tangents coincide.—**Stationary tangent of a curve**, a tangent where the moving tangent generating the curve is stationary and turns back; an inflection.—**Stationary tangent plane of a surface**, a tangent plane which has stationary contact with the surface.

II. *n.*: pl. *stationaries* (-riz). 1. A person or thing which remains or continues in the same place or condition; specifically, one of a force of permanent or stationary troops.

The *stationaries* are mine already. So are the soldiery all the way up the Nile. *Kingsley*, Hypatia, xx.

Then they are *stationaries* in their houses, which be in the middle points of the latitudes, which they call ecliptic ticks. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, ii. 16.

2. One who wishes to stay as or where he is; one who opposes or resists progress; an extreme conservatist.

Divided between the party of movement and that of resistance—the progressives and the *stationaries.*
Huc, Travels (trans. 1852), II. 129.

station-bill (stā'shon-bil), *n.* *Naut.*, a list containing the appointed posts of the ship's company for all evolutions.

station-calendar (stā'shon-kal″en-där), *n.* On a railroad, a station-indicator.

stationer (stā'shon-ėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. *stationer;* < ME. *stacyonere*, < ML. *stationarius, stacionarius*, a resident, resident canon, vender of books, < L. *statio(n-)*, a station, stall: see *station.*] 1†. A bookseller.

Any scurrile pamphlet is welcome to our mercenary *stationers* in English.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., To the Reader, p. 23.

Anterior to the invention of printing, there flourished a craft or trade who were denominated *stationers;* they were scribes and limners, and dealers in manuscript copies, and in parchment and paper, and other literary wares.
I. D'Israeli, Amen. of Lit., II. 432.

2. One who sells the materials used in writing, as paper, pens, pencils, ink, etc.—**Stationers' Hall**, a building in London belonging to the gild called the "Company of Stationers," in which a book is kept for the registration of copyrights.—**Stationers' rule.** See *rule*[1].—**Walking, running, or flying stationer**, a hawker of ballads, chap-books, pamphlets, and other kinds of cheap popular literature. Compare *running patterer*, under *patterer*. *Tatler*, No. 4.

stationery (stā'shon-ėr-i), *n.* and *a.* [< *stationer* + *-y*[3] (see *-ery*).] **I.** *n.* The articles usually sold by stationers; the various materials employed in writing, such as paper, pens, pencils, and ink.—**Stationery office**, an office in London which is the medium through which all government offices, both at home and abroad, are supplied with writing-materials. It also contracts for the printing of reports, etc. *Imp. Dict.*

II. *a.* Relating to writing, or consisting of writing-materials: as, *stationery* goods.

station-house (stā'shon-hous), *n.* **1.** A police-station.—**2.** The building containing the office, waiting-rooms, etc., of a railway-station. *The Century*, XXXV. 89.

station-indicator (stā'shon-in″di-kā-tor), *n.* On a railway: (*a*) A bulletin-board at a station on which are exhibited the time of departure of trains and the stations at which they will stop. (*b*) A device in a car for exhibiting in succession the names of the stations where stops are to be made.

station-master (stā'shon-mās″tėr), *n.* The official in charge of a station; specifically, the person in charge of a railway-station.

station-meter (stā'shon-mē″tėr), *n.* A meter of large size used in gas-works to measure the flow of gas. Such meters are made with various attachments, as water-line, pressure, and overflow gages, register-clock, and telltale indicators of the rate of flow. *E. H. Knight.*

station-pointer (stā'shon-poin″tėr), *n.* In *surv.*, an instrument for expeditiously laying down on a chart the position of a place from which the angles subtended by three distant objects, whose positions are known, have been measured; a three-armed protractor.

station-pole, station-staff (stā'shon-pōl, -stáf), *n.* In *surv.*, same as *leveling-staff*, 1.

statism (stā'tizm), *n.* [< *state* + *-ism*.] The art of government; hence, in a depreciative sense, policy. [Rare.]

Hence it is that the enemies of God take occasion to blaspheme, and call our religion *statism*.
South, Sermons, I. iv.

statist (stā'tist), *n.* [= G. *statist* = Sw. *statist*, a statesman, politician, = Sp. Pg. *estadista*, a statesman, politician, also a statistician. = It. *statista*, a statesman; as *state* (L. *status*) + *-ist*.] **1.** A statesman; a politician; one skilled in government. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Next is your *statist's* face, a serious, solemn, and supercilious face, full of formal and square gravity.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, ii. 1.

2. A statistician.

The keen *statist* reckons by tens and hundreds; the genial man is interested in every slipper that comes into the assembly. *Emerson*, Success.

statistic (stā-tis'tik), *a.* and *n.* [I. *a.* = F. *statistique* = Sp. *estadistico* = Pg. *estadistico* = It. *statistico* (cf. G. *statistisch* = Sw. Dan. *statistisk*), lit. pertaining to a statist or to matters of the state; as *statist* + *-ic*. II. *n.* = F. *statistique* = Sp. *estadistica* = Pg. *estadistica* = It. *statistica*, statistics, = G. *statistik*, political science, statistics, = Sw. Dan. *statistik*, statistics; from the adj.] **I.** *a.* Statistical.

II. *n.* **1.** Same as *statistics*.—**2.** A statistical statement.—**3**†. A statistician.

Henley said you were the best *statistic* in Europe.
Southey, 1804, in Robberd's Mem. of Taylor of Norwich, [I. 508.

statistical (stā-tis'ti-kal), *a.* [< *statistic* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to statistics; consisting of facts and calculations or such matters: as, *statistical* tables; *statistical* information.—**Primary statistical number**, the number of a class ascertained by direct counting.—**Statistical inference.** See *inference*.—**Statistical method**, a scientific method in which results are deduced from averages as data. Political economy, the kinetic theory of gases, and Darwinian evolutionism pursue statistical methods, which are also now applied to psychology.—**Statistical proposition.** See *proposition*.—**Statistical ratio**, the number of one class of things which are found associated upon the average with each one of another class of things: thus, the number of children per family is a *statistical ratio*; so is the average duration of life.

statistically (stā-tis'ti-kal-i), *adv.* In a statistical manner; by the use of statistics; from a statistical point of view.

statistician (stat-is-tish'an), *n.* [= F. *statisticien*; as *statistic* + *-ian*.] One who is versed in or collects statistics.

statistics (stā-tis'tiks), *n.* [Pl. of *statistic* (see *-ics*).] **1.** A systematic collection of numbers relating to the enumeration of great classes, or to ratios of quantities connected with such classes, and ascertained by direct enumeration. Thus, a table of the populations of the different States of the American Union is called a *table of statistics*; so is a table showing the percentages of farms in different parts of the country that are mortgaged, provided these percentages have been ascertained from direct sampling, and not calculated by dividing the number of mortgaged farms by the total number of farms.

The word *statistics*, as the name of a peculiar science, was first engrafted into our language by Sir John Sinclair. It comprehends, according to the practice of the German writers, from whom it was adopted, all those topics of inquiry which interest the statesman.
Monthly Rev., 1796, App., p. 553 (N. and Q., 6th ser., XI. [404).

2. The study of any subject, especially sociology, by means of extensive enumerations; the science of human society, so far as deduced from enumerations.—**Bureau of Statistics.** See *bureau*.—**Vital statistics**, a collection of statistical ratios relating to the average course of life, including the death-rates at different ages, liability to different diseases, etc.

statistology (stā-tis-tol'ō-ji), *n.* [Irreg. < *statist(ics)* + Gr. *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] A discourse or treatise on statistics.

stative (stā'tiv), *a.* [= OF. *statif*, < L. *stativus*, standing still, < *stare*, stand: see *state*.] **1.** Pertaining to a fixed camp or military post or quarters.—**2.** In *Heb. gram.*, indicating a physical state, or mental, intransitive, or reflexive action: said of certain verbs.

statize† (stā'tīz), *v. i.* [< *state* + *-ize*. Cf. *statist*.] To meddle in state affairs. *Davies.*

Secular . . . mysteries are for the knowledge of *statizing* Jesuits. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, II. 168.

statlich†, *a.* A Middle English form of *stately*.

statoblast (stat'ō-blást), *n.* [< Gr. *στατός*, standing, fixed (see *static*), + *βλαστός*, a bud, germ.] One of the peculiar internal asexual buds developed in the body-cavity of the fresh-water or phylactolæmatous polyzoans, comparable to the gemmules of the fresh-water sponges, and serving for reproduction. These germs of new individuals to be reproduced agamogenetically by internal gemmation are formed in the funiculus or mesentery of the polyzoan; on the death of the parent organism, they are ruptured, and give exit to a young animal essentially like the parent. The fact that statoblasts contain no germinal vesicle, and never exhibit the phenomena of segmentation or yelk-cleavage, is conclusive against their being ova or eggs; and, moreover, an ovary producing ova occurs elsewhere in the same individual that produces statoblasts. Also called *winter bud*. See cut under *Plumatella*.

statoblastic (stat-ō-blas'tik), *a.* [< *statoblast* + *-ic*.] **1.** Having the character or nature of a statoblast; of or pertaining to statoblasts: as, *statoblastic* capsules; *statoblastic* reproduction.—**2.** Giving rise to statoblasts; reproduced by means of statoblasts: as, a *statoblastic* polyzoan.

statocracy (stā-tok'ra-si), *n.* [< *state* + *-ocracy*, after *aristocracy*, etc.] Government or rule by the state alone, uncontrolled by ecclesiastical power.

statoscope (stat'ō-skōp), *n.* [< Gr. *στατός*, standing, fixed (see *static*), + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] A form of aneroid barometer for registering minute variations of atmospheric pressure. It consists of a sensitive metallic diaphragm exposed on the outside to the changes of atmospheric pressure, and connecting on the inside with a closed reservoir of air, of four or five liters capacity, protected from temperature-changes by non-conducting walls filled with felt and wool. Registration is effected by a long index-needle on the cylinder of a chronograph. At the beginning of observation the index is brought to zero of the scale by opening a stop-cock connecting the reservoir with the outside air, and the absolute pressure at the moment is observed with a mercurial barometer. The stop-cock is then closed, and the index-needle shows variations of pressure as small as .01 millimeter of mercury. The total limit of change that can be registered is about 5 millimeters; for pressures beyond this the instrument must be reset.

statosphere (stat'ō-sfēr), *n.* [< Gr. *στατός*, standing, fixed, + *σφαῖρα*, a globe.] The globose, chitinous, spiculiferous envelop of the protoplasm of the winter or resting stage of the fresh-water sponges. *J. A. Ryder.*

statospore (stat'ō-spōr), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *στατός*, standing, fixed, + *σπορά*, seed: see *spore*[2].] In *bot.*, a motionless or resting spore; a hypnospore.

statua† (stat'ū-ą), *n.* [< L. *statua*, an image, a statue: see *statue*.] A statue.

Even at the base of Pompey's *statua*,
Which all the while ran blood, great Cæsar fell.
Shak., J. C., iii. 2. 192.

Behold the *Statuas* which wise Vulcan plac'd
Under the altar of Olympian Jove,
And gave to them an artificial life.
Beaumont, Masque of Inner Temple and Gray's Inn.

statuary (stat'ū-ā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *statuaire* = Sp. Pg. *estatuario* = It. *statuario*, < L. *statuarius*, of or pertaining to statues (*statuaria*, sc. *ars*, the statuary art), < *statua*, a statue: see *statue*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to a statue or statuary.

What connoisseurs call *statuary* grace, by which is meant elegance unconnected with motion.
Goldsmith, The Bee, No. 2.

Statuary marble, fine-grained white marble, especially sought for monumenta, busts, etc.

II. *n.*; pl. *statuaries* (-riz). **1.** One who makes statues; a sculptor; specifically, one who makes statues in metal, a bronze-caster, or one who makes copies of statues designed by another artist.

Statuaries could
By the feet of Hercules set down punctually
His whole dimensions.
Massinger, Emperor of the East, ii. 1.

Burst the gates, and burn the palaces, break the works of the *statuary*. *Tennyson*, Experiments, Boädicea.

2. The art of carving or making statues or figures in the round representing persons, animals, etc.: a main branch of sculpture.

The northern nations . . . were too barbarous to preserve the remains of learning more carefully than they did those of *statuary* or architecture or civility.
Sir W. Temple, Ancient and Modern Learning.

3. Statues collectively.

statue (stat'ū), *n.* [< ME. *statue*, < OF. *statue*, F. *statue* = Sp. Pg. *estatua* = It. *statua*, < L. *statua*, an image set up, a statue, pillar, < *statuere*, set up: see *statute*.] **1.** A figure of a person or an animal, made of some solid substance, as marble, bronze, iron, or wood, or of any substance of solid appearance; a sculptured, cast, or molded figure, properly of some size (as distinguished from a *statuette* or *figurine*) and in the round (as distinguished from a *relief* or an *intaglio*).

This proude king let make a *statue* of golde
Sixty cubytes long. *Chaucer*, Monk's Tale, l. 169.

Within the area of the foundation walls, and all round them, were lying heads and bodies of many *statues*, which had once stood within the temple on bases still in position in three parallel rows.
C. T. Newton, Art and Archæol., p. 306.

2†. A picture.

The rede *statue* of Mars with spere and targe
So shyneth in his whyte baner large
That alle the feeldes glitteren up and doun.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 117.

Sir John. Your nieces, ere they put to sea, crave humbly,
Though absent in their bodies, they may take leave
Of their late suitors' *statues*.
Luke. There they hang. *Massinger*, City Madam, v. 3.

Equestrian statue, a statue in which the figure is represented as seated on horseback.—**Plinth of a statue.** See *plinth*.

statue (stat'ū), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *statued*, ppr. *statuing*. [< *statue*, *n.*] To place as a statue; form a statue of.

The whole man becomes as if *statued* into stone and earth. *Feltham*, Resolves, I. 36.

statued (stat'ūd), *a.* [< *statue* + *-ed*[2].] Furnished with statues; having the form of a statue; consisting of a statue or of statues.

Pacing in sable robes the *statued* hall.
Longfellow, Wayside Inn, Falcon of Federigo.

Sometimes he encountered an imperial column; sometimes he came to an arcadian square flooded with light, and resonant with the fall of *statued* fountains.
Disraeli, Lothair, lxix.

statue-dress (stat'ū-dres), *n.* *Theat.*, a dress for the body and legs, made in one piece, worn in representations of statuary.

statuesque (stat-ū-esk'), *a.* [< *statue* + *-esque*.] Like a statue; having the formal dignity or beauty of a statue.

The *statuesque* attitudes exhibited in the ballets at the opera-house. *De Quincey*, English Opium-Eater.

statuesquely (stat-ū-esk'li), *adv.* In a statuesque manner; in the manner of a statue; as a statue. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 97.

statuesqueness (stat-ū-esk'nes), *n.* Statuesque character or appearance. *The Academy*, No. 904, p. 141.

statuette (stat-ū-et'), *n.* [F., dim. of *statue*, a statue: see *statue*.] A small statue; a statue or image in the round much smaller than nature; a figurine.

Most of the figures do not much exceed life-size, and many were small *statuettes*.
C. T. Newton, Art and Archæol., p. 307.

statuize (stat'ū-īz), *v. t.* [< *statue* + *-ize*.] To commemorate by a statue. [Rare.]

James II. did also *statueize* himself in copper.
Misson, Travels in Eng., p. 309. (*Davies.*)

statuminate† (stā-tū'mi-nāt), *v. t.* [< L. *statuminatus*, pp. of *statuminare*, prop up, support,

< *statumen* (*-min-*), a prop, stay, < *statuere*, cause to stand, set up, fix upright: see *statue*.] To prop; support.

I will *statuminate* and under-prop thee.
B. Jonson, New Inn, ii. 2.

stature (stat′ūr), *n.* [< ME. *stature*, < OF. (and F.) *stature* = Sp. Pg. *estatura* = It. *statura*, < L. *statura*, height or size of the body, stature, size, growth, < *statuere*, cause to stand, set up: see *statute*.] 1. The natural height of an animal body; bodily tallness; sometimes, full height: generally used of the human body.

The Lond of Pigmaus, where that the folk ben of litylle *Stature* that ben but 3 Span long.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 211.

Unto *stature* this damsel was grown.
Catskin's Garland (Child's Ballads, VIII. 174).

2†. A statue. [An erroneous use, due to confusion with *statue*.]

And then before her [Diana's] *stature* straight he told
Devoutly all his whole petition there.
Mir. for Mags., I. 29.

In the second house there is the *stature* of a man of siluer. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 236.

statured (stat′ūrd), *a.* [< *stature* + *-ed*².] 1†. Of the height or stature of.

Were thy dimension but a stride,
Nay, wert thou *statur'd* but a span,
She'll make thee Mimas. *Quarles*, Emblems, ii. 6.

2. Of or arrived at full stature. *The Century*, XXXIII. 48. [Rare.]—3†. Conditioned; circumstanced.

They [Tusser and Churchyard] being mark'd alike in their poeticall parts, living in the same time, and *statur'd* alike in their estates. *Fuller*, Worthies, Essex, I. 519.

status (stā′tus), *n.* [< L. *status*, standing, position, attitude, state: see *state*.] 1. Standing or position as regards rank or condition.—2. Position of affairs.—3. In *law*, the standing of a person before the law in the class of persons indicated by his or her legal qualities; the relation fixed by law in which a person stands toward others or the state. Different writers vary much in the extent of meaning implied, but in the best usage it includes liberty, citizenship, and marriage, infancy and majority and wardship or tutelage, and mental capacity or incapacity according to legal tests. It is rarely if ever used of any of those relations which are terminable by consent, such as partnership.—**Status quo**, the condition in which (the thing or things were at first or are now). Compare *in statu quo*.

statutable (stat′ū-ta-bl), *a.* [< *statute* + *-able*.] 1. Made, required, or imposed by statute; statutory: as, a *statutable* punishment.—2. Allowed by the rules; standard.

I met with one the other day who was at least three inches above five foot, which you know is the *statutable* measure of that club. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 108.

statutably (stat′ū-ta-bli), *adv.* In a manner agreeable to statute; as required or provided by statute.

statute (stat′ūt), *n.* [< ME. *statut*, < OF. *statut*, *estatut*, *statu*, F. *statut* = Pr. *statut* = Sp. Pg. *estatuto* = It. *statuto*, *statuto* = D. *statuut* = G. Sw. Dan. *statut*, < LL. *statutum*, a statute, prop. neut. of L. *statutus*, pp. of *statuere*, set up, establish: see *stand*.] 1. An ordinance or law; specifically, a law promulgated in writing by a legislative body; an enactment by a legislature; in the United States, an act of Congress or of a State or Territorial legislature passed and promulgated according to constitutional requirements; in Great Britain, an act of Parliament made by the Sovereign by and with the advice of the Lords and Commons. Some early statutes are in the form of charters or ordinances, proceeding from the crown, the consent of the Lords and Commons not being expressed. Statutes are either public or private (in the latter case affecting an individual or a company); but the term is usually restricted to public acts of a general and permanent character. Strictly speaking, an ordinance established by either house of the legislature, or by both, without the assent of the executive, as a resolution, or joint resolution, is not a statute. The word has sometimes, however, been interpreted to include municipal ordinances. See also *act*, *article*, *bill*³, *by-law*, *charter*, *code*, *decree*, *edict*, *law*, *ordinance*, *petition*, *provision*.

Ac whiles Hunger was her maister there wolde none of hem chyde,
Ne stryue aʒelnes his *statut* so sterneliche he loked.
Piers Plowman (B), vi. 321.

The *statutes* of the Lord are right. Ps. xix. 8.

Girded with frumps and curtall gibes, by one who makes sentences by the *Statute*, as if all above three inches long were confiscat. *Milton*, Apology for Smectymnuus.

What are called in England constitutional *statutes*, such as Magna Charta, the Bill of Rights, the Act of Settlement, the Acts of Union with Scotland and Ireland, are merely ordinary laws, which could be repealed by Parliament at any moment in exactly the same way as it can repeal a highway act or lower the duty on tobacco.
J. Bryce, American Commonwealth, I. 237.

2. The act of a corporation or of its founder, intended as a permanent rule or law: as, the *statutes* of a university.—3. In *foreign and civil law*, any particular municipal law or usage, though not resting for its authority on judicial decisions or the practice of nations. *Burrill; Worcester.*—4. A statute-fair. [Prov. Eng.]—**Bloody statute**, an occasional name of the Act of the Six Articles. See *the Six Articles*, under *article*.—**Declaratory statute**. See *declaratory*.—**Directory statute**. See *directory*.—**Enabling statute**, a statute which confers a power upon a person or body that did not previously possess it.—**Enlarging statute**, a statute which increases a power that already existed.—**Equity of a statute**. See *equity*.—**Estate by statute**, more fully **estate by statute merchant**, or **estate by statute staple**, in *Eng. law*, the estate or tenancy which a creditor acquired in the lands of his debtor by their seizure on judgments by confession in forms now obsolete. See *statute merchant* and *statute staple*, below.—**General statute**, a statute which relates directly to the government or the general public interest, or to all the people of the state or of a particular class, condition, or district therein. See *legislation*, also *public statute* and *local statute*.—**Local statute**. See *local legislation*, under *local*.—**Mandatory statute**. See *mandatory*.—**Penal statutes**. See *penal*.—**Private statutes**. (*a*) See *private acts*, under *private*. (*b*) Same as *special statute*.—**Public statutes**. See *public acts*, under *public*.—**Remedial statutes**, statutes the main object of which appears directly beneficent, by supplying some defect in the law or removing inconveniences, as distinguished from those the immediate aspect of which is to impose punishment or penalty, which are called *penal statutes*. Some statutes partake of both characters, for a statute which is penal as against an offender may be remedial as toward those whom it is intended to protect.—**Retroactive statute**. See *retroactive*.—**Special** or **private statute**, a statute which the courts will not notice unless pleaded and proved like any other fact; also, a particular or peculiar statute: as, there is a *special statute* regulating chattel mortgages on canal-boats.—**Statute against benevolences**, an English statute of 1483–4 (1 Rich. III., c. 2) abolishing the peculiar system of raising money by solicitation, called benevolences, and declaring that such exactions should not be taken for precedent.—**Statute cap.** See *cap*¹.—**Statute de Donis**, more fully **Statute de Donis Conditionalibus**, an English statute of 1285 (13 Edw. I., being the Statute of Westminster, ii. c. 1) intended to put an end to the common-law doctrine that under a gift to a man and the heirs of his body he acquired absolute title by having issue, even though none should survive. The act prescribed instead that the condition stated by the giver of reversion in failure of issue should be carried into effect. Also sometimes called *statute of entail*.—**Statute labor**. See *labor*¹.—**Statute lace**†. See *lace*.—**Statute law**, a law or rule of action prescribed or enacted by the legislative power, and promulgated and recorded in writing; also, collectively, the enactments of a legislative assembly, in contradistinction to *common law*. See *law*¹.—**Statute merchant**, in *law*, a bond of record, now obsolete, acknowledged before the chief magistrate of some trading town, on which, if not paid at the day, an execution might be awarded against the body, lands, and goods of the obligor. See *pocket-judgment*.

A certaine blinde retayler, called the Diuell, vsed to lend money vpon pawnes or anie thing, and would let one for a need haue a thousand pounds vpon a *statute-merchant* of his soule. *Nashe*, Pierce Penilesse, p. 9.

Statute of bread and ale. See *bread*¹.—**Statute of charitable uses**, an English statute of 1601 (43 Eliz., c. 4), sometimes called the *statute of Elizabeth*, for the protection of property devoted to charities. It authorized the lord chancellor to appoint commissioners to inquire into the management of such property, with power to correct abuses.—**Statute of Circumspecte Agatis**, an English statute of 1285 (13 Edw. I.), in the form of a writ addressed to the judges: so named from its first two words. It directed that the king's prohibition should not lie in spiritual matters, and that the jurisdiction of the spiritual courts should be exercised in cases of demands by a parson for tithes, mortuaries, pensions, etc., notwithstanding such prohibition.—**Statute of false pretenses**, an English statute of 1757 (30 Geo. II., c. 24) which defines and punishes the crime of false pretenses.—**Statute of fraudulent conveyances**, sometimes called the *statute of Elizabeth*. (*a*) An English statute of 1571 (13 Eliz., c. 5), reënacted in nearly all of the United States, which declares all conveyances of property with intent to delay, hinder, or defraud creditors to be void as against such creditors. (*b*) An English statute of 1585 (27 Eliz., c. 4) making void all conveyances of land made with intent to deceive purchasers.—**Statute of Gloucester**, an English statute of 1278 (6 Edw. I.), passed at Gloucester, and relating to local franchises and judicature, damages to real property, waste, trespass, etc.—**Statute of laborers**, an English statute of 1349 (23 Edw. III.) designed to compel workmen and servants to work for the wages commonly paid in the year 1346: enacted because the pestilence had seriously decreased the number of servants, and the survivors demanded exorbitant wages.—**Statute of Lincoln**, an English statute of 1315–16 (9 Edw. II., st. 2), so called because the Parliament sat at Lincoln. It prescribed the qualifications of sheriffs. Also known as the *statute of sheriffs*.—**Statute of Marlborough (Marleberge, Marlbridge)**, an English statute of 1267 (52 Hen. III.), so called because made at Marlborough, containing twenty-nine chapters or sections relating principally to distress suits, landlord and tenant, courts, writs, etc. It is one of the earliest written laws, after the Great Charter, and is said to have been intended to defeat attempts to evade feudal dues on succession at death made by gifts inter vivos.—**Statute of merchants** (also known as the *statute of Acton Burnell*, from the place of its enactment). (*a*) An English statute or ordinance of 1283 (11 Edw. I.) for the collection of debts. (*b*) Another of 1285 (13 Edw. I.) for the same purpose.—**Statute of Merton**. Same as *provisions of Merton* (which see, under *provision*).—**Statute of military tenures**. See *military*.—**Statute of monopolies**. Same as *Monopoly Act* (which see, under *monopoly*).—**Statute of Northampton**, an English statute of 1328 (2 Edw. III.) relating to felonies, sheriffs, etc.—**Statute of Quia Emptores**, an English statute of 1289, 1290 (18 Edw. I.), which, because purchasers of land had evaded their feudal dues to the chief lord by claiming to hold under the seller as their lord, provided that upon all sales or feoffments of land in fee simple the feoffee should hold, not of his immediate feoffor, but of the next lord paramount of whom the feoffor himself held, and by the same services, thus putting an end to subinfeudation for several centuries.—**Statute of Rageman**, an English statute of 1276 (4 Edw. I.) requiring justices to "go throughout the land" to try suits for trespasses.—**Statute of Rutland, Ruddlan**, or **Rothlan**, an English royal ordinance of 1284 (12 Edw. I.), made at Rutland, which, among other things, forbade suits in the Exchequer except such as concerned the king and his officers, and referred to the keeping of the rolls, etc. Also called *provisions made in the Exchequer*.—**Statute of sheriffs**. Same as *statute of Lincoln*.—**Statute of Stamford**, an English statute of 1309 (3 Edw. II.) which confirmed an act of 28 Edw. I. abolishing the taking of goods, etc., by the king when on a journey except upon payment, and also abolished certain customs duties.—**Statute of Winchester** or **Winton**, an English statute of 1285 (13 Edw. I.) containing police regulations such as concern lesser crimes and the hue and cry, and prohibiting fairs and markets in churchyards.—**Statute of York**, an English statute of 1318 (12 Edw. II.) which relates to the administration of justice.—**Statutes of liveries**, English statutes, the first of which were in 1377 (1 Rich. II., c. 7), 1392–3 (16 Rich. II., c. 4), and 1396–7 (20 Rich. II., cc. 1 and 2), for the better preservation of the peace: so called because directed against the practice of giving distinctive liveries to retainers and partizans, whereby confederacies and hostile parties were engendered.—**Statutes of Westminster**, early English statutes, so called because made at Westminster. "The first" (1275), comprising fifty-one chapters, relates to freedom of elections, amercements, bail, extortion by officers, aid taken by lords, etc. "The second" (1285), including fifty chapters, relates to gifts, writs, pleas, court-proceedings, etc. Also known as *Statute de Donis* (which see, above). "The third" was the statute "Quia Emptores" (which see, above).—**Statute staple**, in *law*, a bond of record, now obsolete, acknowledged before the mayor of the staple or town constituting a grand mart, by virtue of which the creditor might forthwith have execution against the body, lands, and goods of the debtor on non-payment.

There is not one gentleman amongst twenty but his land be engaged in twenty *statutes-staple*.
Middleton, Family of Love, i. 3.

The Great Statute, an English code of customs law of 1660 (12 Car. II., c. 4.) imposing duties which were termed the "old subsidy." (As to noted statutes on particular subjects, such as *statute of distributions*, *statute of enrolment*, *statute of fines*, *statute of frauds*, *statutes of jeofail*, *statute of Jewry*, *statute of limitations*, *statutes of mortmain*, *statute of murders*, *statute of non-claim*, *statute of præmunire*, *statute of provisors*, *statute of staple*, *statute of tillage*, *statute of uses*, *statute of wills*, see the word characterizing the statute.) = **Syn. 1.** *Enactment*, *Ordinance*, etc. See *law*¹.

statute† (stat′ūt), *v. t.* [< *statute*, *n.*] To ordain; enact; decree or establish.

The king hath ordeined and *statuted* that all and singular strangers . . . shall apply and come to his Towne of Northberne. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 186.

statute-book (stat′ūt-bůk), *n.* A register of statutes, laws, or legislative acts: a generic term commonly used to comprehend all the volumes in which the statute law of a state or nation is authoritatively promulgated.

statute-fair (stat′ūt-fâr), *n.* A fair held by regular legal appointment, in contradistinction to one authorized only by use and wont. See *mop*³, 4.

statute-roll (stat′ūt-rōl), *n.* 1. A statute as enrolled or engrossed.—2. A collection of statutes; a statute-book.

His [Edward IV.'s] *statute-roll* contains no acts for securing or increasing public liberties.
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 373.

statutory (stat′ū-tō-ri), *a.* [< *statute* + *-ory*.] Enacted, required, or imposed by statute; depending on statute for its authority: as, a *statutory* provision or remedy; *statutory* fines.

The first duty of the Muse is to be delightful, and it is an injury done to all of us when we are put in the wrong by a kind of *statutory* affirmation on the part of the critics of something to which our judgment will not consent, and from which our taste revolts.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 132.

The reduction of the number of public-houses to a *statutory* minimum.
Sir C. W. Dilke, Probs. of Greater Britain, vi. 6.

On the first day of July, 1885, . . . the regular *statutory* duties were imposed. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 429.

Statutory foreclosure. See *foreclosure*.—**Statutory guardian**. See *guardian*, 2.—**Statutory law**. Same as *statute law* (which see, under *statute*).

statuvolence (stā-tū′vō-lens), *n.* [< *statuvolen*(*t*) + *-ce*.] A peculiar state or condition into which a person may throw himself by the exercise of the will, independent of extraneous conditions; a kind of self-induced clairvoyance. It is brought about by self-mesmerization, and closely resembles that hypnotic or somnambulic condition which may be produced by the will of another in suitable subjects. *W. B. Fahnestock.* [Recent.]

statuvolent (stā-tū′vō-lent), *a.* [< L. *status*, a state or condition, + *volen*(*t-*)*s*, ppr. of *velle*, will.] Inducing statuvolence; affected by statuvolence, or being in that state. [Rare.]

statuvolic (stat-ū-vol′ik), *a.* [< *statuvol*(*ent*) + *-ic*.] Pertaining in any way to statuvolence: as, the *statuvolic* state; a *statuvolic* process. [Rare.]

statuvolism (stā-tū′vọ-lizm), *n.* [< *statuvol(ent)* + *-ism.*] Same as *statuvolence*. *F. W. Hayes.*

staumrel (stâm′rel), *a.* [Cf. *stammer.*] Stupid; half-witted; blundering. *Burns*, Brigs of Ayr. [Scotch.]

staunch, stauncher, etc. See *stanch*, etc.

Staunton's opening. In *chess-playing.* See *opening*, 9.

stauracin (stâ′ra-sin), *n.* [< ML. *stauracinus*, < MGr. **σταυρακινόν*, neut. of **σταυρακινός*, pertaining to small crosses, < *σταυράκιον*, dim. of Gr. *σταυρός*, a cross.] A silken stuff figured with small crosses, in use at the Byzantine court, and as a material for ecclesiastical vestments elsewhere, in the early middle ages.

stauraxonia (stâ-rak-sō′ni-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *σταυρός*, a cross, + *ἀξων*, an axis.] In *promorphology*, stauraxonial organic forms, as pyramids. *Stauraxonia homopola* are figures with equal poles, whose stereometric figure is a double pyramid (two pyramids base to base). *Stauraxonia heteropola* are single pyramids with dissimilar, usually anal and oral, poles. When these have regular bases, they are *stauraxonia homostaura;* when irregular, *stauraxonia heterostaura.*

stauraxonial (stâ-rak-sō′ni-ạl), *a.* [< *stauraxonia* + *-al.*] Having a main axis and a definite number of secondary axes at right angles therewith, so that the stereometric figure is fundamentally a pyramid: correlated with *centraxonial.*

stauri, *n.* Plural of *staurus.*

Stauria (stâ′ri-ạ), *n.* [NL. (Edwards and Haime, 1850), < Gr. *σταυρός*, a cross, a stake.] The typical genus of *Stauriidæ*, having a compound astræiform corallum growing by ealicular gemmation, four cruciate primitive septa, and no columella.

staurian (stâ′ri-an), *a.* [< *Stauria* + *-an.*] Resembling or related to the genus *Stauria;* of or pertaining to the *Stauriidæ.*

Stauriidæ (stâ-rī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Stauria* + *-idæ.*] A family of fossil rugose stone-corals, typified by the genus *Stauria*. The wall is well developed; the septa are complete, lamellar, and conspicuously tetramerous. The interseptal loculi are crossed by endotheeal dissepiments, and there is a central tabulate area. The genera besides *Stauria* are *Holocystis, Polycœlia, Conosmilia,* and *Metriophyllum.* Usually *Stauridæ.*

staurolite (stâ′rọ-līt), *n.* [< Gr. *σταυρός*, a cross, + *λίθος*, a stone.] A silieate of aluminium and iron occurring in reddish- to yellowish-brown or brownish-black prismatie crystals. These crystals are often twins, in the form of a cross, whence it is called *cross-stone.* Also *staurotide, grenatite.*—**Staurolite-slate,** a mica-slate through which are scattered crystals of staurolite. Rocks of this character have been found in Scotland, the Pyrenees, and New England.

staurolitic (stâ-rọ-lit′ik), *a.* [< *staurolite* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to, resembling, or characterized by the presence of staurolite.

Stauromedusæ (stâ″rọ-mē-dū′sē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *σταυρός*, a cross, + NL. *Medusæ*, q. v.] In Haeckel's classification, a subfamily of *Scyphomedusæ*, having four pairs of adradial gonads or four simple interradial gonads in the subumbral wall, four large perradial gastral pouches, and no special sense-organs.

stauromedusan (stâ″rọ-mē-dū′san), *a.* and *n.* [< *Stauromedusæ* + *-an.*] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the *Stauromedusæ*, or having their characters.

II. *n.* A member of the *Stauromedusæ.*

Stauropus (stâ′rọ-pus), *n.* [NL. (Germar, 1813), < Gr. *σταυρός*, a cross, + *ποῦς* = E. *foot.*] 1. A genus of bombyeid moths, of the family *Notodontidæ*, having the thorax woolly, the fore wings rather broad and sinuate on the hind margins, hind wings rounded, tongue weak, and the abdomen slightly tufted above. The larvæ have fourteen legs, and are naked, with humps on the middle segments and two short anal projections; the legs on the third and fourth segments are exceedingly long. When at rest they raise the large head and enlarged anal segments, and it is from their extraordinary appearance that the only European species, *S. fagi*, derives its English name of *lobster-moth.* Its larva is of a brown color, and feeds on oak, birch, beech, and apple. The only other known species is Asiatic.

2. A genus of melandryid beetles, erected by Fairmaire and Germain in 1863 on a single South American species.

stauroscope (stâ′rọ-skōp), *n.* [< Gr. *σταυρός*, a cross, + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] An optical instrument, invented by Von Kobell of Munich, for examining sections of crystals, and determining the position in them of the planes of light-vibration.

stauroscopic (stâ-rọ-skop′ik), *a.* [< *stauroscope* + *-ic.*] Of, pertaining to, or made by means of the stauroscope: as, *stauroscopic* examination. *Spottiswoode*, Polarisation, p. 113.

stauroscopically (stâ-rọ-skop′i-kal-i), *adv.* By means of the stauroscope: as, *stauroscopically* determined systems of crystallization.

staurotide (stâ′rọ-tid), *n.* [< Gr. *σταυρός*, a cross, + *-t-* + *-ide*[2].] Same as *staurolite.*

Staurotypidæ (stâ-rọ-tip′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Staurotypus* + *-idæ.*] A family of tropical Amerieau cryptodirous tortoises, represented by the genera *Staurotypus* and *Claudius.* They have nine plastral bones, the carapace with epidermal scutes, the nuchal bone with a short costiform process, and caudal vertebræ procœlous. Also *Staurotypina*, as a group of *Chelydridæ.*

staurotypous (stâ′rọ-tī-pus), *a.* [< Gr. *σταυρός*, a cross, + *τύπος*, type.] In *mineral.*, having mackles or spots in the form of a cross.

Staurotypus (stâ-rot′i-pus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σταυρός*, a cross, + *τύπος*, type.] A genus of tortoises with a cruciform plastron, typical of the group *Staurotypina* or family *Staurotypidæ.*

staurus (stâ′rus), *n.*; pl. *stauri* (-rī). [NL., < Gr. *σταυρός*, a stake, pile, pale, cross.] A form of sexradiate sponge-spicule, resulting from the suppression of both the distal and the proximal ray. *Sollas.*

stave (stāv), *n.* [< ME. *stæf, staf, stave,* pl. *staves, steves,* < AS. *stæf*, pl. *stafas*, a staff: see *staff.* *Stave* is another form of *staff*, arising from the ME. oblique and plural forms. In the sense of 'stanza' the word is prob. due to the collateral form, Icel. *stef*, a stave, refrain.] 1. A pole or piece of wood of some length; a staff. Specifically—(*a*) In *cooperage*, one of the thin, narrow pieces of wood, grooved for the bottom, the head, etc., which compose a barrel, cask, tub, or the like. (*b*) One of the boards joined laterally to form a hollow cylinder, a curb for a well or shaft, the curved bed for the intrados of an arch, etc. (*c*) A spar or round of a rack to contain hay in stables for feeding horses; the rung of a ladder; the spoke of a wheel; etc.

2. A stanza; a verse; a metrical division.

Of eleuen and twelue I find none ordinary *staues* vsed in any vulgar language.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 54.

Chant me now some wicked *stave*,
Till thy drooping courage rise.
Tennyson, Vision of Sin.

3. Specifically, same as *staff*, 9.

stave (stāv), *v.*; pret. and pp. *staved* or *stove*, ppr. *staving.* [< *stave*, *n.*, or directly < *staff* (with the usual change of *f* when medial to *v;* ef. *strive*, < *strife*, *live*, < *life*, *wive*, < *wife*, etc.). The proper pret. and pp. is *staved; stove*, like *rove* for *reeved*, conforms to the supposed analogy of *drove*, etc.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To break in a stave or staves of; knock a hole in; break: burst: as, the boat is *stove.*

They burnt their wigwams, and all their matts, and some corn, and *staved* seven canoes, and departed.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 232.

2. To cause or suffer to be lost by breaking the eask; hence, to spill; pour out.

And Mahomet the third . . . commanded, on paine of death, all such in Constantinople and Pera as had wine to bring it out and *staue* it, (except Embassadors onely,) so that the streets ranne therewith.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 294.

3. To furnish with staves or rnndles.—4. To make firm by compression; shorten or compact, as a heated rod or bar by endwise blows, or as lead in the socket-joints of pipes.—**To stave and tail,** a phrase current in bear-baiting, to *stave* being to check the bear with a staff, and to *tail* to hold baek the dog by the tail; hence, to cause a cessation or stoppage.

So lawyers . . .
Do *stave and tail* with writs of error,
Reverse of judgment, and demurrer.
S. Butler, Hudibras, I. ii. 163.

To stave it out, to fight it out with staves; fight till a decisive result is attained. *S. Butler*, Hudibras, I. iii. 88. —**To stave off,** to beat or ward off with or as with a staff; keep back; delay; prevent the approsch or occurrence of.

Two dogs upon me?
And the old bearward will not succour me,
I'll *stave* 'em *off* myself.
Middleton, Anything for a Quiet Life, ii. 2.

It *staved off* the quarrelsome discussion as to whether she should or should not leave Miss Matty's service.
Mrs. Gaskell, Cranford, xiv.

II. *intrans.* To go or rush along recklessly or regardless of everything, as one in a rage; work energetically; drive. [Colloq.]

He . . . went *staving* down the street as if afraid to look behind him. *The Century*, XXXVIII. 41.

stave-jointer (stāv′join″tèr), *n.* See *jointer*[1].

staver[1] (stā′vèr), *n.* [< *stave* + *-er*[1].] An active, energetic person. [New Eng.]

Miss Asphyxia's reputation in the region was perfectly established. She was spoken of with applause under such titles as "a *staver*," "a pealer," "a roarer to work."
H. B. Stowe, Oldtown, p. 117.

staver[2] (stā′vèr), *v. i.* [Also *staiver;* < Dan. *stavre*, trudge, stumble.] To stagger; totter.

He [Cariyle] slept badly from overwork, "gaeing *staver-ing* aboot the hoose at night," as the Scotch maid said.
Froude, Carlyle (Life in London, I. iii.).

stave-rime (stāv′rīm), *n.* Alliteration; an alliterative word: used especially in treating of Anglo-Saxon and other ancient Germanic poetry. *The Academy*, Jan. 14, 1888, p. 27.

stavers (stā′vèrz), *n. pl.* [< *staver*[2].] The staggers, a disease of horses. See *stagger*, 2.

staverwort (stā′vèr-wèrt), *n.* The ragwort, *Senecio Jacobæa:* so called as being supposed to eure the stavers or staggers in horses. Also *staggerwort.*

staves, *n.* A plural of *staff* and the plural of *stave.*

stavesacre (stāvz′ā″kèr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *stavesaker;* < ME. *staphisagre*, < OF. *staves-aigre*, < ML. *staphisagria, staphysagria, stafisagria, stafisagra,* etc., < Gr. as if **σταφὶς ἀγρία*, stavesacre: *σταφίς, ἀσταφίς*, dried grapes; *ἀγρία*, fem. of *ἄγριος*, wild. Cf. *Staphisagria.*] A species of larkspur, *Delphinium Staphisagria*, native in southern Europe and Asia Minor. It is an erect downy herb, a foot or two high, with bluish or purple flowers in terminal racemes. Its seeds contain a poisonous principle, delphinine, and are used in a powder or ointment against vermin on man and beast, also in tincture as an application for rheumatism. They were formerly employed as a purgative, but found too violent. See *delphinine*[2] and *lousewort*, 2.

stave-tankard (stāv′tang″kärd), *n.* A drinking-cup formed of staves of wood, hooped with either wood or metal, the bottom being generally wood also. One preserved in Exeter, England, is 5 inches high and 4 inches in diameter at the bottom. It is formed of fourteen staves of boxwood, the fifteenth, of oak, forming the handle, and is bound with brass hoops. Also called *sapling-tankard.*

stavewood (stāv′wůd), *n.* [< *stave* + *wood*[1].] 1. See *quassia*, 2.—2. A tall stout tree, *Sterculia fœtida*, of the East Indies, eastern Africa, and Australia. The wood is soft, and thought to be of little value.

staving (stā′ving), *n.* [< *stave* + *-ing*[1].] 1. Staves collectively, as those which form the curb about a turbine water-wheel.—2. In *forging*, a method of shortening or compacting a heated bar by striking blows on its end.

staw[1] (stâ), *v.* [< Dan. *stau* = Sw. *stå* = D. *stuan* = OHG. MHG. *stān*, stand, stay, = L. *stare* = Gr. *ἱστάναι* = Skt. √ *sthā*, stand: see *stand*, where the relation of the orig. root *sta* to *stand* is explained.] **I.** *intrans.* To stand still; become stalled or mired, as a eart; be fixed or set. [North. Eng.]

II. *trans.* 1. To put to a standstill.—2. To clog; glut; surfeit; disgust. *Burns*, To a Haggis. [Scoteh.]

staw[2] (stâ). A preterit of *steal.* [Scoteh.]

My fause lover *staw* the rose.
Burns, Ye Banks and Brses.

stay[1] (stā), *n.* [< ME. **stay*, < AS. *stæg* = D. G. Icel. Dan. Sw. *stag*, a stay (in naut. sense); ef. OF. *estay*, F. *étai* = Sp. *estay* = Pg. *estay, estai* (pl. *estaes*), also *ostais*, a stay (< Teut.); origin uncertain; by some supposed to be named from being used to elimb up by, being derived, in this view, like *stair, stile*[1], *stag*, etc., from the root of AS. *stīgan* (pret. *stāh*) = D. *stijgen* = G. *steigen*, etc., climb, ascend: see *sty*[1]. The word has been confused with *stay*[2], a prop, etc.] 1. *Naut.*, a strong rope used to support a mast, and leading from the head of one mast down to some other, or to some part of the vessel. Those stays which lead forward are called *fore-and-aft stays*, and those which lead down to the vessel's sides *backstays.* See cut under *ship.*

2. A rope used for a similar purpose; a guy supporting the mast of a derriek, a telegraph-pole, or the like.—3. In a chain-cable, the transverse piece in a link.—**In stays,** or **hove in stays** (*naut.*), in the act of going about from one tack to the other.—**Martingale stays.** See *martingale.*—**Slack in stays.** See *slack*[1].—**Spring-stay,** a smaller stay parallel to and assisting the regular one.—**To heave in stays.** See *heave.*—**To miss stays.** See *miss*[1].—**To put a ship in stays,** to bring her head to the wind; heave her to.—**To ride down a stay.** See *ride.*—**Triatic stay** (*naut.*), an arrangement of pendants to hook stay-tackles to for hoisting out or in boats or other heavy weights. One pendant is lashed at the foremast- or foretopmast-head, and one at the mainmast- or maintopmast-head. These pendants have a span at their lower ends to keep them in place, and a large thimble is spliced into the lower end of each, into which the stay-tackles are hooked.

stay[1] (stā), *v.* [< *stay*[1], *n.*] **I.** *trans. Naut.*: (*a*) To incline forward, aft, or to one side by means of stays: as, to *stay* a mast. (*b*) To tack; put on the other tack: as, to *stay* ship.

II. *intrans. Naut.*, to change tack; go about; be in stays, as a ship.

stay[2] (stā), *n.* [< ME. **staye*, < OF. *estaie, estaye*, f., F. *étai*, m., a prop, stay, < MD. *staeye*, later *staey*, a prop, stay, also a contracted form of *staede, stade*, a prop, stay, help, aid; cf. D. *stede, steé*, a place, = AS. *stede*, E. *stead*, a place: see *stead*, and cf. *stathe*. The word *stay*[1] has been confused to some extent with *stay*[2]. The noun is by some derived from the verb. In the later senses it is so derived: see *stay*[2], *v.*] **1.** A prop; a support.

There were *stays* on either side on the place of the seat [of Solomon's throne], and two lions stood beside the *stays*.
1 Ki. x. 19.

See we not plainly that obedience of creatures unto the law of nature is the *stay* of the whole world?
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, i. 3.

Specifically — (*a*) In *building*, a piece performing the office of a brace, to prevent the swerving or lateral deviation of the piece to which it is applied. (*b*) In steam-enginea: (1) A rod, bar, bolt, or gusset in a boiler, to hold two parts together against the pressure of steam: as, a tube-*stay*; a water-space *stay*. (2) One of the sling-rods connecting a locomotive-boiler to its frame. (3) A rod, beneath the boiler, supporting the inside bearings of the crank-axle of a locomotive. (*c*) In *mining*, a piece of wood used to secure the pump to an engine-shaft. (*d*) In some hollow castings, a spindle which forms a support for the core. (*e*) In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, technically, a prop or support: as, the bony *stay* of the operculum of a mail-cheeked fish, or cottoid. This is an enlarged suborbital bone which crosses the cheek and articulates with the præopercnlum in the mail-cheeked fishes. See *Cottoidea, Scleropariæ*.

2. *pl.* A kind of waistcoat, stiffened with whalebone or other material, now worn chiefly by women and girls to support and give shape to the body, but formerly worn also by men. (*Hall*, Satires.) Stays were originally, as at present, made in two pieces laced together: hence the plural form. In composition the singular is always used: as, *stay*lace, *stay*maker. See *corset*, 3.

They could not ken her middle sae jimp, . . .
The *stays* o' gowd were ao well laced.
The Bonny Bows o' London (Child's Ballads, II. 361).

3†. A fastening for a garment; hence, a hook; a elasp; anything to hang another thing on. *Cotgrave.*

To my dear daughter Philippa, queen of Portugal, my second best *stay* of gold, and a gold eup and eover.
Test. Vetust., p. 142, quoted in Halliwell.

4. That whieh holds or restrains; obstaele; eheek; hindranee; restraint.

The presence of the Governour is (as you say) a great *stay* and bridle unto them that are ill disposed.
Spenser, State of Ireland.

5. A stop; a halt; a break or cessation of action, motion, or progression: as, the court granted a *stay*.

They make many *stayes* by the way.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 427.

They were able to read good authors without any *stay*, if the book were not false.
Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), ii. 7.

Works adjourn'd have many *stays*.
Long demurs breed new delays.
Southwell, Loss in Delay.

6†. A standstill; a state of rest; entire eessation of motion or progress: used chiefly in the phrase *at a stay*.

In bashfulness the spirits do a little go and come — but with bold men upon a like occasion they stand *at a stay*.
Bacon, Boldness (ed. 1887).

7. A fixed state; fixedness; stability; permanenee.

Alas! what *stay* is there in human state? *Dryden.*

8. Continuanee in a plaee; abode for an indefinite time; sojourn: as, you make a short *stay* in the eity.

Your *stay* with him may not be long.
Shak., M. for M., iii. 1. 256.

9†. A station or fixed anchorage for vessels. *Sir P. Sidney.* (*Imp. Dict.*) — **10.** State; fixed condition. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Amonge the Utopians, where all thinges be sett in a good ordre, and the common wealthe in a good *staye*, it very seldom channeeth that they cheuse a newe plotte to buyld an house vpon.
Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), ii. 4.

Man . . . cometh up and is eut down like a flower; he fleeth as it were a shadow, and never continueth in one *stay* [in eodem *statu* (Sarum dirge)].
Book of Common Prayer, Burial of the Dead.

He alone continueth in one *stay*.
Lamb, Decay of Beggars.

11†. Restraint of passion; prudenee; moderation; caution; steadiness; sobriety.

With prudent *stay* he long deferr'd
The rough contention. *Philips*, Blenheim, l. 276.

Axle-guard stays, queen-post stay, etc. See the qualifying words. — **Stay of proceedings,** in *law*, a suspension of proceedings, as till some direction is complied with or till some appeal is decided; sometimes, in England, an entire discontinuance or dismission of the action. =**Syn. 1.** See *staff*. — **5.** *Pause*, etc. See *stop*[1].

stay[2] (stā), *v.*; pret. and pp. *stayed, staid*, ppr. *staying*. [< ME. **stayen, steyen* (pp. *staid*), < OF. *estayer*, F. *étayer*, prop, stay, < *estaye*, a prop, stay: see *stay*[2], *n.* By some derived < OF. *esteir, ester, estre*, F. *être*, be, remain, continue; but this derivation is on both phonetic and historieal grounds untenable. There is a eonnection felt between *stay* and *staud;* it is, however, very remote.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To prop; support; sustain; hold up; steady.

And Aaron and Hur *stayed* up his hands, the one on the one side, and the other on the other side. Ex. xvii. 12.

A young head, not so well *stayed* as I would it were, . . . having many, many fancies begotten in it, if it had not been in some way delivered, would have grown a monster. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, Ded.

Let that *stay* and comfort thy heart.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 442.

2. To stop. (*a*) To detain; keep back; delay; hinder.

Your ships are *stay'd* at Venice.
Shak., T. of the S., iv. 2. 83.

If I could *stay* this letter an hour, I should send you something of Savoy. *Donne*, Letters, xlix.

This businesse *staide* me in London almost a weeke.
Evelyn, Diary, Nov. 14, 1671.

(*b*) To restrain; withhold; check; stop.

If I can hereby either prouoke the good or *staye* the ill, I shall thinke my writing herein well imployed.
Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 70.

Why do you look so strangely, fearfully,
Or *stay* your deathful hand?
Fletcher (and another), Queen of Corinth, iv. 3.

Its trench had *stayed* full many a rock,
Hurled by primeval earthquake shock.
Scott, L. of the L., iii. 26.

(*c*) To put off; defer; postpone; delay; keep back: as, to *stay* judgment.

The cardinal did entreat his holiness
To *stay* the judgement o' the divorce.
Shak., Hen. VIII., iii. 2. 33.

We'll *stay*
The sentence till another day.
Northern Lord and Cruel Jew (Child's Ballads, VIII. 282).

(*d*) To hold the attention of.

For the sound of some sillable *stayd* the eare a great while, and others slid away so quickly, as if they had not bene pronounced. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 56.

3. To stand; undergo; abide; hold out during.

She will not *stay* the siege of loving terms,
Nor bide the encounter of assailing eyes.
Shak., R. and J., i. 1. 218.

Doubts are also entertained concerning her ability to *stay* the course.
Daily Telegraph, Nov. 11, 1885. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

4. To wait for; await.

Let me *stay* the growth of his beard, if thou delay me not the knowledge of his chin.
Shak., As you Like it, iii. 2. 221.

His Lord was gone to Amiens, where they would *stay* his coming. *Capt. John Smith*, True Travels, I. 3.

There were a hundred and forty people, and most *stayed* supper. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 369.

To stay the stomach, to appease the cravings of hunger; quiet the appetite temporarily; stave off hunger or faintness: also used figuratively.

A piece of gingerbread, to be merry withal,
And *stay your stomach*, lest you faint with fasting.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, iii. 2.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To rest; depend; rely.

Because ye deapise this word, and trust in oppression and perverseness, and *stay* thereon. Isa. xxx. 12.

I *stay* here on my bond. *Shak.*, M. of V., iv. 1. 242.

2. To stop. (*a*) To come to a stand or stop.

She would command the hasty sun to *stay*.
Spenser, F. Q., I. x. 20.

Stay, you come on too fast; your pace is too impetuous.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, iii. 3.

(*b*) To come to an end; cease.

An 't please your grace, here my commission *stays*.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., ii. 4. 76.

(*c*) To delay; linger; tarry; wait.

Fourscore pound: can you send for bail, sir? or what will you do? we cannot *stay*.
Webster and Dekker, Northward Hoe, i. 2.

(*d*) To make a stand; stand.

Give them leave to fly that will not *stay*.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., ii. 3. 50.

3. To hold out, as in a race or contest; last or persevere to the end. [Colloq.]

He won at Lincoln, . . . and would *stay* better than Pizarro. *Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 14, 1885. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

4. To remain; especially, to remain in a plaee for an indefinite time; abide; sojourn; dwell; reside.

I understand, by some Merchants to-day upon the Exchange, that the King of Denmark is at Gluckstadt, and *stays* there all this Summer. *Howell*, Letters, I. v. 41.

They *staid* in the royal court,
And liv'd wi' mirth and glee.
Young Akin (Child's Ballads, I. 188).

5. To wait; rest in patienee or in expectation.

If I receive money for your tobacco before Mr. Randall go, I will send you something else; otherwise you must be content to *stay* till I can.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 424.

For present deliverance, they do not much expect it; for they *stay* for their glory, and then they shall have it, when their Prince comes in his, and the glory of the angels.
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 127.

6. To wait as an attendant; give eeremonious or submissive attendanee: with *on* or *upon*.

I have a servant comes with me along,
That *stays upon* me. *Shak.*, M. for M., iv. 1. 47.

To stay put, to remain where placed; remain fixed. [Colloq.] =**Syn. 4.** To rest, lodge, delay.

stay-at-home (stā'at-hōm'), *n.* One who is not given to roaming, gadding about, or traveling; one who keeps at home, either through choice or of necessity: also used adjectively: as, a *stay-at-home* man.

"Cold!" said her father; "what do ye *stay-at-homes* know about cold, a should like to know."
Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers, ix.

stay-bar (stā'bär), *n.* **1.** In *arch.*, a horizontal iron bar extending in one piece from jamb to jamb through the mullions of a traeeried window. Seo *saddle-bar*. — **2.** Same as *stay-rod*, 2.

Its sectional area should be three or four times that of a *stay bar*. *Rankine*, Steam Engine, § 66.

stay-bolt (stā'bōlt), *n.* In *mach.*, a bolt or rod binding together opposite plates to enable them to sustain each other against internal pressure.

staybusk (stā'busk), *n.* Seo *busk*[4], 2.

stay-chain (stā'ehān), *n.* In a vehiele, one of the ehains by which the ends of the doubletree are attaehed to the fore axle. They serve to limit the swing of the doubletree.

staycord (stā'kôrd), *n.* Same as *staylace*.

stayed†, stayedly†, stayedness†. Old spellings of *staid, staidly, staidness*.

stay-end (stā'end), *n.* In a carriage, one of the ends of a backstay, bolted or clipped either to the perch or to the hind axle. — **Stay-end tie,** in a vehicle, a rod forming a connection between the stay-end on the reach and that on the axle.

stayer (stā'ėr), *n.* [< *stay*[2] + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who supports or upholds; a supporter; a baeker.

Thou, Jupiter, whom we do eall the *Stayer*
Both of this city and this empire.
B. Jonson, Catiline, iv. 2.

2. One who or that which stops or restrains. — **3.** One who stays or remains: as, a *stayer* at home. — **4.** One who has sufficient endurance to hold out to the end; a person or an animal of staying qualities, as in racing or any kind of eontest; one who does not readily give in through weakness or lack of perseverance. [Colloq.]

stay-foot (stā'fůt), *n.* In *shoe-manuf.*, a device attached to the presser-bar of a sewing-machine to guide a seam-stay in some kinds of light work.

stay-gage (stā'gāj), *n.* In a sewing-machine, an adjustable device serewed to the cloth-plate to guide a strip over the goods in such a way as to cover and conceal a seam.

stay-hole† (stā'hōl), *n.* A hole in a staysail through which it is seized to the hanks of the stay.

stay-hook (stā'hůk), *n.* A small hook formerly worn on the front of the bodice to hang a watch upon. *Fairholt.*

staylace (stā'lās), *n.* [< *stay*[2] + *lace*.] A laee used to draw together the parts of a woman's stays in order to give them the form required.

stayless (stā'les), *a.* [Early mod. E. *staiiesse;* < *stay*[2] + *-less*.] **1.** Without stop or delay; ceaseless. [Rare.]

They made me muse, to see how fast they striu'd,
With *staiiesse* steppes, ech one his life to shield.
Mir. for Mags., p. 187.

2. Unsupported by stays or corsets.

stay-light (stā'līt), *n.* Same as *riding-light*.

staymaker (stā'mā'kėr), *n.* [< *stay*[2] + *maker*.] A maker of stays or corsets.

Our ladies choose to be shaped by the *staymaker*.
J. Spence, Crito.

stay-pile (stā'pīl), *n.* A pile eonneeted or anehored by land-ties with the main piles in the faee of piled work. See eut under *pilework*.

stay-plow (stā'plou), *n.* A European plant: same as *rest-harrow*.

stay-rod (stā'rod), *n.* **1.** In steam-engines: (*a*) One of the rods supporting the boiler-plate whieh forms the top of the fire-box, to keep the top from being bulged down by the pressure of steam. (*b*) Any rod in a boiler which supports plates by connecting parts exposed to rupture in eontrary directious. (*c*) A tension-rod in a marine steam-engine. — **2.** A tie-rod in a build-

ing, etc., which prevents the spreading asunder of the parts connected.

staysail (stā′sāl or -sl), *n.* Any sail which hoists upon a stay. See *stay*[1], 1.

stay-tackle (stā′tak′l), *n.* A tackle hanging amidships for hoisting in or out heavy weights, and formerly secured to the forestay or mainstay, but now generally attached to a pendant from the topmast-head.

stay-wedge (stā′wej), *n.* In locomotives, a wedge fitted to the inside bearings of the driving-axles to keep them in their proper position.

S. T. D. An abbreviation of the Latin *Sacræ* or *Sacrosanctæ Theologiæ Doctor*, Doctor of Sacred Theology.

stead (sted), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *sted*; < ME. *sted, stid, stud, stede, stude*, < (*a*) AS. *stede* = OS. *stad* = OFries. *sted, stid, steth, steith* = MD. *stede, stad*, D. *stede, steé* = MHG. *stede* = OHG. MHG. *stat*, G. *statt* = Icel. *stadha* = Sw. *stad* = Dan. *sted* = Goth. *staths*, place; (*b*) also, in a restricted sense and now partly differentiated spelling, MD. *stede, stad*, D. *stad* = MHG. *stat*, G. *stadt* = Sw. Dan. *stad* (< D. or G.?), a town, city (esp. common as the final element in names of towns); (*c*) cf. MD. *stade, stacde*, fit time, opportunity, = OHG. *stata*, f., MHG. *state* (esp. in phrase, OHG. *zi statu*, MHG. *ze staten*, G. *zu statten*), fit place or time; (*d*) AS. *stæth* = Icel. *stöth*, port, harbor, etc. (see *stathe*)—all these forms, which have been more or less confused with one another, being derived from the root of *stand*, in its more orig. form (OHG. MHG. *stān, stēn*, G. *stehen*, etc.): see *stand, stair*. Cf. *bedstead, farmstead, homestead, roadstead*, etc., *instead*. Cf. L. *statio*(*n*-), a standing, station (see *station*), Gr. στάσις, a placing (see *stasis*), from the same ult. root. The phrase *in stead*, now written as one word, *instead*, except when a qualifying word intervenes, was in ME. *in stede, in stide, on stede*, or *in the stede*, etc. The mod. dial. pron. *instid*, often aphetically *stid*, rests on the ME. variant *stid, stide*.] **1†.** A place; place in general.

I leue the saying and gyfe *stede* to hym.
Hampole, Prose Treatises (E. E. T. S.), p. 19.

Every kyndly thing that is
Hath a kyndly *sted* ther he
May best in hit conserved be.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 731.

Fly therefore, fly this fearefull *stead* anon.
Spenser, F. Q., II. iv. 42.

The souldier may not move from watchfull *sted*.
Spenser, F. Q., I. ix. 41.

2. Place or room which another had or might have: preceded by *in*: as, David died, and Solomon reigned *in* his *stead*. Hence *instead*.

And everyche of hem bringethe a Braunche of the Bayes or of Olyve, in here Bekes, *in stede* of Offrynge.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 59.

I buried her like my own sweet child,
And put my child *in* her *stead*.
Tennyson, Lady Clare.

3†. Space of time; while; moment.

Rest a little *stead*. *Spenser*, F. Q., VI. vii. 40.

4. The frame on which a bed is laid: now rarely used except in the compound *bedstead*.

But in the gloomy court was rais'd a bed,
Stuff'd with black plumes, and on an ebon *stead*.
Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., x. 293.

5†. A steading.—**6†.** Position or situation of affairs; state; condition; plight.

She was my solas, my ioy in ech *stede*,
My plesaunce, my comfort, my delite to!
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 2886.

He staggered to and fro in doubtfull *sted*.
Spenser, F. Q., V. xii. 23.

7. Assistance; service; use; benefit; advantage; avail: usually in the phrases *to stand in stead, to do stead* (to render service).

Here our dogs pottage *stood* vs *in* good *stead*, for we had nothing els. Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 90.

The Duke of Savoy felt that the time had at last arrived when an adroit diplomacy might *stand* him *in stead*.
Motley, Dutch Republic, I. 200.

A devil's advocate may indeed urge that his [Thiers's] egotism and almost gasconading temperament *stood* him *in stead* in the trying circumstances of his negotiations with the powers and with Prince Bismarck—but this is not really to his discredit. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIII. 305.

Stead of†, instead of. *Political Poems*, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 48.—**To do stead**, to do service; help. *Milton*, Comus, l. 611. [Rare.]—**To stand in stead**. See *stand*. [*Stead* occurs as the second element in many topographical names, as Hamp*stead*, Win*sted*.]

stead (sted), *v.* [< ME. *steden* (pp. *steded, stedd, sted, stad*) = Icel. *stedhja*, place (pp. *staddr*, placed in a specified position, circumstanced, etc.); from the noun.] **I.** *trans.* **1†.** To place; put; set.

Lorde God! that all goode has by-gonne,
And all may ende both goode and euyll,
That made for man both mone and sonne,
And *stedde* yone aterne to stande atille.
York Plays, p. 127.

2†. To place or put in a position of danger, difficulty, hardship, or the like; press; bestead.

The bargayne I made thare,
That rewes me nowe full sare,
So am I straytely *sted*. *York Plays*, p. 103.

O father, we are cruelly *sted* between God's laws and man's laws—What shall we do?—What can we do?
Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xix.

3†. With *up*: to replace; fill.

We shall advise this wronged maid to *stead up* your appointment, go in your place. *Shak.*, M. for M., iii. 1. 260.

4. To avail; assist; benefit; serve; be of service, advantage, or use to.

We are . . . neither in skill nor ability of power greatly to *stead* you. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, i.

In my dealing with my child, my Latin and Greek, my accomplishments and my money, *stead* me nothing; but as much soul as I have avails. *Emerson*, The Over-Soul.

II.† *intrans.* To stop; stay.

I shalle not *sted*
Tille I have theym theder led.
Towneley Mysteries, p. 6.

steadable† (sted′ạ-bl), *a.* [< *stead* + *-able*.] Serviceable.

I have succoured and supplied him with men, money, friendship, and counsel, upon any occasion wherein I could be *steadable* for the improvement of his good.
Urquhart, tr. of Rabelais, i. 28. (*Davies.*)

steadfast, stedfast (sted′fȧst), *a.* [< ME. *stedfast, stedefast, stidefast, stedevest, studevest*, < AS. *stedefæst* (= MD. *stedevast* = Icel. *stathfastr*), firm in its place (cf. Sw. *stadfästa* = Dan. *stadfæste*, confirm, ratify), < *stede*, place, stead, + *fæst*, fast.] **1.** Firm; firmly fixed or established in place or position.

"Yea, yea," quod he, "this is the case,
Your lee is euer *stedfast* in on place."
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 2772.

Ye fleeting streams last long, outliving many a day;
But on more *stedfast* things Time makes the strongest prey. *Drayton*, Polyolbion, ii. 148.

2. Firm; unyielding; unwavering; constant; resolute.

Heavenly grace doth him uphold,
And *stedfast* truth acquite him out of all.
Spenser, F. Q., I. viii. 1.

Stedfast in the faith. 1 Pet. v 9.

Through all his [Warren Hastings's] disasters and perils, his brethren stood by him with *steadfast* loyalty.
Macaulay, Warren Hastings.

3. Steady; unwavering; concentered.

He loked fast on to hym in *stede fast* wise,
And thought alway his sonne that he shuld be.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 414.

The homely villain court'sies to her low;
And, blushing on her, with a *steadfast* eye
Receives the scroll without or yea or no.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 1339.

=**Syn. 2.** Stanch, stable, unflinching.

steadfastly, stedfastly (sted′fȧst-li), *adv.* [< ME. *stedfastly, stedefæstlice*; < *steadfast* + *-ly*[2].] In a steadfast manner. (*a*) Steadily; firmly; confidently; resolutely.

Hesiod maketh him [Orion] the sonne of Neptune and Euriale; to whom his father gaue that vertue, to walk as *stedfastly* vpon the sea as the land.
Heywood, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 177.

(*b*) Steadily; fixedly; intently.

Look on me *stedfastly*, and, whatsoe'er I say to you,
Move not, nor alter in your face.
Fletcher, Wildgoose Chase, iv. 2.

(*c*) Assuredly; certainly.

Your woful mooder wende *stedfastly*
That cruel houndes or som foul vermyne
Hadde eten yow. *Chaucer*, Clerk's Tale, l. 1038.

steadfastness, stedfastness (sted′fȧst-nes), *n.* [< ME. *stedfastnesse, stedefastnesse, stidefastnesse*; < *steadfast* + *-ness*.] **1.** Firmness; strength.

Ryht softe as the marye [marrow] is, that is alwey hidd in the feete al withinne, and that is defendid fro withowte by the *stidefastnesse* of wode.
Chaucer, Boëthius, iii. prose 11.

2. Stability and firmness; fixedness in place or position.

Forward did the mighty waters press,
As though they loved the green earth's *steadfastness*.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 173.

3. Stability of mind or purpose; resolution; constancy; faithfulness; endurance.

What coude a sturdy housbond more devyse
To preve hir wyfhod and hir *stedfastnesse*?
Chaucer, Clerk's Tale, l. 643.

steadier (sted′i-ėr), *n.* One who or that which steadies: as, he uses his cane for a *steadier*.

steadily (sted′i-li), *adv.* In a steady manner; firmly; fixedly; steadfastly; intently; without wavering or flinching; without intermission, deviation, or irregularity; uniformly.

steadiness (sted′i-nes), *n.* Steady character, quality, or condition. (*a*) Firmness in position; stability: as, the *steadiness* of a rock. (*b*) Freedom from tottering, swaying, or staggering motion: as, he walked with great *steadiness*; freedom from jolting, rolling, pitching, or other irregular motion: as, the *steadiness* of the great ocean steamers. (*c*) Freedom from irregularity of any kind; uniformity: as, prices increased with great *steadiness*. (*d*) Firmness of mind or purpose; constancy; resolution: as, *steadiness* in the pursuit of an object. (*e*) Fortitude; endurance; staying power.

steading (sted′ing), *n.* [< *stead* + *-ing*[1].] A farm-house and offices—that is, barns, stables, cattle-sheds, etc.; a farmstead; a homestead. [North. Eng. and Scotch.]

steady[1] (sted′i), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *stedy, steddy*; < ME. *stede, stedi, stidiz*, < AS. *stæththig* (also **stædig*, **stedig*, Lye) (= Icel. *stöthugr* = Sw. Dan. *stadig*), steady, stable, < *stæth*, stead, bank: see *stathe*. Cf. MD. *stedigh* = OHG. *stati*, MHG. *stæte, stætee*(*g*), G. *stätig, stetig*, continual, < *statt*, etc., a place: see *stead*, to which *steady* is now referred.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Firmly fixed in place or position; unmoved.

The knight gan fayrely couch his *steady* apeare.
Spenser, F. Q., I. xi. 16.

And how the dull Earth's prop-less massie Ball
Stands *steddy* still, lust in the midst of All.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 7.

2. Firm or unfaltering in action; resolute: as, a *steady* stroke; a *steady* purpose.

All the Foot now dis-embark't, and got together in som order on firm ground, with a more *steddy* charge put the Britans to flight. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., ii.

With *steady* step he held his way
O'er shadowy vale and gleaming height.
Bryant, Two Travellers.

In this sense much used elliptically in command, for 'keep' or 'hold *steady*': (*a*) *Naut.*, an order to the helmsman to keep the ship straight on her course. (*b*) In *hunting*, an order to a dog to be wary and careful.

3. Free from irregularity or unevenness, or from tendency to irregular motion; regular; constant; undeviating; uniform: as, *steady* motion; a *steady* light; a *steady* course; a *steady* breeze; a *steady* gait.—**4.** Constant in mind, purpose, or pursuit; not fickle, changeable, or wavering; not easily moved or persuaded to relinquish a purpose: as, to be *steady* in the pursuit of an object; *steady* conduct.

A clear sight keeps the understanding *steady*. *Locke.*

To keep us *steady* in our conduct, he hath fortified us with natural laws and principles, which are preventive of many aberrations. *Kames*, Elem. of Crit., I. x.

Hence—**5.** Sober; industrious; persevering: as, a *steady* workman.—**Steady motion**, a motion of a fluid such that the velocity at each point remains constant in magnitude and direction.—**Steady pin**. See *pin*[1].

II. *n.* **1.** In *mach.*, some device for steadying or holding a piece of work. Specifically, in *button-manuf.*, a hand-support for a button-blank, upon which, used in conjunction with another implement called a *grip*, the blank is held between the alined rotating spindles carrying cutters for shaping it into the required form. **2.** In *stone-cutting*, a support for blocking up a stone to be dressed, cut, or broken.—**3.** Same as *stadda*.

steady[1] (sted′i), *v.*; pret. and pp. *steadied*, ppr. *steadying*. [< *steady*[1], *a.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To make steady; hold or keep from shaking, staggering, swaying, reeling, or falling; support; make or keep firm: as, to *steady* the hand.

Thus *steadied*, it [the house-martin] works and plasters the materials into the face of the brick or stone.
Gilbert White, Nat. Hist. Selborne, To D. Barrington, xvi.

Hence—**2.** To make regular and persevering in character and conduct: as, trouble and disappointment had *steadied* him.

II. *intrans.* To become steady; regain or maintain an upright or stable position or condition; move steadily.

She *steadies* with upright keel!
Coleridge, Ancient Mariner, iii.

steady[2] (sted′i), *n.* A dialectal form of *stithy*.

Job saith, Stetit cor ejus sicut incus: His heart stood as a *steady*. *Bp. Jewell*, Works, I. 523. (*Davies.*)

steady-going (sted′i-gō′ing), *a.* Of steady habits; consistently uniform and regular in action; that steadily pursues a reasonable and consistent way: as, a *steady-going* fellow.

Sir George Burns appears to have been too *steadygoing* through the whole of his long life for it to be marked by any of the exciting incidents that make the charm of biography. *Athenæum*, No. 3287, p. 545.

steady-rest (sted′i-rest), *n.* Same as *back-rest*.

steak (stāk), *n.* [< ME. *steike, steyke*, < Icel. *steik*, a steak, = Sw. *stek* = Dan. *steg*, roast meat, < Icel. *steikja* (= Sw. *steka* = Dan. *stege*), roast on a spit (cf. *stikua*, be roasted or

scorched), akin to *stika*, a stick: see *stick*[1], *stick*[3].] **1.** A slice of flesh, as beef, pork, venison, or halibut, broiled or fried, or cut for broiling or frying.

Steke of flesshe — charbonnee. *Palsgrave*, p. 275.

Fair ladies, number five,
Who, in your merry freaks,
With little Tom contrive
To feast on ale and *steaks*.
Swift, Five Ladies at Sot's Hole.

2†. A slash or panel in a garment.

Is that your lackey yonder, in the *steaks* of velvet?
Middleton, Phœnix, i. 5.

Hamburg steak, raw beef, chopped fine, seasoned with onions, etc., formed into a cake, and cooked in a close frying-pan.—**Porter-house steak.** See *porter-house*.—**Round steak**, a steak from the round.—**Rump steak.** See *rump-steak*.—**Tenderloin steak.** See *tenderloin*.

steak-crusher (stāk'krush″ėr), *n.* A kitchen utensil for pounding, rolling, or otherwise crushing a steak before cooking, to make it tender.

steal[1] (stēl), *v.*; pret. *stole*, pp. *stolen* (formerly *stole*), ppr. *stealing*. [< ME. *stelen*, *steolen* (pret. *stal*, *stale*, *stel*, pp. *stolen*, *stoolen*, *stole*, *i-stolen*), < AS. *stelan* (pret. *stæl*, pl. *stǣlon*, pp. *stolen*) = OS. *stelan* = OFries. *stela* = D. *stelen* = MLG. LG. *stelen* = OHG. *stelan*, MHG. *steln*, G. *stehlen* = Icel. *stela* = Sw. *stjäla* = Dan. *stjæle* = Goth. *stilan*, steal. Connection with Gr. στερίσκειν, στερεῖν, deprive of, is doubtful. Hence ult. *stale*[1], *stealth*. For another word for 'steal,' with L. and Gr. connections, see *tift*[3].] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To take feloniously; take and carry off clandestinely, and without right or leave; appropriate to one's own uses dishonestly, or without right, permission, or authority: as applied to persons, to kidnap; abduct: as, to *steal* some one's purse; to *steal* cattle; to *steal* a child.

Whan Grisandol saugh he was on slepe, she and hir felowes com as softely as thei myght, and *stale* awey his staffe. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 425.

How then should we *steal* out of thy lord's house silver or gold? Gen. xliv. 8.

2. To remove, withdraw, or abstract secretly or stealthily.

And from beneath his Head, at dawning Day,
With softest Care have *stoln* my Arm away.
Prior, Solomon, ii.

3†. To smuggle, literally or figuratively.

Pray Walsh to *steal* you in, as I hope he will do.
J. Bradford, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 187.

All the Spicea and drugs that are brought to Mecca are *stollen* from thence as Contrabanda.
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 223.

4. To take or assume without right.

Oh, that deceit should *steal* such gentle shapes,
And with a virtuous vizard hide foul guile!
Shak., Rich. III., ii. 2. 27.

5. To obtain surreptitiously, or by stealth or surprise: as, to *steal* a kiss.

What sought these lovers then, by day, by night,
But *stolen* moments of disturb'd delight?
Crabbe, Works, I. 48.

6. To entice or win by insidious arts or secret means.

How many a holy and obsequious tear
Hath dear religious love *stol'n* from mine eye!
Shak., Sonnets, xxxi.

Thou hast discovered some enchantment old
Whose spells have *stolen* my spirit as I slept.
Shelley, Prometheus Unbound, ii. 1.

7. To perform, procure, or effect in a stealthy or underhand way; perform secretly; conceal the doing, performance, or accomplishment of.

And than lough Arthur, and seide to the kynge Ban that this mariage wolde he haue *stole* hadde no Merlin i-be.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 363.

I went this evening to visit a friend, with a design to rally him upon a story I had heard of his intending to *steal* a marriage without the privity of us his intimate friends and acquaintance. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 133.

8. To move furtively and slyly: as, she *stole* her hand into his.

The 'prentice speaks his disrespect by an extended finger, and the porter by *stealing* out his tongue.
Steele, Spectator, No. 354.

9. In *base-ball*, to secure, as a base or run, without an error by one's opponents or a base-hit by the batter; to run successfully to, as from one base to the next, in spite of the efforts of one's opponents: as, to *steal* second base: sometimes used intransitively with *to*: as, to *steal to* second base.—**10.** In *netting*, to take away (a mesh) by netting into two meshes of the preceding row at once. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVII. 359.—**To steal a by.** See *by*[1].—**To steal a march**, to march secretly; anticipate or forestall, or otherwise gain an advantage stealthily, or by address.—**To steal over**†, to smuggle.

In the Flushing and Low Country's troubleasome disorders, some few (by *stealing over* of victuals and other things from this commonwealth) have made themselves privately rich. *Dr. J. Dee* (Arber's Eng. Garner, II. 69).

=**Syn. 1.** To filch, pilfer, purloin, embezzle. See *pillage*, *n.*

II. *intrans.* **1.** To practise or be guilty of theft.

Thou shalt not *steal*. Ex. xx. 15.

2. To move stealthily or secretly; creep softly; pass, approach, or withdraw surreptitiously and unperceived; go or come furtively; slip or creep along insidiously, silently, or unperceived; make insinuating approach: as, to *steal* into the house at dusk; the fox *stole* away: sometimes used reflexively.

Age is so on me *stoolen* that y mote to god me zilde.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 72.

Fix'd of mind . . . to fly all company, one night she *stole* away. *Sir P. Sidney.*

He will *steal himself* into a man's favour, and for a week escape a great deal of discoveries.
Shak., All's Well, iii. 6. 98.

But what has made Sir Peter *steal* off? I thought he had been with you. *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, iv. 3.

Ever does natural beauty *steal* in like air, and envelop great actions. *Emerson*, Misc., p. 25.

steal[1] (stēl), *n.* [< *steal*[1], *v.*] An act or a case of theft: as, an official *steal*; specifically, in *base-ball*, a stolen or furtive run from one base to another: as, a *steal* to third base. See *steal*[1], *v. t.*, 9.

steal[2] (stēl), *n.* Same as *stale*[2].

stealer (stē'lėr), *n.* [< *steal*[1] + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who steals, in any sense; especially, a thief: as, a cattle-*stealer*.

The trangression is in the *stealer*.
Shak., Much Ado, ii. 1. 233.

Specifically—**2.** In *ship-building*, the foremost or aftmost plank in a strake, which is dropped short of the stem or stern-post and butts against a notch or jog in another plank. Also called *stealing-strake*.

When the girth of the ship at the midship section is so much in excess of each or either of those at the extremities as to cause the plates to be very narrow if the same number were retained right fore and aft, it becomes necessary to introduce *stealers*—that is to say, to cause certain plates to stop somewhere between the extremities and midships, and thus reduce the number of strakes which end on the stem and stern post.
Thearle, Naval Arch., § 138.

stealing (stē'ling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *steal*[1], *v.*] **1.** The act of one who steals; theft.

Men are apt to condemn whatever they hear called *stealing* as an ill action, disagreeing with the rule of right.
Locke, Human Understanding, II. xxviii. 16.

2. That which is stolen; stolen property: used chiefly in the plural: as, his *stealings* amounted to thousands of dollars.

stealingly (stē'ling-li), *adv.* [< ME. *stelendlich*; < *stealing*, ppr., + *-ly*[2].] By stealing; slyly; secretly. [Rare.]

stealing-strake (stē'ling-strāk), *n.* Same as *stealer*, 2.

stealth (stelth), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *stelth*; < ME. *stelthe*, *stalthe* (= Icel. *stuldr* = Sw. *stöld*), stealth, with abstract formative *-th*, < AS. *stēlan*, steal: see *steal*[1]. Another form, from the Scand., is *stouth*. The older noun was *stale*[1]. Cf. *health*, *heal*[1], *wealth*, *weal*.] **1†.** The act of stealing; theft.

Yf that Licurgus should have made it death for the Lacedemonians to steale, they being a people which naturally delighted in *stealth*, . . . there should have bene few Lacedemonians then left. *Spenser*, State of Ireland.

2†. A thing stolen.

On his backe a heavy load he bare
Of nightly *stelths*, and pillage severall.
Spenser, F. Q., I. iii. 16.

3. A secret or clandestine method or proceeding; means secretly employed to gain an object; surreptitious way or manner: used in a good or a bad sense.

Yet it were oon that wolde assay hym-self in eny straunge turnement by *stelthe* vnknowen whan thei were disgised that thei wolde not he knowe till thei hadde renomee of grete prowesse. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 502.

Let humble Allen, with an awkward shame,
Do good by *stealth*, and blush to find it fame.
Pope, Epil. to Satires, i. 136.

4†. A secret going; a stolen or clandestine visit.

I told him of your *stealth* unto this wood.
Shak., M. N. D., iii. 2. 310.

stealthful† (stelth'fûl), *a.* [< *stealth* + *-ful*.] Given to stealth; bent on stealing; stealthy. *Chapman*, tr. of Homer's Hymn to Hermes, l. 369.

stealthfully† (stelth'fûl-i), *adv.* By stealing; stealthily.

stealthfulness† (stelth'fûl-nes), *n.* Stealthiness.

stealthily (stel'thi-li), *adv.* In a stealthy manner; by stealth.

stealthiness (stel'thi-nes), *n.* Stealthy character or action.

stealthy (stel'thi), *a.* Acting by stealth; sly; secretive in act or manner; employing concealed methods: as, a *stealthy* foe; characterized by concealment; furtive: as, a *stealthy* proceeding; a *stealthy* movement.

Murder . . . with his *stealthy* pace.
Shak., Macbeth, ii. 1. 54.

Footfalls of *stealthy* men he seemed to hear.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 321.

See where the *stealthy* panther left his tracks!
O. W. Holmes, A Family Record.

steam (stēm), *n.* [< ME. *steem*, *stem*, < AS. *steám*, vapor, smell, smoke, = Fries. *stoame* = D. *stoom*, steam; origin unknown.] **1.** Vapor; a rising vapor; an exhalation.

Fough! what a *steam* of brimstone
Is here! *B. Jonson*, Devil is an Ass, v. 4.

2. Water in a gaseous state; the gas or vapor of water, especially at temperatures above 100° C. It has a specific gravity of .625 as compared with air under the same pressure. It liquefies at 100° C. (212° F.), under a pressure of 14.7 pounds upon a square inch, or the mean pressure of the atmosphere at the sea-level. The temperature at which it liquefies diminishes with the pressure. Steam constantly rises from the surface of liquid water when not obstructed by impervious inclosures or covered by another gas already saturated with it. Its total latent heat of vaporization for 1 pound weight under a pressure of 76 centimeters of mercury (or 14.7 pounds to the square inch) is 965.7 British thermal units, or 536.5 calories for each kilogram. Its specific heat under constant pressure is .4805. (*Regnault.*) It is decomposed into oxygen and hydrogen at temperatures between 1,000° and 2,000° C. (*Deville.*) In addition to the surface evaporation of water, the change from the liquid to the gaseous state takes place beneath the surface (the gas escaping with ebullition) whenever the temperature of the liquid is raised without a corresponding increase of pressure upon it. The temperature at which this occurs under any particular pressure is the *boiling-point* for that pressure. The boiling-point of water under the atmospheric pressure at the sea-level is 100° C. or 212° F. Saturated steam has the physical properties common to all gases whose temperatures are near those of their liquefying-points, or the boiling-points of their liquids. Saturated steam when isolated, and superheated at temperatures from 100° to 110° C., and under constant pressure, expands with a given increase of temperature about five times as much as air, and at 186° C. about twice as much as air; and it must be raised to a temperature much higher than this before it will expand uniformly like air. The large quantity of latent heat in steam, its great elasticity, and the ease with which it may be condensed have rendered its use in engines more practicable than that of any other gaseous medium for the generation and application of mechanical power.

3. Water in a visible vesicular condition produced by the condensation of vapor of water in air.—**4.** Figuratively, force; energy. [Colloq.]

5†. A flame or blaze; a ray of light.

Steem, or lowe of fyre. Flamma. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 473.

Absolute steam-pressure. See *pressure*.—**Dead steam.** Same as *exhaust-steam*.—**Dry steam**, saturated steam without any admixture of mechanically suspended water.—**High-pressure steam, low-pressure steam.** See *pressure*.—**Live steam**, steam which has performed no work, or only part of its work, or which is or might be available for the performance of work in an engine.—**Saturated steam**, steam in contact with water at the same temperature. In this condition the steam is always at its condensing-point, which is also the boiling-point of the water with which it is in contact. In this it differs from superheated steam of equal tension, which has a temperature higher than its condensing-point at that tension, and higher than the boiling-point of water under the same pressure.—**Specific steam-volume**, in *thermodynamics*, the volume which a unit of weight of steam assumes under specific conditions of temperature and pressure.—**Steam fire-engine.** See *fire-engine*, 2.—**Steam jet-pump.** See *pump*[1].—**Steam vacuum-pump.** See *vacuum-pump*.—**Superheated steam**, steam which at any stated pressure has a higher temperature, and for any particular weight of it a greater volume, than saturated steam (which see, above) at the same pressure. Also called *steam-gas*.—**Total heat of steam.** Same as *steam-heat*, 1.—**Wet steam**, steam holding water mechanically suspended, the water being in the form of spray or vesicles, or both.

steam (stēm), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *steem*; < ME. *stemen*, < AS. *stēman*, *stȳman* (= D. *stoomen*), steam, < *steam*, vapor, steam: see *steam*, *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To give out steam or vapor; exhale any kind of fume or vapor.

Ye mists, . . . that . . . rise
From hill or *steaming* lake.
Milton, P. L., v. 186.

2. To rise in a vaporous form; pass off in visible vapor.

When the last deadly smoke aloft did *steeme*.
Spenser, F. Q., I. xii. 2.

3. To move or travel by the agency of steam: as, the vessel *steamed* into port.

We *steamed* quietly on, past . . . the crowds of yachts at Ryde, and dropped anchor off Cowes.
Lady Brassey, Voyage of Sunbeam, I. i.

4†. To flame or blaze up.

His eyen steepe and rollyng in his heede,
That *stemede* as a forneys of a leede.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 202.

Stemyn, or lowyn vp. Flammo. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 473.

Two *stemynge* eyes. *Wyatt*, Satires, i. 53.

II. *trans.* 1. To exhale; evaporate. [Rare.]

In slouthfull sleepe his molten hart to *steme*.
Spenser, F. Q., II. vi. 27.

2. To treat with steam; expose to steam; apply steam to for any purpose: as, to *steam* cloth; to *steam* potatoes instead of boiling them; to *steam* food for cattle; *steamed* bread.

steamboat (stēm′bōt), *n.* A vessel propelled by steam-power.

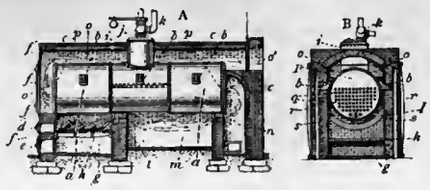
steamboat-bug (stēm′bōt-bug), *n.* A water-beetle of large size, or otherwise conspicuous. [Local, U. S.]

steamboat-coal (stēm′bōt-kōl), *n.* Coal broken small enough to pass between bars set from 6 to 8 inches apart, but too large to pass between bars less than 5 inches apart. This is the variation of size in different collieries in the Pennsylvania anthracite regions, where this size of coal is rarely prepared except to fill special orders, and where alone this term is in use.

steamboating (stēm′bō″ting), *n.* 1. The business of operating steamboats.—2. Undue hurrying and slighting of work. [Colloq.]—3. A method of cutting many boards for book-covers at one operation, instead of cutting them singly.

steamboat-rolls (stēm′bōt-rōlz), *n. pl.* The largest rolls used in breaking coal for the market. Also called *crushers* and *crusher-rolls*. See *steamboat-coal*. [Pennsylvania anthracite regions.]

steam-boiler (stēm′boi″lėr), *n.* A receptacle or vessel in which water is heated and boiled to generate steam; particularly, a receptacle or vessel in which the water is confined, or isolated from the external air, in order to generate steam under a pressure equal to or exceeding that of the atmosphere, for the conversion of its expansive force into work in a steam-motor or -engine, or for heating purposes. The kinds of steam-boilers in use are very numerous and may be variously classified. In some the parts are rigidly joined together by rivets, bolts, stays, tubes expanded into heads, etc.; in others the parts are easily detachable one from the other, as in what are known as *sectional boilers*. Another division may be made, with reference to the treatment of the contained water, which in one class of steam-boilers is heated principally in a single mass of considerable cubic capacity, and in another is distributed in small spaces connected with each other and with the steam-space, as in what are known as *sectional safety-boilers*. A third ground of classification is the mode of applying heat. (See *cylindrical steam-boiler*, *return-flue boiler*, *horizontal tubular boiler*, *fire-tube boiler*, etc., below.) Boilers are made of wrought-iron or steel plates and tubes, or of cast-iron, or partly of wrought-iron or steel and of cast-iron. Steel of moderate tensile strength has lately been much used for boilers in which high pressures are maintained; and the present tendency of engineering in power-boilers is toward the use of as high pressures as is compatible with good lubrication, or the use of steam at as high a temperature as can be employed without decomposition of lubricants. Sectional boilers are often made partly or wholly of cast-iron, the sections being bolted or screwed together; and cast-iron is also very largely employed for low-pressure boilers used for steam-heating.—**Circulating steam-boiler**, a compound boiler in which the connected parts are unequally heated, the water rising in the more intensely heated parts, and descending in the cooler parts, to insure a rapid circulation of the water constantly in one direction.—**Compound steam-boiler**. (*a*) A battery of two or more single steam-boilers having their steam- and water-spaces connected, and acting together to supply steam to a heating-apparatus or a steam-engine. (*b*) A single boiler, or a battery of boilers, combined with other apparatus, as a feed-water heater or a superheater, for facilitating the production or for the superheating of steam. (*c*) A sectional boiler.—**Cornish steam-boiler**, the cylindrical flue-boiler invented by Smeaton. See *return-flue steam-boiler*.—**Corrugated furnace steam-boiler**, a boiler in which the plates exposed to the direct radiation from the fire and to the hot gases in the furnace are corrugated to give increased strength and to present a more extended heating-surface to the fire.—**Cylindrical steam-boiler**, a boiler with an exterior cylindrical shell, having flanged heads of much thicker iron fastened to the shell by rivets.—**Fire-tube steam-boiler**, a boiler in which the heat of the furnace is partly or wholly applied to the interior of tubes which pass through the water-space of the boiler.—**Flue steam-boiler**, a general name for all steam-boilers with an internal flue or flues, whether vertical, horizontal, or of other construction.—**Horizontal flue steam-boiler**, a horizontal steam-boiler with one or more flues through its length. (Also called *return-flue boiler*.) If cylindrical also, it is a *horizontal cylindrical flue* or *return-flue boiler*.—**Horizontal steam-boiler**, a steam-boiler in which the flues or tubes are in a horizontal position.—**Horizontal tubular steam-boiler**, a horizontal boiler with fire-tubes, through which the gases of combustion pass in a manner analogous to their passage through flues, for which the tubes are substitutes, presenting a greater extent of heating-surface than can be obtained in the same space by flues, and effectively tying the heads of the boiler together. A modern form of this boiler is shown in the cuts, which also show the method of setting it in brickwork. *a* is the shell; *b*, *b*, saddles for supporting the boiler in the masonry *c*; *d*, the furnace-door; *e*, ash-pit door; *f*, clean-out door in the boiler-front *f′*, by which the tubes are reached for cleaning; *g*, ash-pit; *h*, grate; *i*, steam-dome; *j*, safety-valve; *k*, steam-pipe; *l*, bridge-wall; *m*, combuation-chamber; *n*, back connection for passage of



Horizontal Cylindrical Tubular Steam-boiler.
A, vertical longitudinal section; B, vertical cross-section.

the gases of combustion into the rear ends of the tubes; *o*, flue in the masonry; *o′*, uptake; *p*, flanged head; *q*, tnbea; *r*, side-bars which support the masonry; *s*, dead-air spaces in the masonwork in which the air acts as a heat-insulator. The course of the gases of combustion is indicated by arrows.—**Locomotive steam-boiler**, a tubular boiler which has a contained furnace and ash-pit, and in which the gases of combustion pass from the furnace directly into horizontal interior tubes (instead of passing first under the boiler, as in the horizontal cylindrical tubular boiler), and after passing through the tubes are conveyed directly into the smoke-box at the opposite end of the tubes. The name is derived from the use of such boilers on locomotive engines, but it is typical in its application to all boilers having the construction described, and used for generating steam for stationary or portable engines, as well as for locomotives.—**Marine steam-boiler**, a boiler specially designed and adapted for supplying steam to marine engines. Compactness, as little weight as is consistent with strength, effective steaming capacity, and economy in consumption of fuel are the prime requisites of marine boilers. They are usually tubular, and short in proportion to their width, and have water-legs at the sides and water-spaces below and at the backs of their furnaces—that is, their furnaces are entirely surrounded by water-spaces except at the openings for the doors. Marine boilers are now sometimes used with forced draft—that is, air is forced from the outside into the boiler- or fire-rooms (which are sometimes made air-tight) or immediately into the fires by powerful blowers.—**Return-flue steam-boiler**, a horizontal flue-boiler with one or more interior flues through which the gases of combustion are returned to the front end of the boiler after having passed to the rear from the furnace over the bridge-wall and under the bottom of the shell.—**Rotary tubular steam-boiler**. See *rotary*.—**Sectional safety steam-boiler**, a sectional boiler in which the water is divided into numerous small masses connected with one another by passages large enough for free circulation from one to the other, but not large enough to permit so sudden a release of pressure, in case of rupture of one of the sections, as to cause an explosion.—**Tubular steam-boiler**, a boiler a prominent feature of which is a series of either fire- or water-tubes.—**Vertical steam-boiler**, a steam-boiler in which the heating-surface of the tubes or flues is in a vertical position. When constructed with fire-tubes, it is called a *vertical tubular boiler*.

steam-box (stēm′bɔks), *n.* A reservoir for steam above a boiler; a steam-chest.

steam-brake (stēm′brāk), *n.* A brake applied by the action of steam admitted to a steam-cylinder the piston of which is connected by rods to the levers which apply the brake-shoes.

steam-car (stēm′kär), *n.* A car drawn or driven by steam-power; a railway-car. [U. S.]

steam-carriage (stēm′kar″āj), *n.* A road-carriage driven by steam-power.

steam-case (stēm′kās), *n.* Same as *steam-chest*.

steam-chamber (stēm′chām″bėr), *n.* 1. A box or chamber in which articles are placed to be steamed.—2. A steam-chest.—3. A steam-dome.—4. The steam-room or steam-space in a boiler or engine.

steam-chest (stēm′chest), *n.* 1. The chamber in which the slide-valve of a steam-engine works. See cuts under *passenger-engine*, *rock-drill*, and *slide-valve*.—2. In *calico-printing*, a metallic vessel or tank in which printed cloths are steamed to fix their colors.

steam-chimney (stēm′chim″ni), *n.* An annular chamber around the chimney of a boiler-furnace for superheating steam.

steam-cock (stēm′kɔk), *n.* A faucet or valve in a steam-pipe.

steam-coil (stēm′koil), *n.* A coil of pipe, either made up flat with return bends or in spiral form, used to impart heat to a room or other inclosed space or to a liquid, or, by exposure of its exterior surface to air-currents or contact of cold water, to act as a condenser.

steam-color (stēm′kul″or), *n.* In *dyeing*, a color which is developed and fixed by the action of steam after the cloth is printed.

steam-crane (stēm′krān), *n.* A crane worked by steam, frequently carrying the steam-engine upon the same frame.

steam-cutter (stēm′knt″ėr), *n.* A ship's boat, smaller than a launch, propelled by steam.

steam-cylinder (stēm′sil″in-dėr), *n.* The cylinder in which the piston of a steam-engine reciprocates.—**Starting steam-cylinder**. Same as *starting-engine*.

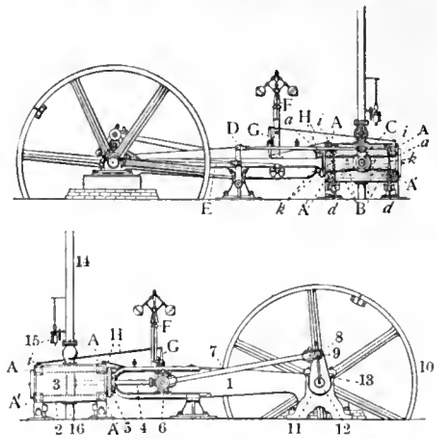
steam-dome (stēm′dōm), *n.* A chamber connected with the steam-space and projecting above the top of a steam-boiler. From it the steam passes to the cylinder of a steam-engine, or to steam-heating apparatus. See cut under *steam-boiler*.

steam-dredger (stēm′drej″ėr), *n.* A dredging-machine operated by steam.

steam-engine (stēm′en″jin), *n.* An engine in which the mechanical force arising from the elasticity and expansive action of steam, or from its property of rapid condensation, or from the combination of the two, is made available as a motive power. The invention of the steam-engine has been ascribed by the English to the Marquis of Worcester, who published an account of it about the middle of the seventeenth century. By the French the invention has been ascribed to Papin, toward the close of the same century. Papin's plan contained the earliest suggestion of a vacuum under a piston by the agency of steam. The first actual working steam-engine of which there is any record was invented and constructed by Captain Savery, an Englishman, to whom a patent was granted for it in 1698. This engine was employed to raise water by the expansion and condensation of steam. The steam-engine received great improvements from the hands of Newcomen, Beighton, and others. Still it was imperfect and rude in its construction, and was chiefly applied to the draining of mines or the raising of water. Up to this time it was properly an atmospheric engine (see *atmospheric*), for the actual moving power was the pressure of the atmosphere, the steam only producing a vacuum under the piston. The steam-engine was brought to a high state of perfection by James Watt about the year 1782. The numerous and vital improvements introduced by him, both in the combination of its mechanism and in the economy of its management, have rendered the steam-engine at once the most powerful, the most easily applied and regulated, and generally speaking the least expensive of all prime movers for impelling machinery of every description. The steam-engine is properly a heat-engine, and the total work L is expressed theoretically by the equation

$$L = QG\,(T_1 - T)/AT_1,$$

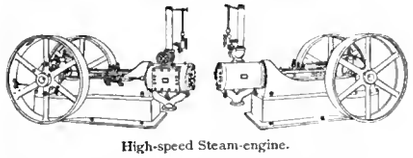
in which Q represents the total heat converted into work per unit of weight, G weight of steam, and A the thermal equivalent of a unit of work, while T_1 and T are respectively the higher and lower limits of temperature between which the steam is worked, T, being the absolute temperature at which the steam is inducted to the engine, and T the absolute temperature at which it is exhausted from it. Inspection of the equation shows that the work performed must vary directly as the factor $(T_1 - T)$ varies—that is, the greater the difference which can be maintained between the temperature of induction and that of eduction the greater is the amount of work performed by any given weight of steam. It is in accordance with this law that much higher steam-pressures are now adopted than were formerly employed. The factor $(T_1 - T)$ is commonly called the *temperature range* or *fall*. The varieties of steam-engines are extremely numerous. (For names of various types, with explanations of their characteristic features, see below.) The specific differences between steam-engines of the same type of construction consist chiefly in their valve-gear. (See *valve-gear*, *governor*, 6, *regulator*, *n.*, *slide-valve* (with cut), and *piston-valve*.) Of the total steam-power employed in modern industry on land, that supplied by steam-engines of the horizontal type far exceeds that furnished by steam-engines of all



Steam-engine (Corliss Engine).
(The upper figure is a front view, the under a rear view.)

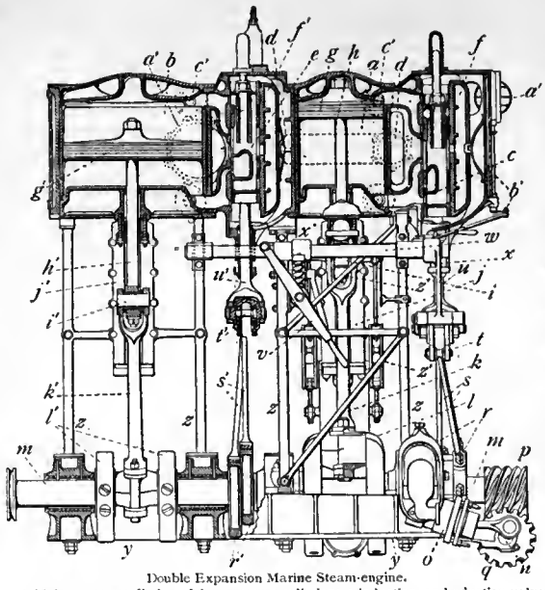
The steam-valve A and exhaust-valve A′ are independent of each other, and have cylindrical bearing-surfaces. An oscillatory motion is given to them by rods H, connecting with an oscillating disk C (wrist-plate) upon the side of the steam-cylinder, which is worked by an intermediate rock-lever D, driven by the eccentric-rod E, connected with an eccentric upon the main shaft. The motions of the exhaust-valves are positive, but those of the inlet-valve are varied by means of spring-catches *a*, which are adjustable to determine the points of opening and the range of motion of the valves, and are also controlled in their disengagement of the valve-stems by the governor F, rock-lever G, connecting-rods H, and rock-levers *i*, all connected together in such manner that an extremely small increase or decrease of speed in the rotation of the fly-wheel shaft causes the inlet-valves to be released and to close correspondingly earlier or later in the stroke. The closing is performed by exterior weights suspended from short levers on the valve-stems by the rods *k*, the motion of closing being controlled by dash-pots at *d*, only the covers of which are shown. The other parts of the engine, which are common to most reciprocating engines, are 1, the bed-plate; 2, cylinder; 3, piston; 4, piston-rod; 5, stuffing-box; 6, sliding-block or cross-head; 7, connecting-rod or pitman; 8, rod-end fitted to 9, the crank-wrist; 10, fly-wheel; 11, crank keyed to 12, the crank-shaft; 13, centrifugal lubricating tube; 14, steam-pipe; 15, lubricator; 16, exhaust-pipe.

other types put together. Vertical direct-acting engines of large size are little used, but small engines of this type are much employed. Steam-engines of the rotary type are scarcely used except for some kinds of steam hoisting-engines. Double, triple, and quadruple expansion steam-engines are now largely used in marine engineering. Many double expansion stationary engines are in use, and the economical value of the compound system has been demonstrated both theoretically and practically.—**Agricultural steam-engine,** a portable engine with a boiler, often specially adapted to burn light fuel, as chaff or straw, either by itself or in connection with wood or coal.—**Annular steam-engine,** a steam-engine having an annular piston working in an annular steam-cylinder, and having two diametrically placed piston-rods connected with the cross-head, the latter also being connected by rods to a guide-block working in the hollow cylinder forming the center of the annular steam-cylinder, this guide-block being connected with the crank by a pitman.—**Atmospheric steam-engine.** See *atmospheric engine*, under *atmospheric*.—**Beam steam-engine,** an engine in which a working-beam connects the connecting-rod with the crank-pitman, and transmits power from one to the other. See *beam-engine*.—**Compound steam-engine,** a steam-engine having two steam-cylinders of unequal size, from the smaller of which the steam, after use, passes into the larger cylinder, and completes its work by expanding against the piston in the latter.—**Concentric steam-engine.** Same as *rotary steam-engine*.—**Condensing steam-engine,** a steam-engine in which the exhaust-steam is condensed, for the purpose of removing the back-pressure of the atmosphere from the exhaust, and also to economize fuel by saving heat otherwise wasted. See *condenser*, and cut under *pulsometer*.—**Cornish steam-engine,** a single-acting condensing steam pumping-engine, first used in the mines of Cornwall. It is also used as a pumping-engine for supplying water to cities. Steam-pressure is not used to raise the water, but to lift a long loaded pump-rod, whose weight in its descent is the power employed to force up the water. The motion is regulated by a kind of hydraulic regulator invented by Smeaton, and called a *cataract*.—**Direct-acting steam-engine,** a steam-engine in which the power of the piston is transmitted to the crank without the intervention of levers, side-beams, or a working-beam.—**Disk steam-engine,** a form of rotary engine in which the steam-pistons act successively against a revolving disk set at an angle to the plane of rotation, thus imparting a gyratory motion to a central shaft upon which the disk is mounted, the end of this shaft being connected with a crank turning in the plane of rotation.—**Double-acting steam-engine,** the ordinary form of steam-engine, in which the steam acts upon both sides of the piston.—**Double-cylinder steam-engine,** a steam-engine having two steam-cylinders acting in combination with each other. See *compound steam-engine*.—**Double expansion steam-engine.** (*a*) A double-cylinder steam-engine in which steam is used expansively. (*b*) A compound steam-engine.—**Double steam-engine,** a steam-engine having two cylinders in which the pistons make either simultaneous or alternate strokes and are connected with the same crank-shaft.—**Duplex steam-engine.** Same as *double steam-engine*.—**High-pressure steam-engine.** See *high pressure*, under *pressure*.—**High-speed steam-engine,** a somewhat indefinite name for a reciprocating engine working at a high speed as compared with the much slower speed of engines with the Corliss and other



High-speed Steam-engine.

types of valve-gears. In general it may be said that engines of considerable power, making one hundred turns per minute and upward, are high-speed engines.—**Horizontal steam-engine,** a steam-engine in which the piston works horizontally.—**Inclined-cylinder steam-engine,** a form of marine engine having cylinders inclined to the horizontal.—**Inverted-cylinder steam-engine,** a steam-engine in which the cross-head is placed below the cylinder. This construction is much used for marine engines, and to some extent for stationary engines.—**Low-pressure steam-engine.** See *low pressure*, under *pressure*.—**Marine steam-engine,** a steam-engine specially designed for marine propulsion. The best modern types are condensing, short-stroke, double, triple, or quadruple expansion-engines of the inverted-cylinder type. Marine engines for steam-tugs are for the most part single and often non-condensing. See cut in next column.—**Non-condensing steam-engine,** an engine that exhausts its steam without condensation. See *non-condensing*.—**Oscillating steam-engine,** a steam-engine whose cylinder oscillates on trunnions and has its piston-rod directly connected with the crank. Double engines of this type have been considerably used for marine propulsion, and some are still employed.—**Overhead steam-engine.** See *overhead*.—**Quadruple expansion steam-engine,** a steam-engine which, taking its steam at high pressure, expands it in four different operations successively, and in four distinct and separate steam-cylinders. The pistons of the cylinders are connected by piston-rods, cross-heads, and connecting-rods with cranks attached to a common shaft, to which rotary motion is imparted by the coacting pistons.—**Reciprocating steam-engine,** a steam-engine in which the power of steam is applied to a reciprocating piston.—**Revolving-cylinder steam-engine,** a steam-engine of which the cylinder is so mounted that it is caused to rotate by the reciprocation of the piston. Compare *rotary steam-engine*.—**Rotary steam-engine,** a steam-engine in which the piston rotates in the cylinder, or the cylinder upon the



Double Expansion Marine Steam-engine.

a, high-pressure cylinder; *b*, low-pressure cylinder; *c*, induction- and eduction-valve for *a* in position of exhaust from lower end and of induction to upper end of cylinder; *d*, passage for steam from *a* to *b*; *e*, induction- and eduction-valve for *b*; *f*, *f'*, balance-plates for valves of *a* and *b*; *g*, *g'*, pistons; *h*, *h'*, piston-rods; *i*, *i'*, cross-heads; *j*, *j'*, slipper-guides for cross-heads; *k*, *k'*, connecting-rods; *l*, *l'*, cranks; *m*, crank-shaft; *n*, shaft which drives feed-pump *o* and also bilge-pump (not shown) on the opposite side; *p*, worm on main shaft gearing into worm-wheel *q* on the shaft *n*, and actuating pump-plungers by crank and pitman connection; *r*, *r'*, eccentrics; *s*, *s'*, eccentric-rods; *t*, *t'*, links connected by link-blocks with valve-stems *u*, *u'*; *v*, crank-lever which turns a segmental worm-gear, keyed to the rock-shaft *w* carrying the rocker-arms *x*, *x'*, for reversing high-pressure and low-pressure valves respectively; *y*, bed-plate; *z*, columns supporting the cylinders; *z'*, tie-rods for stiffening the columns; *a'*, exhaust from low-pressure cylinder to the condenser (not shown); *a''*, butterfly throttle-valve; *b'*, gear for operating throttle-valve; *c'*, relief-valves.

piston. The name is sometimes given to reciprocating engines which have a fly-wheel and crank-shaft. *E. H. Knight*.—**Rotatory steam-engine.** Same as *rotary steam-engine*.—**Semi-portable steam-engine,** a steam-engine which is movable with its foundation-plate, as distinguished from an engine mounted on wheels, and from one resting on a fixed foundation.—**Triple expansion steam-engine,** a steam-engine that expands its steam in three successive stages and in three separate and distinct cylinders, one taking its steam from the boiler, and each of the others taking its steam from the exhaust of the cylinder working at the next higher pressure. This type of marine engine is found at the present time on many of the swiftest steamships, but may be in turn superseded by the quadruple expansion-engine.—**Vertical steam-engine,** a steam-engine whose piston reciprocates vertically.

steamer (stē′mėr), *n.* [< *steam* + *-er*[1].] One who or that which steams, in any sense. Specifically—(*a*) A steam-box. (*b*) A person employed in steaming oysters in shucking them for canning. (*c*) In *calico-printing*, one who steams printed cloth for fixing steam-colors. (*d*) One who steams wood for bending, etc. (*e*) A steam-generator or -boiler: as, the boiler is an excellent *steamer*. (*f*) Especially, a vessel propelled by steam; a steamship. (*g*) A fire-engine the pumps of which are worked by steam. (*h*) A vessel in which articles are subjected to the action of steam, as in washing or cookery. See *steam-chest*, 2. (1) In *paper-making*, a vessel in which old paper, fiber, etc., are treated in order to soften them. (2) An apparatus for steaming grain preparatory to grinding. (*i*) A locomotive for roads. See *road-steamer*.

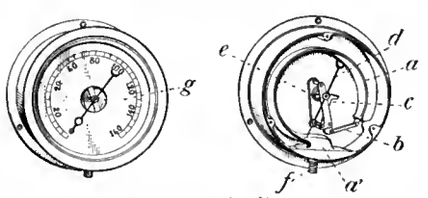
steamer-cap (stē′mėr-kap), *n.* Same as *fore-and-aft*, 2.

steamer-duck (stē′mėr-duk), *n.* A South American duck of the genus *Micropterus* (or *Tachyeres*); a race-horse. See *Micropterus*, 2. This duck becomes when adult incapable of flight, but swims very rapidly, with a movement which has suggested the action of a side-wheel steamboat (whence the name).

steam-excavator (stēm′eks″kā-vā-tọr), *n.* Same as *navvy*[2], 3.

steam-fountain (stēm′foun″tān), *n.* See *fountain*.

steam-gage (stēm′gāj), *n.* An attachment to a boiler to indicate the pressure of steam; a pressure-gage. There are many forms. One of the older is a bent tube partially filled with mercury, one end of which connects with the boiler, so that the steam raises



Steam-gage (Ashcroft's).

a, hollow bent tube attached to case at *a'*, and receiving condensed water or steam under pressure through the opening at *f*; *b*, link connecting end of tube *a* with short arm of rock-lever *c*, which has at the upper end a small rack intermeshing with a pinion on the spindle of the index *d*; *e*, small coiled spring which acts upon the spindle of the index or pointer in a direction opposed to the action of the rack and pinion; *g*, dial, on which the figures indicate pressures (in pounds) above the atmospheric pressure.

the mercury according to the amount of pressure. A very common form of gage is that known as Bourdon's, which consists essentially of a flattened metal tube, closed at one end and bent circularly, into which the steam is admitted. As such a tube tends to straighten itself out by the force of the steam, the amount of pressure can easily be ascertained by an attached index-apparatus.—**Electric steam-gage,** an attachment to a steam-boiler for indicating at a distance the pressure of the steam. One form consists of a bent tube filled with mercury, which, as it rises under the pressure, closes a series of electrical circuits after the manner of a thermostat. Another form employs the expansion or movement of an ordinary steam-gage diaphragm as a circuit-closer. The closing of the circuit in each case serves to sound an alarm.

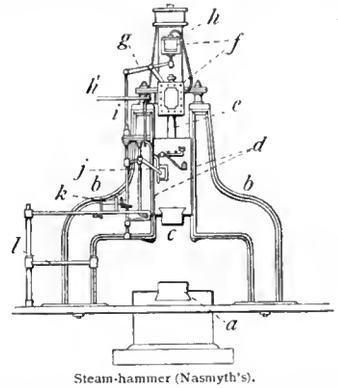
steam-gas (stēm′gas), *n.* Same as *superheated steam* (which see, under *steam*).

steam-generator (stēm′jen″ė-rā-tọr), *n.* A steam-boiler.

steam-governor (stēm′guv″ėr-nọr), *n.* See *governor*, 6.

steam-gun (stēm′gun), *n.* A gun the projectile force of which is derived from the expansion of steam issuing through the shotted tube.

steam-hammer (stēm′ham″ėr), *n.* A forging-hammer operated by steam-power. It has assumed several forms, but now consists of a vertical and inverted steam-cylinder with piston and piston-rod (the rod passing through the lower cylinder-head and carrying at the end a mass of metal which forms the hammer), an anvil directly beneath the hammer and cylinder, a supporting framework, and suitable valves for the control of the steam. Steam is used to raise and may also be used to drive down the hammer. By means of the valve-system, steam is admitted below the piston to raise the hammer and to sustain it while the metal to be forged is placed on the anvil. To deliver a blow, the steam is exhausted below the piston, and the hammer is allowed to fall by its own weight. To augment the blow, live steam may be admitted above the piston to assist in driving it downward. To deliver a gentle blow, the exhaust-steam below the piston may be retained to act as a cushion. Blows can be delivered at any point of the stroke, quickly or slowly, lightly or with the full power of the combined weight of the hammer and force of steam-pressure; or the machine may be used as a vise or squeezer. All modern steam-hammers of the type described are modifications of the original Nasmyth steam-hammer illustrated in the cut. Steam-



Steam-hammer (Nasmyth's).

a, anvil; *b*, frame; *c*, hammer-head; *d*, guides; *e*, piston-rod; *f*, valve-chests containing valves that control induction of steam to and eduction from the cylinder *h*; *h'*, steam-pipe; *g*, rock-lever (moved by the rod *i*) connected with the valve-stems and moving the valves; *j*, tripping-mechanism by which the hammer is caused to descend from any part of the upstroke, the adjusting-gear *k* being manipulated by a workman standing on the platform *l*.

hammers of the largest class have been made with hammers weighing eighty tons. Another type of steam-hammer consists of two horizontal steam-cylinders placed in line, the hammers meeting over an anvil on which the forging rests.

steam-heat (stēm′hēt), *n.* 1. In *thermodynamics*, the total heat required to produce steam at any tension from water at 0° C. or 32° F. It is the sum of the sensible heat and the latent heat expressed in thermal units.—2. Heat imparted by the condensation of steam in coils, pipes, or radiators.

steam-hoist (stēm′hoist), *n.* A lift or elevator operated by a steam-engine.

steam-house (stēm′hous), *n.* In oyster-canning, a house or room where oysters are steamed.

steaminess (stē′mi-nes), *n.* Steamy or vaporous character or quality; mistiness.

steam-jacket (stēm′jak″et), *n.* An inclosure adapted for receiving steam, and applying the heat of the steam to a kettle, tank, steam-cylinder, etc., surrounded by such inclosure.

steam-jet (stēm′jet), *n.* A blast of steam caused to issue from a nozle.

steam-joint (stēm′joint), *n.* A joint that is steam-tight.

steam-kettle (stēm′ket″l), *n.* A vessel heated by steam, and used for various purposes. The

steam for heating is usually applied by induction to a steam-jacket surrounding the sides and inclosing the bottom of the kettle.

steam-kitchen (stēm'kich″en), *n.* An apparatus for cooking by steam.

steam-launch (stēm'länch), *n.* See *launch*.

steam-motor (stēm'mō″tor), *n.* A steam-engine.

steam-navigation (stēm'nav-i-gā″shon), *n.* The art of applying the power of steam to the propulsion of boats and vessels; the art of navigating steam-vessels.

steam-navvy (stēm'nav″i), *n.* A digging-machine or excavator actuated by steam.

steam-organ (stēm'ôr″gan), *n.* Same as *calliope*, 2.

steam-oven (stēm'uv″n), *n.* An oven heated by steam at high pressure.

steam-packet (stēm'pak″et), *n.* A packet propelled by steam. Compare *packet*, *n.*, 2.

steam-pan (stēm'pan), *n.* A vessel with a double bottom forming a steam-chamber. See *vacuum-pan*.

steam-pipe (stēm'pīp), *n.* Any pipe in which steam is conveyed. Specifically—(*a*) A pipe which leads from a boiler to an engine, pan, tank, etc., or from the boiler to a condenser or to the open air. (*b*) In a steam-heating or -drying apparatus or system, a name given to any one of the steam-supply pipes, in contradistinction to the corresponding return-pipe through which water of condensation is returned to the boiler.

steam-plow (stēm'plou), *n.* A gang-plow designed to be drawn by a wire rope, and operated by steam-power. Such a plow has usually eight shares arranged in a frame, four pointing in one direction and four in the other. The frame is balanced on a pair of wheels in the center, and forms an angle in the middle, so that when one half the plows are in use the others are raised above the ground. Steam-plows are used with either one or two engines. If with two engines, the plow is drawn forward and backward between them, each engine being advanced the width of the furrows after each passage of the plow. If one engine only is used, snatch-blocks and movable anchors are employed to hold the rope, the anchors being automatically advanced after each passage of the plow. Traction-engines also have been used to drag plows. See *anchor*, *porter*2, and *plow*.

steam-port (stēm'pōrt), *n.* 1. In a slide-valve steam-engine, the name given to each of two oblong passages from the steam-chest to the inside of the cylinder, which afford passage to the steam to and from the cylinder, and act alternately as an induction-port and an eduction-port. See cut under *slide-valve*.—2. A passage for steam into or out of any inclosure.

steam-power (stēm'pou″er), *n.* The power of steam applied to move machinery or produce any other result.

steam-press (stēm'pres), *n.* A press actuated by steam-power acting directly or intermediately; specifically, a printing-press worked by steam.

steam-printing (stēm'prin″ting), *n.* Printing done by machinery moved by steam, as opposed to printing by hand-labor on hand-presses.

steam-propeller (stēm'prō-pel″er), *n.* Same as *screw propeller* (which see, under *screw*1).

steam-pump (stēm'pump), *n.* See *pump*1 and *vacuum-pump*.

steam-radiator (stēm'rā″di-ā-tor), *n.* A nest or collection of iron pipes in ranks or coils, through which steam is passed to heat a room, etc. See cuts under *radiator*.

steam-ram (stēm'ram), *n.* See *ram*2, 2.

steam-regulator (stēm'reg″ū-lā-tor), *n.* See *regulator*, 2.

steam-room (stēm'röm), *n.* In a steam-engine, etc., the space which is occupied by steam.

steamship (stēm'ship), *n.* A ship propelled by steam.

steam-space (stēm'spās), *n.* A space occupied, or designed to be occupied, by steam only; particularly, in a steam-boiler, the space allowed above the water-line for holding a quantity of steam.

steam-table (stēm'tā″bl), *n.* 1. A bench or table fitted with shallow steam-tight tanks: used in restaurants, etc., to keep cooked dishes warm.—2. A tabular arrangement of data relating to steam-pressures, temperatures, and quantities of heat.

steam-tank (stēm'tangk), *n.* A chamber or inclosed vessel in which materials of any kind are treated either by direct contact with steam or with steam-heat by means of pipes coiled in the tank or a steam-jacket. Such tanks are used in many industries, and are made in many forms, as for steaming wood, paper-stock, lard, etc. See *rendering-tank*.

steam-tight (stēm'tit), *a.* Capable of resisting the passage of steam, as a joint in a steam-pipe.

steam-toe (stēm'tō), *n.* In a steam-engine, a projection on a lifting-rod, which is raised by it through the action of a cam, tappet, or wiper.

steam-trap (stēm'trap), *n.* A contrivance for permitting the passage of water of condensation out of pipes, radiators, steam-engine cylinders, etc., while preventing that of steam.

steam-tug (stēm'tug), *n.* A steamer used for towing ships, boats, rafts, fishing-nets, oyster-dredges, etc. Such vessels are furnished with engines very powerful in proportion to the size of their hulls, and usually carry only sufficient coal for short trips.—**Steam-tug heart-murmur**, the combination of an aortic regurgitant with an aortic obstructive murmur.

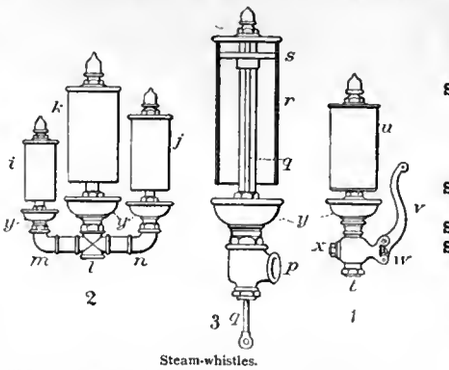
steam-valve (stēm'valv), *n.* A valve which controls the opening of a steam-pipe or steam-port.

steam-vessel (stēm'ves″el), *n.* Same as *steamship*.

steam-wagon (stēm'wag″on), *n.* Same as *steam-carriage*.

steam-wheel (stēm'hwēl), *n.* A rotary steam-engine. See *steam-engine*.

steam-whistle (stēm'hwis″l), *n.* A sounding device connected with the boiler of a steam-



Steam-whistles.

Fig. 1 is the simplest form of steam-whistle, with adjustable lever *v*, which acts on the valve *x*, its motion being limited by a stop-pin at *w*. Steam passes through a pipe connected at *t* when the valve *x* is opened. The steam issues through openings in the base *y*, and, passing over the lower edge of the bell *u*, causes a powerful vibration producing the sound, the pitch of which depends upon the length of the bell. Fig. 2 is a chime-whistle consisting of three bells, *i*, *j*, *k*, tuned to emit the common chord or some inversion of it. It receives steam at *l*, and by branches *m*, *n*, together with *l*, distributes it to the several bases *y*. Fig. 3 is a piston-whistle. Its base *y* and bell *r* operate as described for the other whistles, the steam entering at *p*. The tone of the whistle is changed by moving up and down the piston *s* by means of the stem *q*.

engine, either stationary, locomotive, or marine, for the purpose of announcing hours of work, signaling, etc.

steam-winch (stēm'winch), *n.* A form of winch or hoisting-apparatus in which rotatory motion is imparted to the winding axle from the piston-rod of a steam-engine, directly, or indirectly by means of bevel-gearing, the direct action giving most rapidity, the indirect most power.

steam-worm (stēm'wėrm), *n.* A spiral steam-coil. Such coils are used in tanks for heating liquids, as tan-liquor in tanneries, water in laundries, dye-works, etc., the liquid being placed in the tank enveloping the coil, while steam is passed through the latter. They are also used in some forms of calorimeter.

steamy (stē'mi), *a.* [< *steam* + *-y*1.] Consisting of or abounding in steam; resembling steam; vaporous; misty.

> The bubbling and loud hissing urn
> Throws up a *steamy* column. *Cowper*, Task, iv. 39.
>
> I found an evening hour in the *steamy* heat of the Haram equal to half a dozen afternoons.
> *R. F. Burton*, El-Medinah, p. 272.

steam-yacht (stēm'yot), *n.* A yacht propelled by steam, or by steam and sails.

stean. See *steen*1, *steen*2, *stone*.

steaning, *n.* See *steening*.

steapsin (stēp'sin), *n.* A ferment of the pancreatic secretion which to some extent resolves fats into fatty acids and glycerin.

stearate (stē'a-rāt), *n.* [< *stear(ic)* + *-ate*1.] A salt of stearic acid. The neutral stearates of the alkalis are soaps.

stearic (stē-ar'ik), *a.* [Irreg. for **steatic*, < Gr. στέαρ (στεαρ-), stiff fat, tallow, suet: see *steatite*.] Of or pertaining to suet or fat; obtained from stearin.—**Stearic acid**, $C_{18}H_{36}O_2$, a monobasic acid, forming brilliant white scaly crystals. It is inodorous, tasteless, insoluble in water, but soluble in alcohol and ether. It burns like wax, and is used for making candles. Its compounds with the alkalis, earths, and metallic oxids are called *stearates*. Stearic acid exists in combination with glycerin as stearin, in beef- and mutton-fat, and in several vegetable fats, such as the butter of cacao. It is obtained from stearin by saponification and decomposition by an acid of the soap formed, and also from mutton-suet by a similar process.

stearin (stē'a-riu), *n.* [< *stear(ie)* + *-in*2.] 1. An ether or glyceride, $C_3H_5O_3(C_{18}H_{35}O_2)_3$, formed by the combination of stearic acid and glycerin. When crystallized it forms white pearly scales, soft to the touch but not greasy, and odorless and tasteless when pure. It is insoluble in water, but soluble in hot alcohol and ether. When treated with superheated steam it is separated into stearic acid and glycerin, and when boiled with alkalis is saponified—that is, the stearic acid combines with the alkali, forming soap, and glycerin is separated. When melted it resembles wax. There are three stearins, which may all be regarded as derivatives of glycerin in which one, two, or three OH groups are replaced by the radical stearyl. Natural stearin is the tristearyl derivative of glycerin. It is the chief ingredient in suet, tallow, and the harder fats, and may be prepared by repeated solution in ether and crystallization. Candle-pitch, chandlers' gum, or residuary gum, used in the manufacture of roofing-cements, is a by-product of this manufacture. 2. A popular name for stearic acid as used in making candles.—**Lard-stearin**, the residue left after the expression of the oil from lard.

stearinery (stē'a-rin-ėr-i), *n.* [< *stearin* + *-ery*.] The process of making stearin from animal or vegetable fats; the manufacture of stearin or stearin products.

stearone (stē'a-rōn), *n.* [< *stear(ic)* + *-one*.] A substance ($C_{35}H_{70}O$) obtained by the partial decomposition of stearic acid. It is a volatile liquid, and seems to be stearic acid deprived of two equivalents of carbonic acid.

stearoptene (stē-a-rop'tēn), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. στέαρ, stiff fat, tallow, suet, + πτηνός, winged (volatile).] The solid crystalline substance separated from any volatile oil on long standing or at low temperatures. See *elæoptene*.

stearyl (stē'a-ril), *n.* [< *stear(ie)* + *-yl*.] The radical of stearic acid ($C_{18}H_{35}O$).

steatin (stē'a-tin), *n.* Same as *steatinum*.

steatinum (stē-a-tī'num), *n.* [NL., < Gr. στεάτινον, neut. of στεάτινος, of or pertaining to tallow or suet, < στέαρ (στεαρ-), stiff fat, tallow, suet: see *steatite*.] A name given to certain pharmaceutical preparations similar to cerates, but containing considerable tallow.—**Steatinum iodoformi**, steatinum composed of mutton-tallow 18 parts, expressed oil of nutmeg 2 parts, powdered iodoform 1 part.

steatite (stē'a-tīt), *n.* [= F. *stéatite*, < L. *steatitis*, < Gr. στεατίτης, used only as equiv. to στεάτινος, σταίτινος, of dough made of flour of spelt, < στέαρ (στεαρ-), also στεῖαρ, also contr. στῆρ (with rare gen. στῆρος, also σταιτ-), stiff fat, tallow, suet, also dough made of flour of spelt, prob. < ἱστάναι (√ στα), cause to stand, fix: see *stand*.] Soapstone: an impure massive variety of talc. Also called *potstone*.

steatitic (stē-a-tit'ik), *a.* [< *steatite* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to steatite or soapstone; made of steatite.

steatogenous (stē-a-toj'e-nus), *a.* [< Gr. στέαρ (στεαρ-), fat, + *-γενής*, producing: see *-genous*.] Tending to produce steatosis (see *steatosis*, 2): as, *steatogenous* processes.

steatoma (stē-a-tō'mä), *n.*; pl. *steatomata* (-ma-tä). [< Gr. στεάτωμα, a kind of fatty tumor, < στέαρ (στεαρ-), fat, tallow, suet.] A lipoma.

steatomatous (stē-a-tom'a-tus), *a.* [< *steatoma(t-)* + *-ous*.] Of the nature of a steatoma.

steatopyga (stē″a-tō-pī'gä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. στέαρ (στεαρ-), fat, tallow, suet, + πυγή, the rump.] An accumulation of fat on the buttocks of certain Africans, especially Hottentot women.

steatopygous (stē″a-tō-pī'gus), *a.* [< NL. *steatopyga* + *-ous*.] Affected with or characterized by steatopyga; having enormously fat buttocks. *R. F. Burton*, El-Medinah, p. 60.

steatopygy (stē'a-tō-pī-ji), *n.* [< *steatopyg-ous* + *-y*3.] The development of steatopyga, or the state of being steatopygous. *Jour. Anthrop. Inst.*, XVIII. 17.

Steatornis (stē-a-tôr'nis), *n.* [NL. (Humboldt, 1817), < Gr. στέαρ (στεαρ-), fat, tallow, suet, + ὄρνις, a bird.] The representative genus of *Steatornithidæ*. The only species is *S. caripensis*, the guacharo or oil-bird of South America, found from Venezuela to Peru, and also in Trinidad, of frugivorous and nocturnal habits. The bird resembles and is usually classed with the goatsuckers. It is so fat that the natives prepare from it a kind of oil used for butter. See cut under *guacharo*.

steatornithic (stē″a-tôr-nith'ik), *a.* Having the characters of *Steatornis*.

Steatornithidæ (stē″a-tôr-nith'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Steatornis* (*-ornith-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of picarian birds, represented by the genus *Steatornis*. It is related to the *Caprimulgidæ*, and is often associated with them, but differs in many important characters, and in some respects approaches the owls. The sternum has a single notch on each side behind. The palate is desmognathous, with united maxillopalatines and peculiarly shaped palatines. There are basipterygoid processes, and the rostrum of the skull is compressed. The second pectoral muscle is small, and the femorocaudal is wanting. The syrinx is entirely bronchial, and hence paired. The oil-gland is very large. The plumage is not aftershafted, and the rectrices are ten. There is only one genus and one species. See cut under *guacharo*.

steatornithine (stē-a-tôr′ni-thin), *a.* [< *Steatornis* (*-ornith-*) + *-ine*².] Steatornithic; of or pertaining to the *Steatornithidæ*.

steatorrhea, steatorrhœa (stē″a-tō-rē′ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. στέαρ (στεατ-), fat, suet, tallow, + ῥοία, a flow, < ῥεῖν, flow.] 1. Seborrhea.—2. The passage of fatty stools.

steatosis (stē-a-tō′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. στέαρ (στεατ-), fat, tallow, suet, + *-osis*.] 1. Fatty degeneration or infiltration.—2. Any disease of the sebaceous glands. Also called *steatopathia*.

Steatozoön (stē″a-tō-zō′on), *n.* Same as *Demodex*.

sted†, *n.* An obsolete form of *stead*.

stedfast, stedfastly, etc. See *steadfast*, etc.

steed (stēd), *n.* [< ME. *stede*, < AS. *stēda*, a stud-horse, stallion, war-horse (cf. *gestēd-hors*, stud-horse; Icel. *stedda* for **stœdda*, a mare; Sw. *sto*, a mare), < *stōd*, a stud: see *stud*¹. Cf. *stot*¹, *stote*, *stoat*¹.] A horse: now chiefly poetical.

> The kyng alȝte of his *stede*.
> *King Horn* (E. E. T. S.), p. 2.

> The fiend, . . . like a proud *steed* rein'd, went haughty on,
> Champing his iron curb. *Milton*, P. L., iv. 858.

steedless (stēd′les), *a.* [< *steed* + *-less*.] Having no steeds or horses. *Whittier*, The Norsemen.

steedyokes†, *n. pl.* Reins; thongs. [Rare.]

> Sorrowful Hector . . .
> Harryed in *steedyocks* as of earst.
> *Stanihurst*, Æneid, ii.

steek (stēk), *v.* [Also *steik;* obs. or dial. (Sc.) form of *stick*¹.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To pierce with a sharp-pointed instrument; stitch or sew with a needle.—2. To close or shut: as, to *steek* one's eyes. *Burns.* [Obsolete or Scotch in both uses.]

> But doors were *steek'd*, and windows bar'd,
> And nane wad let him in.
> *Willie and May Margaret* (Child's Ballads, II. 172).

II. *intrans.* To close; shut.

> It es calléde cloyster for it closys and *steskys*, and warely sall be lokked. *Religious Pieces* (E. E. T. S.), p. 50.

steek (stēk), *n.* [Also *steik;* a dial. (Sc.) form of *stitch*.] The act of stitching with a needle; a stitch. [Scotch.]

steel¹ (stēl), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *steel*, *stel*, *stiel*, *stil*, < AS. **stēle*, *stȳle*, earliest forms *stēli*, *stǣli* = MD. *staeel*, D. *staal* = MLG. *stāl*, LG. *staal* = OHG. *stahal*, *stāl*, MHG. *stahel*, *staehel*, *stāl*, G. *stahl* = Icel. *stāl* = Sw. *stål* = Dan. *staal* = Goth. **stahla* = OPruss. *stakla*, steel; root unknown. The words *gold* and *silver* also have no L. or Gr. or other cognate terms outside of Teut. and Slavic.] **I.** *n.* 1. A modified form of iron, not occurring in nature, but known and manufactured from very early times, and at the present time of the highest importance in its various applications to the wants of man. For certain purposes, and especially for the manufacture of tools and weapons, there is no metal or metallic alloy which could take the place of steel. The most essential features of steel as compared with iron are elasticity and hardness, and these qualities can be varied in amount to a very extraordinary degree, in the same piece of steel, by slight changes in the manipulation. Steel can be hardened so as to cut glass, by rapid cooling after being strongly heated, and it can be tempered, by reheating after hardening, so as permanently to take the precise degree of hardness best adapted to the use to which it is to be applied. (See *temper*.) Steel has been known from very early times, but where and how first manufactured is not known. That it has long been in use in India, and that it is still manufactured in that country by methods precisely similar to those in use long ago are well-known facts. (See *wootz*.) It is thought by some to have been known to the pyramid-builders; but this has not yet been demonstrated, and the same is true of the ancient Semites. The words translated 'steel' in the authorized version of the Old Testament signify 'copper' or 'bronze,' and are usually rendered 'brass,' 'brazen.' That steel was clearly recognized as something distinct from iron by the author or authors of the Homeric poems cannot be proved. The earliest known and simplest method of reducing iron from its ore—the so-called "direct process"—is capable also of furnishing steel, although a sufficiently homogeneous product cannot be easily obtained by this method. This would explain how steel became known at an early period, and why it was so long before it became an article of general use, with well-established methods of manufacture. Steel is a form of iron in which the amount of carbon is intermediate between that in wrought- and that in cast-iron, and this carbon does not exist in the steel in the form of graphite, but is either combined with or dissolved in it; but the subject of the relation of carbon to iron is one of difficulty, and is now undergoing investigation at the hands of various skilled metallurgical chemists. Other ingredients besides carbon are also present in steel—namely, silicon, manganese, sulphur, and phosphorus. Of these the two first mentioned are probably never entirely wanting, and they are not especially undesirable or injurious, as is the case with the two others, of which only traces can be permitted in the best quality of steel. They are all, however, different from carbon, which latter is regarded as an essential element of steel, while the others may be looked upon as being more or less of the nature of impurities. The quality of steel varies with the amount of carbon present, and the effect of this latter element varies with the amount of impurity (silicon, etc.) present in the steel. The larger the amount of impurity, the larger is the quantity of carbon required to give to the iron the character of steel. In the case of the best bar-iron, a little over 0.3 per cent. of carbon is sufficient to give it a steely character; from 0.5 to 0.65 per cent. of carbon, according to the purity of the iron, gives a steel which can be hardened so as to strike fire with flint. Iron containing from 1 to 1.5 per cent. of carbon gives steel which, after tempering, combines the maximum hardness with the maximum tenacity. One per cent. of carbon gives, on the whole, the most generally useful steel. With more than 1.5 per cent. of carbon the tenacity and weldability of the steel are diminished, although the hardness may be increased. With more than 1.74 per cent. of carbon the steel ceases to be weldable, and is with difficulty drawn out under the hammer; and from 1.8 to 2.0 per cent. is usually considered as the limit between steel and cast-iron, the steel with that amount breaking when hammered after softening by heat. Since steel is intermediate between wrought- and cast-iron in the amount of carbon which it contains, it is evident that it might be made either by carburizing the former or decarburizing the latter. The method of carburization, or *cementation* as it is generally called, is one of the oldest, perhaps the most ancient, as, although differing greatly in the details, in the essentials it is the same as the process by which the Indian wootz is manufactured. The cementation process was described in detail by Réaumur in a work published in 1722. By this method blister-steel is obtained, and this is further worked up into spring-, shear-, and double-shear steel by one or more processes of faggoting, welding, and hammering or rolling, the object of this being to give the metal greater homogeneity. A great addition to the value of this process was the invention by Huntsman, in 1740, of cast-steel, the product of the fusion in crucibles, under suitable manipulation, of blister-steel, which process is still in use as first arranged almost without change. By this method, when iron of a sufficiently high grade is used, the finest quality of steel is produced, and it is only steel manufactured in this way which can be used for the best tools, weapons, and cutting instruments of all kinds. The methods of producing steel by the decarburization of pig-iron are numerous and varied. The Styrian method of decarburization in the open-hearth finery, whereby a material called *raw steel* is produced, was once of very considerable importance, but is now little used. The method of decarburizing pig-iron by puddling, which is similar in principle to the ordinary puddling process used for converting pig- into wrought-iron, is also somewhat extensively employed, especially on the continent of Europe, the product being called *puddled steel*, this being drawn into bars, which are cut up and remelted, as is done with blister-steel in manufacturing cast-steel. There are various methods for producing steel by fusing pig-iron with iron ores, or with wrought-iron, or with both together. The Uchatius process belongs to this class of processes, but is of comparatively small importance; but the processes known as the "Siemens," the "Martin," and the "Siemens-Martin" are extensively employed. The steel made by any of these processes is generally called *open-hearth steel*, as the work of decarburizing the pig is done in the open-hearth regenerative furnace. The difference between these processes is simply that in the first-named the pig-iron is treated with certain iron ores without the addition of wrought-iron (scrap-iron); in the second the pig is melted with scrap-iron; and in the third both scrap and ore are used together: hence the names by which the first two of these modifications of what is essentially the same process are known—*pig-and-ore*, *pig-and-scrap*—the third, or the "Siemens-Martin," being the most commonly employed. By far the most important of all steel-producing processes, if only the amount of the metal produced is considered, is the "pneumatic" or "Bessemer" process, invented by Sir Henry Bessemer about 1856, which consists in blowing air through molten pig-iron in a "converter," or vessel of iron lined with a refractory material—the oxidation of the carbon and silicon which the pig contains, together with a small part of the iron itself, furnishing sufficient heat to keep the material in a fluid state while the operation of decarburization goes on. After complete decarburization of the iron, a certain amount of carbon is restored to the metal by the introduction of spiegeleisen or ferromanganese; this extremely important addition to the Bessemer process, without which it would hardly have been a success, was contributed by R. F. Mushet. The Bessemer process, as conducted in a converter lined with the ordinary silicious or "acid" material, is suited only for working iron which is practically free from phosphorus and sulphur, or such as is made from ore like that of Lake Superior, from which all, or nearly all, the Bessemer steel made in the United States is manufactured. By the so-called "basic" or "Thomas-Gilchrist" process, the converter having a basic (calcined dolomite) lining, iron containing a considerable amount of phosphorus is treated, and a fair quality of steel produced, the phosphorus passing into the slag during the operation, as is the case in puddling. The metal produced by the Bessemer process is generally called *Bessemer steel*, but some consider it more correct to call it *ingot-iron*. It can be produced of various grades by varying the amount of carbon which it contains, and is a material of the highest value for structural purposes—as being cheaper, and having more durability, than wrought-iron made by puddling—although of no value for the purposes for which the older higher-class steels are employed. Its principal use is for rails, and during the past few years from seventy to eighty per cent. of the Bessemer steel made in the United States has been used for that purpose.

> Gold, ne seolver, ne iren, ne *stel*. *Ancren Riwle*, p. 160.

> The day,
> Descending, struck athwart the hall, and shot
> A flying splendour out of brass and *steel*.
> *Tennyson*, Princess, vi.

A single span of the Forth Bridge is nearly as long as two Eiffel Towers turned horizontally and tied together in the middle, and the whole forms a complicated steel structure weighing 15,000 tons, erected without the possibility of any intermediate support, the lace-like fabric of the bridge soaring as high as the top of St. Paul's. The *steel* of which the compression members of the structure are composed contains $\frac{25}{100}$ of carbon and $\frac{6}{100}$ of manganese. The parts subjected to extension do not contain more than $\frac{1}{100}$ of carbon. *W. C. Roberts-Austen*, Nature, XLI. 36.

2. Something made of steel. Specifically—(*a*) A cutting or piercing weapon; especially, a sword. Compare *cold steel*, below.

> Shall I Sir Pandarus of Troy become,
> And by my side wear *steel*?
> *Shak.*, M. W. of W., i. 3. 83.

(*b*) A piece of steel for striking sparks from flint to ignite tinder or match. (*c*†) A mirror.

> We spake of armour,
> She straight replies, Send in your steel combs, with
> The *steel* you see your faces in.
> *Cartwright's Lady Errant* (1651). (*Nares.*)

(*d*) A cylindrical or slightly tapering rod of steel, sometimes having fine parallel longitudinal lines, used for sharpening carving-knives, etc. (*e*) A strip of steel used to stiffen a corset, or to expand a woman's skirt.—**Berard steel,** steel made by adding hydrogen gas to the air-blast in the Bessemer process, to remove arsenic, sulphur, and phosphorus.—**Bessemer steel,** steel made by the Bessemer process. See def. 1.—**Blistered steel.** Same as *blister-steel*.—**Carbon steel,** ordinary steel; not "special steel," but steel in which carbon is clearly the element which gives the iron those peculiar properties which justify its designation by the term *steel*.—**Chrome steel,** steel alloyed with a small amount of chromium. Various alloys called by the name of *chrome* or *chromium steel* have been introduced, but none have come into general use. They are said to be hard and malleable, and to possess great strength, but to oxidize on exposure more readily than ordinary steel.—**Cold steel,** a cutting- and thrusting-weapon; a weapon or weapons for close quarters, as distinguished from firearms.—**Compressed steel,** steel which is made more dense, tenacious, and free from blow-holes by being condensed by pressure while in a fluid state. This pressure is produced in various ways, as by hydraulic machinery, by steam, by centrifugal force, by the use of liquefied carbonic acid, etc.—**Crinoline-steels.** See *crinoline*.—**Crucible steel.** Same as *cast-steel*.—**Damask steel.** See *damask*.—**Garb of steel.** See *garb*².—**German steel,** steel from Germany. The phrase has now no definite meaning other than geographical. It formerly meant steel made in the finery from spathic ore.—**Homogeneous steel.** Same as *cast-steel*.—**Indian steel.** Same as *wootz*.—**Manganese steel,** a variety of special steel made by the addition of manganese, which element is present in various manganese steels which have been analyzed in quantity ranging from less than 1 per cent. to over 21 per cent. The qualities vary greatly with its composition.—**Mask of steel,** See *mask*³.—**Mild steel,** steel containing a small amount of carbon (Bessemer steel is frequently so designated); a metal which has some of the qualities of steel, but does not admit of being tempered, or only imperfectly so. See def. 1.—**Native steel,** the name sometimes given to small masses or buttons of steel, steely iron, or iron which has occasionally been formed by the ignition of coal-seams adjacent to deposits of iron ore.—**Nickel steel,** a variety of special steel recently introduced, and thought by some to surpass the best carbon steel in certain important respects. It has not yet been sufficiently tried to justify a decided statement as to its value. The high price of nickel, and the small likelihood of any considerable reduction in the price of this metal, would seem to bear heavily against the chances of the general introduction of an alloy of which it should form any considerable part.—**Run steel,** a trade-mark name (in England) of various small articles, such as bridle-bits and stirrups, made of cast-iron which has been to a certain extent rendered malleable by partial decarburization by cementation. The method is one which has been long known, but which has not come into extensive use till comparatively modern times. Also called *malleable cast-iron*. **Silicon steel,** a variety of special steel which has been experimented with to some extent, but which has not yet become of importance.—**Special steel,** steel in which the element which gives the iron its peculiar qualities, or what distinguishes it from iron, is not carbon, but some other substance. The principal special steels are chrome, manganese, nickel, silicon, titanium, and tungsten steels, all of which have been much experimented with in recent years. While some authorities appear to maintain that the carbon in special steels is so overpowered by the special element used that its effects are entirely neutralized, others believe that some carbon is absolutely necessary that iron may become converted into what can properly be called steel.—**Styrian special steel,** steel from Styria; steel made by the Styrian process, which closely resembles the Styrian process of making malleable iron in the finery.—**Tungsten steel,** a variety of special steel, now largely employed in the manufacture of the harder grades of crucible steel. "Mushet's," "special," "imperial," and "crescent-hardened" are brands of tungsten steel now sold in the American markets. Steel may contain a much larger proportion of tungsten than it can of carbon without losing its power of being forged. In a table of thirteen analyses of tungsten steel given by H. M. Howe in his "Metallurgy of Steel" (1891), the tungsten ranges from 1.94 to 11.03 per cent.; the carbon, from 0.38 to 2.15; the manganese, from a trace to 2.66; the silicon, from .05 to .82. Tungsten steel is exceedingly hard and very brittle; it is used chiefly for the tools of lathes and planers designed for heavy work.

II. *a.* 1. Made of steel: as, a *steel* plate or buckle.

> The average strength [of the Bessemer steel used in building the Forth Bridge] is one-half greater than that of the best wrought iron, and the ductility of the *steel* plates is fully three times that of corresponding iron plates. *Sir John Fowler and Benjamin Baker*, Nineteenth Century, July, 1889, p. 39.

2. Hard as steel; inflexible; unyielding.

> Prison my heart in thy *steel* bosom's ward.
> *Shak.*, Sonnets, cxxxiii.

Smart as a steel trap. See *smart*¹.—**Steel bonnet,** a head-piece made of a Scotch bonnet lined with steel, as with a skeleton cap. Compare *secret*, 9.—**Steel bronze.**

See *bronze*, 1.—**Steel hat.** Same as *chapel-de-fer*.—**Steel rail.** See *rail*[1].—**Steel saddle**, the saddle of the man-at-arms in the middle ages, having the bow and sometimes the pommel guarded with steel.—**Steel toys**, among manufacturers, small articles, such as corkscrews, buckles, button-hooks, and boot-hooks, when made of polished steel.—**Steel trap.** See *trap*[1].

steel[1] (stēl), *v. t.* [< ME. *stelen, stilen*, < AS. **stȳlan* (= D. *stalen* = MLG. *stalen, stelen* = G. *stählen* = Icel. *stæla*), make hard like steel; from the noun.] 1. To fit with steel, as by pointing, edging, overlaying, electroplating, or the like.

> Believe her not, her glass diffuses
> False portraitures; . . .
> Her crystal 'a falsely *steel'd;* it scatters
> Deceitful beams; believe her not, she flatters.
> *Quarles*, Emblems, ii. 6.

> Give me my *steeled* coat. I'll fight for France.
> Away with these disgraceful wailing robes!
> *Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., i. 1. 85.

2. To iron (clothes). *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.] —3. To make hard as steel; render strong, rigid, inflexible, determined, etc.; make firm or stubborn.

> Thy resolution would *steel* a coward.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Little French Lawyer, i. 2.

> Ximenes'a heart had been *steeled* by too stern a discipline to be moved by the fascinations of pleasure.
> *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 5.

4. To cause to resemble steel in smoothness or polish.

> Lo! these waters, *steeled*
> By breezeless air to smoothest polish.
> *Wordsworth*, Sonnets Dedicated to Liberty, ii. 5.

steel[2]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *steal*[2], *stale*[2].

steel-blue (stēl'blö), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of a lustrous dark-bluish color, resembling steel tempered blue.

II. *n.* A lustrous dark-bluish color; a darker shade than Berlin blue and less chromatic, but nearly of the same hue. See *blue*.

steel-bow (stēl'bou), *a.* [Origin and distinctive sense obscure.] See the phrase.—**Steel-bow goods**, in *Scots law*, corn, cattle, straw, and implements of husbandry, delivered by the landlord to his tenant, by means of which the tenant is enabled to stock and labor the farm, and in consideration of which he becomes bound to return articles equal in quantity and quality at the expiration of the lease.

steelboy (stēl'boi), *n.* [Prob. < *steel*[1] in the phrase "hearts of steel," used by the insurgents in a remonstrance entitled "Petition of the Hearts of Steel" (Record Office, London).] A member of a band of insurgents in Ulster, Ireland, who committed various agrarian and other outrages about 1772–4. *Lecky*, Eng. in 18th Cent., xvi.

steel-clad (stēl'klad), *a.* Clothed in armor of steel.

steelent, *a.* [< ME. *stelen*, < AS. *stȳlen* (= D. *stalen, stelen*), < *stȳle*, **stēle*, steel: see *steel*[1] and *-en*[2].] Of steel; made of steel.

> The *stelene* brond. *Layamon*, l. 7634.

steel-engraving (stēl'en-grā"ving), *n.* 1. The art of engraving on steel plates for the purpose of producing prints or impressions in ink on paper and other substances.—2. The design engraved on the steel plate.—3. An impression or print taken from the engraved steel plate.

steel-finch (stēl'finch), *n.* A book-name of the small finch-like birds of the genus *Hypochæra*.

steelhead (stēl'hed), *n.* 1. The ruddy duck, *Erismatura rubida:* so called from the steel-blue of the head, or perhaps for the same reason that it is called *hardhead, hickory-head*, and *tough-head*. See cut under *Erismatura*. [Maryland.] —2. The rainbow-trout, *Salmo irideus*. See cut under *rainbow-trout*. [Local, U. S.]

steel-head† (stēl'hed), *a.* Tipped with steel. *Spenser*, F. Q., III. ix. 16.

steelification (stē"li-fi-kā'shon), *n.* The process of converting iron into steel. *Jour. Franklin Inst.*, CXXV. 304.

steelify (stē'li-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *steelified*, ppr. *steelifying*. [< *steel*[1] + *-i-fy*.] To convert into steel. *Jour. Franklin Inst.*, CXXV. 304.

steeliness (stē'li-nes), *n.* The state or character of being steely.

steeling (stē'ling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *steel*[1], *v.*] 1. The process of welding a piece of steel on that part of a cutting-instrument which is to receive the edge.—2. The process of depositing a film of iron on engraved copperplates. The plates are placed in a bath of sulphate of iron and ammonium chlorid, a plate of iron submerged in the solution being connected to the copper pole of the battery, and the engraved copperplate to the zinc pole. From such steeled plates from 5,000 to 15,000 impressions can be taken. The same method has been successfully applied to stereotype plates.

steelmaster (stēl'mas"tėr), *n.* A manufacturer of steel. *The Engineer*, LXIX. 343.

steel-mill (stēl'mil), *n.* A contrivance for giving light, in use previous to the invention of the safety-lamp, in English coal-mines infested with fire-damp. It consisted of a disk of steel which was made to revolve rapidly, a flint being held against it, from which a shower of sparks was given off and a feeble light furnished. This method of obtaining light was for a time quite popular.

steel-ore (stēl'ōr), *n.* A name given to various iron ores, and especially to spathic iron (siderite), because that ore was supposed to be particularly well adapted for making steel. Much of the so-called German steel was in fact formerly made from that ore.

steel-press (stēl'pres), *n.* A special form of press designed for compressing molten steel to form sound and dense castings.

steel-saw (stēl'sâ), *n.* A disk of soft iron, revolving with great rapidity, used for cutting cold steel.

steelware (stēl'wâr), *n.* Articles, collectively, made of steel. *The Engineer*, LXVIII. 642.

steelwork (stēl'wėrk), *n.* Steel articles or objects, or such parts of any work as are made of steel. *The Engineer*, LXIX. 191.

steel-worker (stēl'wėr"kėr), *n.* One who works in steel.

steel-works (stēl'wėrks), *n. pl.* or *sing.* A furnace or other establishment where iron is converted into steel. *The Engineer*, LXV. 38.

steely (stē'li), *a.* [< *steel*[1] + *-y*[1].] 1. Consisting of steel; made of steel.

> Full ill (we know, & every man may see)
> A *steely* helme & Cardnals cap agree.
> *Times' Whistle* (E. E. T. S.), p. 120.

> A *steely* hammer crushes 'em to pieces.
> *Ford*, Perkin Warbeck, i. 1.

2. Resembling steel in some of its essential properties; hard; firm; stubborn.

> When hee can beat it [Truth] off with most *steely* prowesse, he thinkes himselfe the bravest man; when in truth it is nothing but exsanguine feeble exility of Spirit.
> *N. Ward*, Simple Cobler, p. 74.

> That *steely* heart [of Judas] yet relents not.
> *Bp. Hall*, Contemplations, iv. 27.

3. Resembling steel in color, metallic luster, or general appearance; having more or less imperfectly the qualities or composition of steel: as, *steely* iron.

> The heating of the *steely* sea.
> *W. Morris*, Earthly Paradise, Apology.

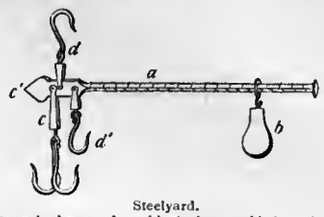
Steely iron, a mixture of iron and steel; imperfect steel. *Bloxam and Huntington*, Metals, p. 109.

Steelyard[1] (stēl'yärd, colloq. stil'yärd), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *Stilyard, Stilliard, Steeliard, Steleard, Styliard*, and as two words *Steel yard, Stele yarde* (also *Steel house, Stele house*); explained as orig. "the yard in London where steel was sold by German merchants," as if < *steel*[1] + *yard*[2]; but in fact an imperfect translation of the MD. *staelhof*, later *staalhof*, = MLG. *stalhof*, an office or hall where cloth was marked with a leaden seal as being properly dyed, < MD. *stael*, a specimen, sample, test of dyeing, D. *staal*, a sample, = MLG. *stale*, LG. *stal*, > G. dial. *stahl*, a sample, pattern (hence MD. *staelen* = MLG. *stalen*, mark cloth with a leaden seal as being properly dyed) (connected with MD. *staelen, stallen* = MLG. *stallen* (OF. *estaler, etaler*), expose for sale on a stall, display or show on a stall, < MD. *stal*, etc., a stall: see *stall*[1]), + *hof*, yard, court: see *hove*[1]. The notion that the MD. *staelhof* is a contraction of **stapelhof* (which, moreover, does not occur; cf. *stapelhuys*, E. *staple-house*) is untenable.] A place in London, comprising great warehouses called before the reign of Edward IV. *Gildhalla Teutonicorum*, 'Gildhall of the Germans,' where, until expelled in 1597, the merchants of the Hanseatic League had their English headquarters; also, the company of merchants themselves. The merchants of the Steelyard were bound by almost monastic gild-rules, under a separate jurisdiction from the rest of London, were exempt from many exactions and restrictions, and for centuries controlled most of the foreign trade of England.

> This yere corn was verie dere, & had ben dearer if marchuntes of ye *styliarde* had not been & Dutche shippes restrined, & an abstinaūce of warre betwene Englande & Flaunders. *Fabyan*, Chron., an. 1528–9.

> From him come I, to entreat you . . . to meet him this afternoon at the Rhenish wine-house i' the *Stilliard*.
> *Webster*, Westward Ho, ii. 1.

steelyard[2] (stēl'yärd or stil'yärd), *n.* [Early mod. E. *stilyard, stiliard, stilliard;* appar. lit. 'a rod of steel,' < *steel*[1] + *yard*[1]; but prob. an altered form, due to popular etymology, of the equiv. early mod. E. *stelleere*, supposed to stand for *stiller* or **steller* (= G. *steller*, regulator): see *stiller*[1]. The word seems to have been confused with *Steelyard*[1], and is generally explained, without evidence, as orig. the balance or weight used by the merchants of the Steelyard.] A kind of balance with two unequal arms, consisting of a lever in the form of a slender iron bar with



Steelyard.

a, rectangular bar, graduated both above and below; *b*, adjustable counterpoising weight; *c*, hook for supporting articles to be weighed (this can be turned easily over the end of the bar at *c'*); *d* and *d'*, hooks for support of the steelyard, according as one or other of the graduations is turned to the upper side for use in weighing.

one arm very short, the other divided by equidistant notches, having a small crosspiece as fulcrum, to which a bearing for suspension is attached, usually a book at the short end, and a weight moving upon the long arm. It is very portable, without liability to become separated, and the process of weighing is very expeditious. It is much used for cheap commodities, but owing to its simple construction it is liable to be so made as to give false indications. Often used in the plural. Also called *Roman balance* or *beam*. Compare *Danish balance* (sometimes called *Danish steelyard*), under *balance*.

> *Crochet*, a small hook. . . . A Romane beame or *stelleere*, a beame of yron or wood, full of nickes or notches, along which a certaine peize of lead, &c., playing, and at length setling towards the one end, shewes the just weight of a commoditie hanging by a hooke at the other end.
> *Cotgrave.*

> A pair of *steelyards* and a wooden sword.
> *Halleck*, Fanny.

steemt, *n.* An old form of *steam*. *Prompt. Parv.*

steen[1] (stēn), *v. t.* [Also *stean*, Sc. *stein;* < ME. *stenen*, cast stones, < AS. *stēnan* (= OHG. *steinōn* = Goth. *stainjan*), stone, < *stān*, stone: see *stone*, *n.* Cf. *stone*, *v.*, of which *steen*[1] is a doublet.] 1. To stone; pelt with stones.

> Te stones thet me [men] *stenede* him mide.
> *Ancren Riwle*, p. 122.

2. To fit with stones; mend, line, pave, etc., with stones. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng. and Scotch in both senses.]

steen[1] (stēn), *n.* [Also *stean;* a dial. var. of *stone*, due to the verb *steen*[1].] A stone. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

steen[2] (stēn), *n.* [Also *stean, stein;* < ME. *steene, stene*, a stone jar, < AS. *stēna* (= OHG. *steinna*), a stone crock (cf. *stēnen*, of stone: see *stonen*), < *stān*, stone: see *stone*.] 1. A kind of jar or urn of baked clay or of stone, of the general type of the sepulchral urns of the Romans. *Jour. Brit. Archæol. Ass.*, XXXV. 105.

> Neuerthelatre ther weren not maad of the same monee the *stenys* [hydriæ, Vulgate] of the temple of the Lord.
> *Wyclif*, 4 Kl. [2 Kl.] xii. 13.

> Upon an huge great Earth-pot *steane* be stood.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., VII. vii. 42.

2. A large box of stones used for pressing cheese in making it. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

steenbok (stān'- or stēn'bok), *n.* [< D. *steenbok* = G. *steinbock*, the wild goat, < D. *steen*, = G. *stein* = E. *stone*, + D. *bok* = G. *bock* = E. *buck:* see *stone* and *buck*[1].] One of several small African

Steenbok (*Nanotragus tragulus*).

can antelopes of the genus *Nanotragus*, fond of rocky places (whence the name). The common steenbok is *N. tragulus*, generally distributed in South Africa, about 3 feet long and 20 inches tall, with straight horns about 4 inches long in the male, none in the female,

large ears, and no false hoofs. It is of a general reddish-brown color, white below. The gray steenbok is *N. melanotis*. *N. oreotragus* is the klip-springer (which see, with cut). Also *steenbock*, *steinbock*. Compare *steinbock* and *stonebuck*.

steening (stē′ning), *n.* [Also *steaning*; verbal n. of *steen*[1], *v.*] 1. Any kind of path or road paved with small round stones. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—2. In *arch.*, the brick or stone wall or lining of a well or cesspool, the use of which is to prevent the irruption of the surrounding soil. Also *steining*.

steenkirk (stēn′kėrk), *n.* [Also, less prop., *steinkirk*; so called in allusion to the battle fought in 1692 near *Steenkerke*, F. *Steinkerque* (lit. 'stone church'), a town in Belgium.] A name brought into fashion, after the battle of Steenkirk, for several articles, especially of dress, as wigs, buckles, large neckties, and powder; especially, a cravat of fine lace, loosely and negligently knotted, with long hanging ends, one of which was often passed through a buttonhole.

Mrs. Calico. I hope your Lordship is pleased with your *Steenkirk*.
Lord F. In love with it, stap my vitals! Bring your Bill; you shall be paid to-marrow. *Vanbrugh*, The Relapse, i. 3.

I had yielded up my cravat (a smart *Steinkirk*, by the way, and richly laced). *Scott*, Rob Roy, xxxi.

Ladies also wore them [neckcloths], as in "The Careless Husband" Lady Easy takes her *Steinkirk* from her Neck and lays it gently over his Head.
Ashton, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, I. 148.

steenstrupine (stēn′strup-in), *n.* [Named after K. J. V. *Steenstrup*, a Danish naturalist.] A rare mineral occurring in massive forms and rhombohedral crystals of a brown color in the sodalite syenite of Greenland. It is a silicate of the rare metals of the cerium group, also thorium, and other elements.

steep[1] (stēp), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *stepe*, *step*, *stēp*, *steap*, < AS. *stēap*, steep, high, = OFries. *stāp*, steep; cf. Icel. *steypthr*, steep, lofty; Norw. *stup*, a steep cliff; akin to *stoop*: see *stoop*[1], and cf. *steep*[2], *steeple*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Having an almost perpendicular slope; precipitous; sheer.

Two of these Ilands are *steepe* and vpright as any wall, that it is not possible to climbe them.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 748.

Thus far our ascent was easy; but now it began to grow more *steep*, and difficult.
Maundrell, Aleppo to Jernsalem, p. 119.

2†. Elevated; high; lofty.

To a room they came,
Steep and of state. *Chapman.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

3. Excessive; difficult; forbidding: as, a *steep* undertaking; a *steep* price. [Colloq.]

Perhaps if we should meet Shakspeare we should not be conscious of any *steep* inferiority.
Emerson, Essays, 1st ser., p. 302.

Neither priest nor squire was able to establish any *steep* difference in outward advantages between himself and the commons among whom he lived. *Froude*, Sketches, p. 164.

4†. Bright; glittering; fiery.

His eyen *steepe* and rollynge in his heede.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 201.

His Ene [eyes] leuenaund with light as a low fyn,
With stremys [gleams] full stithe in his *stepe* loke.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 7724.

II. *n.* A steep or precipitous place; an abrupt ascent or descent; a precipice.

Suddenly a splendor like the morn
Pervaded all the beetling gloomy *steeps*.
Keats, Hyperion, ii.

Yet up the radiant *steeps* that I survey
Death never climbed. *Bryant*, To the Apennines.

steep[2] (stēp), *v.* [< ME. *stepen*, < Icel. *steypa*, cast down, overturn, pour out, cast (metals), refl. tumble down, = Sw. *stöpa* = Dan. *stöbe*, cast (metals), steep (corn); causal of Icel. *stūpa* = Sw. *stupa*, fall, stoop: see *stoop*[1], and cf. *steep*[1].] **I.** *trans.* 1. To tilt (a barrel). *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—2. To soak in a liquid; macerate: as, to *steep* barley; to *steep* herbs.

A day afore her [almonds'] setting, hem to *stepe*
In meeth is goode.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 54.

The Gordons good, in English blood
They *steep'd* their hose and shoon.
Battle of Otterbourne (Child's Ballads, VII. 24).

The prudent Sibyl had before prepared
A sop in honey *steeped* to charm the guard.
Dryden, Æneid, vi. 567.

3. To bathe with a liquid; wet; moisten.

Then she with liquors strong his eies did *steepe*,
That nothing should him hastily awake.
Spenser, F. Q., II. vi. 18.

His coursers, *steep'd* in sweat and stain'd with gore,
The Greeks' preserver, great Machaon, bore.
Pope, Iliad, xi. 728.

4. To imbue or impregnate as with a specified influence; cause to become permeated or pervaded (with): followed by *in*.

Is this a time to *steep*
Thy brains *in* wasteful slumbers?
Quarles, Emblems, i. 7.

Thou art so *steep'd in* misery,
Surely 'twere better not to be.
Tennyson, The Two Voices.

The habitual criminal, *steeped in* vice and used to ignominy, cares very little for disgrace, and accepts punishment as an incident in his career.
Bibliotheca Sacra, XLVII. 594.

II. *intrans.* To be bathed in a liquid; soak.

And now the midnight draught of sleep,
Where wine and spices richly *steep*,
In massive bowl of silver deep,
The page presents on knee.
Scott, Marmion, i. 30.

steep[2] (stēp), *n.* [< *steep*[2], *v.*] 1. The process of steeping; the state of being steeped, soaked, or permeated: used chiefly in the phrase *in steep*.

Strait to each house she hasted, and sweet sleepe
Pour'd on each wooer; which so laid *in steepe*
Their drowsie temples that each brow did nod.
Chapman, Odyssey, ii. 578.

Whilst the barley is *in steep* it is ganged by the excise officers, to prevent fraud. *Encyc. Brit.*, IV. 267.

2. That in which anything is steeped; specifically, a fertilizing liquid in which seeds are soaked to quicken germination.

When taken from the white bath, the skins, after washing in water, are allowed to ferment in a bran *steep* for some time in order to extract a considerable portion of the alum and salt. *C. T. Davis*, Leather, p. 665.

3. Rennet: so called from being steeped before it is used. [Prov. Eng.]—**Rot's steep**, in bleaching cotton goods, the process of thoroughly saturating the cloth. The name is due to the former practice of allowing the flour or size with which the goods were impregnated to ferment and putrefy. Also called *wetting-out steep*.

steep-down (stēp′doun), *a.* Having a sheer descent; precipitous.

Wash me in *steep-down* gulfs of liquid fire!
Shak., Othello, v. 2. 280.

You see Him till into the *steep-down* West
He throws his course. *J. Beaumont*, Psyche, iii. 14.

steepen (stē′pn), *v. i.* [< *steep*[1] + *-en*[1].] To become steep.

As the way *steepened*, . . . I could detect in the hollow of the hill some traces of the old path.
Hugh Miller. (*Imp. Dict.*)

steeper (stē′pėr), *n.* [< *steep*[2] + *-er*[1].] A vessel, vat, or cistern in which things are steeped; specifically, a vat in which the indigo-plant is steeped to macerate it before it is soaked in the beating-vat.

steepful† (stēp′fůl), *a.* [< *steep*[1] + *-ful*.] Steep; precipitous.

Anon he stalks about a *steepfull* Rock,
Where som, to shun Death's (never shunned) stroak,
Had clambred vp.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Vocation.

steep-grass (stēp′grȧs), *n.* The butterwort, *Pinguicula vulgaris*: so called because used like rennet. Also *steepweed*, *steepwort*. *Britten and Holland*, Eng. Plant Names.

steepiness (stē′pi-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being steepy or steep; steepness. [Rare.]

The cragginess and *steepiness* of places up and down . . . makes them inaccessible. *Howell*, Forreine Travell, p. 132.

steeple (stē′pl), *n.* [< ME. *steple*, *stepel*, *stepylle*, *stepul*, < AS. *stēpel*, *stȳpel*, a steeple, < *stēap*, steep, high: see *steep*[1].] 1. A typically lofty structure attached to a church, town-house, or other public edifice, and generally intended to contain the bells of such edifice. *Steeple* is a general term applied to every secondary structure of this description, whether in the form of a simple tower, or, as is usual, of a tower surmounted by a spire.

Ydeleblisse is the grete wynd that thrauth doun the greate toura and the hege *steples* and the greate beches ine wodes thrauth to grounde.
Ayenbite of Inwyt (E. E. T. S.), p. 23.

Lod. What does he ith middle looke like?
Asto. Troth, like a spire *steeple* in a Country Village ouerpeering so many thatcht houses.
Dekker and Middleton, Honest Whore, ii. 1.

At Paris all *steeples* are clangouring not for sermon.
Carlyle, French Rev., III. i. 4.

2. A lofty head-dress worn by women in the fourteenth century. See *hennin*.

Some of the more popular of these strange varieties of head-gear have been distinguished as the "horned," the "mitre," the "*steeple*"—in France known as the "hennin"—and the "butterfly." *Encyc. Brit.*, VI. 469.

3. A pyramidal pile or stack of fish set to dry. Also called *pack*. See the quotation under *pack*[1], 10 (*b*).

steeplebush (stō′pl-bůsh), *n.* The hardhack; also, *Spiræa salicifolia*. See *Spiræa*.

steeplechase (stē′pl-chās), *n.* A horse-race across a tract of country in which ditches, hedges, and other obstacles must be jumped as they come in the way. The name is supposed to be originally due to any conspicuous object, such as a church-steeple, having been chosen as a goal, toward which those taking part in the race were allowed to take any course they chose. The limits of the steeplechase-course are now marked out by flags.

steeplechaser (stē′pl-chā″sėr), *n.* 1. One who rides in steeplechases.—2. A horse running or trained to run in a steeplechase.

"If you do not like hunting, you are to affect to," says Mamma. "You must listen to Captain Breakneck's stories at dinner, laugh in the right places, and ask intelligent questions about his *steeplechasers*."
Nineteenth Century, XXVI. 780.

steeplechasing (stē′pl-chā″sing), *n.* [< *steeplechase* + *-ing*.] The act or sport of riding in a steeplechase.

steeple-crown† (stē′pl-kroun), *n.* A steeple-crowned hat.

And on their heads old *steeple-crowns*.
Hudibras Redivivus (1706). (*Nares.*)

steeple-crowned (stē′pl-krownd), *a.* Having a high peaked crown resembling a steeple: noting various articles of head-gear.

The women wearing the old country *steeple-crowned* hat and simply made gowns.
Ashton, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, II. 138.

steepled (stē′pld), *a.* [< *steeple* + *-ed*[2].] 1. Furnished or adorned with a steeple or steeples.

As we neared the provincial city [Worcester], we saw the *steepled* mass of the cathedral, long and high, rise far into the cloud-freckled blue. *H. James, Jr.*, Pass. Pilgrim, p. 44.

2. Having the form of a steeple; peaked; towering.

Steepled hattes.
Wright, Passions of the Mind (ed. 1621), p. 330. (*Halliwell.*)

A *steepled* turbant on her head she wore. *Fairfax.*

steeple-engine (stē′pl-en″jin), *n.* 1. A form of marine steam-engine used on side-wheel boats, in which the working-beam is the highest part, and the connecting-rod is above the crank-shaft.—2. A direct-acting engine in which the crank-shaft is located between the cylinder and the sliding-block or cross-head, the piston-rod is connected with the latter by two branches or limbs which straddle the crank-shaft and crank, and the connecting-rod or pitman plays between the limbs of the piston-rod. It is used for steam-pumps and donkey-engines, being very compact in form.

steeple-fair†, *n.* [Supposed to be a corruption, simulating *steeple* (as if 'a church-fair' or 'kermess'), of "*staple-fair*, < *staple*[2], market, + *fair*[2].] A common fair or mart.

These youths, in art, purse, and attire most bare,
Give their attendance at each *steeple faire*;
Being once hir'd he'l not displease his lord.
Taylor, Works (1630). (*Nares.*)

steeple-hat (stē′pl-hat), *n.* A steeple-crowned hat.

An old doublet and a *steeple hat*. *Browning*, Strafford.

steeple-house† (stē′pl-hous), *n.* A church edifice: so called by the early members of the Society of Friends, who maintained that the word *church* applies properly only to the body of believers.

The reason why I would not go into their *steeple-house* was because I was to bear my testimony against it, and to bring all off from such places to the Spirit of God, that they might know their bodies to be the temples of the Holy Ghost. *George Fox*, Journal (Phila.), p. 167.

There are *steeple houses* on every hand,
And pulpits that bless and ban;
And the Lord will not grudge the single church
That is set apart for man.
Whittier, The Old South.

steeple-hunting (stē′pl-hun″ting), *n.* Same as *steeplechasing*. *Carlyle*, Sterling, v.

steeple-jack (stē′pl-jak), *n.* A man who climbs steeples and tall chimneys to make repairs, or to erect scaffolding.

A *steeple-jack* of Sheffield . . . met with a shocking accident. *St. James's Gazette*, May 11, 1887. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

steepletop (stē′pl-top), *n.* The bowhead, or great polar whale (*Balæna mysticetus*): so called from the spout-holes terminating in a sort of cone: a whalers' name. *C. M. Scammon.*

steeplewise (stē′pl-wīz), *adv.* In the manner of a steeple; like a steeple.

Thin his haire,
Besides, disordered and vnkembd, his crowne
Picked, made *steeple-wise*; . . . bald he was beside.
Heywood, Dialogues (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, VI. 120).

steeply (stē′pli), *adv.* In a steep manner; with steepness; with precipitous declivity: as, a height rising *steeply*.

At this point it [the highway] *steeply* overtops the fields on one side. *Howells*, Indian Summer, xx.

steepness (stēp′nes), *n.* The state of being steep, in any sense; precipitousness: as, the *steepness* of a hill or a roof.

steep-to (stēp′tö), *a.* Abruptly steep: noting a bold shore having navigable water close in to land. [Colloq.]

The pans [pan-ice] rise over all the low lying parts of the Islands, grinding and polishing exposed shores, and rasping those that are *steep-to*. *Amer. Nat.*, XXII. 230.

steep-tub (stēp′tub), *n.* A tub in which salt beef and salt pork are soaked before cooking.

steep-up (stēp′up), *a.* Ascending steeply.

Her stand she takes upon a *steep-up* hill.
Shak., Passionate Pilgrim, l. 121.

steep-water (stēp′wâ″tėr), *n.* Water used as a steep, or suitable for steeping; specifically, a steep for flax.

The most celebrated *steep-water* in the world is the river Lys, which rises in the north of France, and flows through the west of Belgium. *Ure*, Dict., II. 409.

steepweed, steepwort (stēp′wēd, -wėrt), *n.* Same as *steep-grass*.

steepy (stē′pi), *a.* [< *steep*[1] + *-y*[1].] Steep; precipitous.

Ever to rear his tumbling stone upright
Upon the *steepy* mountain's lofty height.
Marston, Satires, v. 78.

steer[1] (stēr), *v.* [< ME. *steeren, steren, stiren, sturen, steoren*, < AS. *steóran, stiéran, stȳran* = OFries. *stiura, stiora* = MD. *stuyren, stueren, stieren*, D. *sturen, stieren* = MLG. *sturen*, LG. *stieren* = OHG. *stiuran, stiurran*, MHG. *stiuren, stiuwern*, direct, control, support, G. *steuern*, control, steer, pilot, = Icel. *stȳra* = Dan. *styre* = Sw. *styra*, steer; cf. Goth. *stiurjan*, establish, confirm; partly from the noun, AS. *steór*, etc., a rudder (see *steer*[1], *n.*), but in part, as more particularly appears in the Goth., prob. an orig. verb, 'establish' (hence 'direct,' 'steer'), connected with OHG. *stiuri*, strong, large; cf. Goth. *usstiuriba*, unbridled, Skt. *sthūrara*, fixed, stable, etc. The ME. forms are partly confused with the ME. forms of *stir*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To guide by the movements of a rudder or helm; direct and govern, as a ship on her course.

The two brether were abidyng bothe in a shippe
That was *stird* with the storme streght out of warde;
Rut on a Rocke, rof all to peces.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 3709.

You yourself shall *steer* the happy helm.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., i. 3. 103.

No merchant wittingly
Has *steered* his keel unto this luckless sea.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 399.

2. To pursue in a specified direction; direct: as, to *steer* one's way or course.

Then with expanded wings he *steers* his flight
Aloft, incumbent on the dusky air.
Milton, P. L., i. 225.

3. To guide; manage; control; govern.

Fyr so wood, it mighte nat be *stered*,
In al the noble tour of Ilioun.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 935.

I have a soul
Is full of grateful duty, nor will suffer me
Further dispute your precept; you have power
To *steer* me as you please.
Shirley, Bird in a Cage, i. 1.

4†. To plan; contrive.

Trewely, myn owene lady deere,
Tho sleighte, yit that I have herd yow *steere*,
Ful shapely ben to faylen alle yfeere.
Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 1451.

5. To lead; conduct; draw: as, a bunko-man *steers* his victim to a bunko-joint. See *bunko-steerer*.—**Steering balloon.** See *balloon*[1].—**Steering committee**, a small body of men, generally members of a legislative body, engaged in directing the course of legislation. [Slang, U. S.]—**To steer a trick at the wheel**, to take one's turn in steering a vessel.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To direct and govern a vessel in its course.

Jason . . . the bote tok,
Stird ouer the streame streght to the lond.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 957.

Some of their men were starued, the rest all so weake that onely one could lie along vpon the Helm and *sterre*.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 745.

2. To direct one's course at sea; sail in a specified direction: as, the ship *steers* southward; he *steered* for Liverpool.

The Ottomites, . . .
Steering . . . towards the isle of Rhodes,
Have there injointed them with an after fleet.
Shak., Othello, i. 3. 34.

3. To answer the helm: as, the vessel *steers* with ease.—**4.** Figuratively, to take or pursue a course or way; hence, to direct one's conduct; conduct one's self.

Well-born, and wealthy, wanting no support,
You *steer* betwixt the country and the court.
Dryden, To his kinsman, John Dryden, l. 128.

He relieved her of her burden, and *steered* along the street by her side, carrying her baked mutton and potatoes safely home. *Mrs. Gaskell*, Cranford, ii.

To steer clear of, to keep away from; avoid.

It requires great skill, and a particular felicity, to *steer clear of* Scylla and Charybdis.
Bacon, Physical Fables, vi., Expl.

To steer roomer. See *room*[1], *adv.*—**To steer small**, to steer with little movement of the helm, and consequently with but slight deviation of the ship's head from the assigned course.—**To steer with a small helm**, to keep the course accurately, with but slight shifting of the helm in either direction.

steer[1] (stēr), *n.* [< ME. *steere, stere, ster, steor*, < AS. *steór* = MD. *stuer, stier*, D. *stuur* = MLG. *stur, sture*, LG. *stūr* = OHG. *stiura*, f., MHG. *stiure, stiuwer*, G. *steuer*, n., = Icel. *stjōri* = Sw. Dan. *styr*, a rudder, a steering-oar, prob. orig. a pole (applied to a steering-oar); cf. Icel. *staurr*, a post, stake, = Gr. *σταυρός*, a pole, stake, cross (see *staurus*): see *steer*[1], *v.*, and cf. *steer*[2]. Hence ult. *stern*[2].] **1†.** A rudder; a helm.

With a wawe [wave] brosten was his *stere*.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 2416.

2†. A helmsman; a pilot.

He that is lord of fortune be thy *stere*.
Chaucer, Man of Law's Tale, l. 350.

3†. A guide; a director; a governor; a ruler.

My lady dere,
Syn God hath wroght me for I shal yow serve,
As thus I mene ye wol yet be my *stere*
To do me lyve, if that yow list, or sterve.
Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 1291.

Commodity is the *steer* of all their actions.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 198.

4†. Guidance; direction; government; control.

For whanne I my lady here,
My wit with that bath loste his *stere*.
Gower, Conf. Amant., i.

To give one a steer, to give one a useful hint; give one a point or tip. [Slang, U. S.]

steer[2] (stēr), *n.* [< ME. *steer, ster, steor*, < AS. *steór* = D. *stier* = OLG. *stier*, MLG. *stēr* = OHG. *stior*, MHG. G. *stier* = Icel. *stjörr* = Goth. *stiur*, a bull, steer; also without initial *s*, Icel. *thjörr* = Sw. *tjur* = Dan. *tyr*, a steer; cf. L. *taurus* (> It. Sp. *toro* = Pg. *touro* = F. dim. *taureau*), < Gr. *ταῦρος* = OBulg. *turŭ* = Bohem. Pol. *tur* = Russ. *turŭ* = W. *tarw* = Ir. Gael. *tarbh*, a bull, steer; prob. akin to OHG. *stūri, stiuri*, strong, Skt. *sthūrin*, a pack-horse, *sthūla*, great, large, powerful, *sthūra*, a man, *sthāvara*, fixed, stable, Gr. *σταυρός*, a pole, stake, etc. (see *staurus*). Cf. *steer*[1], ult. from the same root; cf. also *stirk*, and *Taurus*.] A young male of the ox kind; a bullock, especially one which has been castrated and is raised for beef. In the United States the term is extended to male beef-cattle of any age.

Juvencus is a yonge oxe whan he is no lenger a calf, and he is then callyd a *steere* whan he begynneth to be helpfull unto the profit of man in eringe the erth.
Dialogues of Creatures Moralysed, p. 228. (*Halliwell.*)

Laocoön . . .
With solemn pomp then sacrificed a *steer*.
Dryden, Æneid, ii. 268.

steer[2] (stēr), *v. t.* [< *steer*[2], *n.*] To make a steer of; castrate (a young bull or bull-calf). [Rare.]

The male calves are *steered* and converted to beef.
Daily Telegraph, Oct. 18, 1886. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

steer[3] (stēr), *r.* and *n.* An obsolete or dialectal variant of *stir*[1].

What 's a' the *steer*, kimmer?
What 's a' the *steer?*
Charlie he is landed,
An, haith, he'll soon be here.
Jacobite song.

steerable (stēr′a-bl), *a.* [< *steer*[1] + *-able*.] Capable of being steered: as, a *steerable* balloon.

steerage (stēr′āj), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *steeridge, stirrage*; < *steer*[1] + *-age*.] **1.** The act, practice, or method of steering; guidance; direction; control; specifically, the direction or control of a ship in her course.

By reason of the evil *stirrage* of the other ship, we had almost boorded each other. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 110.

But He that hath the *steerage* of my course
Direct my sail! *Shak.*, R. and J., i. 4. 112.

2. That by which a course is steered or directed. [Rare.]

Inscribed to Phœbus, here he hung on high
The *steerage* [remigium] of his wings.
Dryden, Æneid, vi. 24.

3. *Naut.*, the effect of the helm on a ship; the manner in which the ship is affected by the helm: as, she was going nine knots, with easy *steerage*.—**4.** A course steered; a path or way; a course of conduct, or a way of life.

He bore his *steerage* true in every part,
Led by the compass of a noble heart.
Webster and Rowley, Cure for a Cuckold, iv. 2.

Let our Governors beware in time, lest . . . they shipwrack themselves, as others have don before them, in the cours wherin God was dirreeting the *Steerage* to a Free Commonwealth. *Milton*, Free Commonwealth.

5. A rudder; a helm; apparatus for steering; hence, a place of government or control.

This day the William was hald a ground, because she was somewhat leake, and to mend her *steerage*.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 446.

While they who at the *steerage* stood
And reap'd the profit sought his blood.
Swift, Death of Dr. Swift.

6†. The part of a ship where the tiller traverses; the stern.

I was much surprized, and ran into the *steeridge* to look on the compass. *Dampier*, Voyages, an. 1688.

7. In passenger-ships, the part of the ship allotted to the passengers who travel at the cheapest rate, hence called *steerage passengers*: generally, except in the newest type of passenger-steamers, not in the stern, as might be supposed, but in the bow; in a man-of-war, the part of the berth-deck just forward of the ward-room: it is generally divided into two apartments, one on each side, called the *starboard* and *port steerages*, which are assigned to midshipmen, clerks, and others.

It being necessary for me to observe strict economy, I took my passage in the *steerage*.
Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit, xvii.

Steerage country (*naut.*). See *country*.

steerageway (stēr′āj-wā), *n.* *Naut.*, that degree of forward movement or headway of a ship which renders her subject to the helm.

steerer (stēr′ėr), *n.* [< *steer*[1] + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who or that which steers; a steersman.

And I will be the *steerer* o't,
To row you o'er the sea.
Young Bekie (Child's Ballads, IV. 13).

2. In a tricycle, the rod and small wheel by which the machine is turned about and guided: called *front steerer* or *back steerer* according to its place on the machine.—**3.** In bunko swindling, one who steers or leads his victim to the rendezvous; a bunko-steerer. [Slang.]—**Boat-steerer**, in *whaling*, the second man in rank in a boat's crew, whose duty it is to act as bow-oarsman while going on to the whale, to harpoon or bomb the whale if he is so instructed by the officer, and to steer the boat after the whale has been struck, having shifted ends with the officer. The duties of the boat-steerer, or harpooner or slewer as he is also called, are the most important intrusted to the crew.

steering-compass (stēr′ing-kum″pas), *n.* See *compass*.

steering-gear (stēr′ing-gēr), *n.* *Naut.*, the machinery by which the rudder is managed. In large ships steam-power has come into very general use for this purpose—a wheel, turned by the helmsman in the same manner as when steering by hand, by its action admitting steam to the engines which move the helm.

steering-sail (stēr′ing-sāl), *n.* Same as *studdingsail*.

steering-wheel (stēr′ing-hwēl), *n.* The wheel by which the rudder of a ship is shifted and the ship steered.

steerless† (stēr′les), *a.* [< ME. *stereles*, < AS. *stéorléas*, having no rudder, < *steór*, a rudder, + *-léas*, E. *-less*; < *steer*[1], *n.*, + *-less*.] Having no rudder.

Al *stereless* withinne a hoot am I.
Chaucer, Troilus, i. 416.

Like to the *steerless* boat that swerves with every wind.
Surrey, Eccl. iii.

steerling (stēr′ling), *n.* [< *steer*[2] + *-ling*[1].] A young steer.

To get thy *steerling*, onee again
I'le play such another strain.
Herrick, A Beucolick, or Discourse of Neatherds.

steerman† (stēr′man), *n.* [< ME. *sterman, steorman*, < AS. *steórman* (= D. *stuurman* = MLG. *sturman, stureman* = MHG. *stiurman*, G. *steuermann*, steersman, = Icel. *stȳrimathr, stjörnarmathr* = Sw. *styrman* = Dan. *styrmand*, a mate), < *steór*, rudder, + *man*, man: see *steer*[1] and *man*.] Same as *steersman*.

Their Star the Bible; *Steer-man* th' Holy-Ghost.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 1.

steersman (stērz′man), *n.*; pl. *steersmen* (-men). [< ME. *steresman*, < AS. *steóresman*, steersman, < *steóres*, gen. of *steór*, a rudder, + *man*, man.] One who steers. (*a*) The steerer of a boat; a helmsman; a pilot.

How the tempest al began,
And how he lost his *steresman*.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 436.

Through it the joyful *steersman* clears his way,
And comes to anchor in his inmost bay. *Dryden.*

(*bt*) A governor; a ruler.

> Ile of the .v. *steres-men*
> Vnder hem welden in stere tgen [ten].
> *Genesis and Exodus* (E. E. T. S.), l. 3417.

steersmanship (stērz'man-ship), *n.* [< *steersman* + *-ship.*] The office or art of a steersman; skill in steering.

> They praised my *steersmanship.*
> *J. Burroughs*, Pepacton, p. 19.

steersmate (stērz'māt), *n.* [< *steer's*, poss. of *steer*[1], + *mate*[1].] A mate or assistant in steering. [Rare.]

> What pilot so expert but needs must wreck,
> Imbark'd with such a *steers-mate* at the helm?
> *Milton*, S. A., l. 1045.

steer-staff†, *n.* [ME. *steerstaf*; < *steer*[1] + *staff.*] Same as *steer-tree.* *Wyclif*, Prov. xxiii. 34.

steer-tree† (stēr'trē), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *steretre, stertree, stertre*; < ME. *steretre*; < *steer*[1] + *tree.*] **1.** A rudder.

> Wife, tent the *stere-tre*, and I shalle asay
> The depnes of the see that we bere, if I may.
> *Towneley Mysteries*, p. 31. (*Halliwell.*)

2. The handle of a plow. *Cath. Ang.*, p. 361, note.

steery (stēr'i), *n.* [< *steer*[3] + *-y*[3].] A stir; a bustle; a tumult. [Scotch.]

> "Where's the younger womankind?" said the Antiquary. "Indeed, brother, amang a' the *steery*, Marla wadna be guided by me—she set away to the Halket-craig-head."
> *Scott*, Antiquary, ix.

steeve[1] (stēv), *a.* [Sc., also *stieve, stive*, a var. of *stiff*, prob. due to Dan. *stiv*, stiff: see *stiff.*] Stiff; firm; unbending or unyielding.

> A filly buirdly, *steeve*, an' swank,
> An' set weel down a shapely shank
> As e'er tread yird.
> *Burns*, Auld Farmer's Salutation to his Auld Mare.

steeve[1] (stēv), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *steeved*, ppr. *steeving.* [Also *stieve*; a var. of *stive*[1], *v.* Cf. *steeve*[1], *a.*] To stiffen: as, to be *steeved* with cold. *Grose.* [Prov. Eng.]

steeve[2] (stēv), *v.*; pret. and pp. *steered*, ppr. *steering.* [Appar. orig. 'be stiff' (a steeving bowsprit "being fixed stiff or firmly and immovably in the vessel, a horizontal one being movable"): see *steeve*[2]. Cf. Dan. *stiver*, a prop, stay, *stivebjælke*, a beam to prop with.] **I.** *intrans. Naut.*, to project from the bows at an angle instead of horizontally: said of a bowsprit.

> The bowsprit is said to *steeve* more or less, as the outer end is raised or drooped. *Totten*, Naval Dict., p. 417.

II. *trans. Naut.*, to give a certain angle of elevation to: as, to *steeve* a bowsprit.

steeve[2] (stēv), *n.* [< *steeve*[2], *v.*] *Naut.*, the angle of elevation which the bowsprit makes with the horizon.

steeve[3] (stēv), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *steeved*, ppr. *steeving.* [Also *steve*; a var. of *stive*[2], < OF. *estiver*, stuff, cram (OF. *estive*, the loading of a ship): see *stive*[2].] **1.** To stuff; cram; pack firmly and tightly. *Jamieson.* [Scotch.]—**2.** *Naut.*, to stow, as cargo in a vessel's hold, by means of a steeve or a jack-screw. *R. H. Dana, Jr.*, Before the Mast, p. 306.

steeve[3] (stēv), *n.* [< *steeve*[3], *v.*] A long derrick or spar, with a block at one end, used in stowing cargo. *Hamersly*, Naval Encyc., p. 777.

steevely (stēv'li), *adv.* [< *steeve*[1] + *-ly*[2].] Firmly; stoutly. *Jamieson.* Also *stievely.* [Scotch.]

steeving[1] (stē'ving), *n.* [Verbal n. of *steeve*[2], *v.*] *Naut.*, the angle of elevation which a ship's bowsprit makes with the horizon; a steeve.

steeving[2] (stē'ving), *n.* [Verbal n. of *steere*[3], *v.*] The operation of stowing certain kinds of cargo, as cotton, wool, or hides, in a vessel's hold with a steeve or a jack-screw. See *steeve*[3], *v. t.*, 2.

steg (steg), *n.* Same as *stag* (in various senses). [Prov. Eng.]

steganographist† (steg-a-nog'ra-fist), *n.* [< *steganograph-y* + *-ist.*] One who practises the art of writing in cipher. *Bailey*, 1727.

steganography† (steg-a-nog'ra-fi), *n.* [= F. *stéganographie*, < Gr. στεγανός, covered (< στέγειν, cover), + γράφειν, write, mark.] The art of writing in cipher, or in characters which are not intelligible except to the persons who correspond with each other; cryptography. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 498.

> The Art of Stenographie, . . . wherevnto is annexed a very easie Direction for *Steganographie*, or Secret Writing, printed at London in 1602 for Cuthbert Burbie.
> *Title*, quoted in Encyc. Brit., XXI. 836, note.

Steganophthalmata (steg″a-nof-thal'ma-tä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *steganophthalmatus*: see *steganophthalmatous.*] The covered-eyed acalephs, a division containing those jellyfishes whose sensory tentaculicysts are covered with flaps or lappets proceeding from the margin of the disk: contrasted with *Gymnophthalmata.* This division contains some of the commonest jellyfishes, as *Aurelia aurita*; it corresponds to *Discophora* in a usual sense, more exactly to *Discophoræ phanerocarpæ*, or *Scyphomedusæ.* Also called *Steganophthalmia.* See also cut under *Aurelia.*

Under view of a segment of the disk of *Aurelia aurita*: *m*, a lithocyst with its protective hood, a usual character of *Steganophthalmata*; *c*, the arrangement of the radiating canals; *g*, the aperture of a genital chamber, with plaited genital membrane.

steganophthalmate (steg″a-nof-thal'māt), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. **steganophthalmatus*, < Gr. στεγανός, covered, + ὀφθαλμός, eye.] **I.** *a.* Covered-eyed or hidden-eyed, as a hydromedusan; not gymnophthalmate. Also *steganophthalmatous, steganophthalmic, steganophthalmous.*

II. *n.* A member of the *Steganophthalmata.*

steganophthalmatous (steg″a-nof-thal'ma-tus), *a.* [< NL. **steganophthalmatus*: see *steganophthalmate.*] Same as *steganophthalmate.*

Steganophthalmia (steg″a-nof-thal'mi-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. στεγανός, covered, + ὀφθαλμός, eye.] Same as *Steganophthalmata.*

steganophthalmic (steg″a-nof-thal'mik), *a.* [< *steganophthalm-ate* + *-ic.*] Same as *steganophthalmate.*

steganophthalmous (steg″a-nof-thal'mus), *a.* [< Gr. στεγανός, covered, + ὀφθαλμός, eye.] Same as *steganophthalmate.*

steganopod (steg'a-nō-pod), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *steganopus* (*-pod-*), < Gr. στεγανόπους (*-ποδ-*), web-footed, < στεγανός, covered, + ποίς (*ποδ-*) = E. *foot.*] **I.** *a.* In *ornith.*, having all four toes webbed; totipalmate.

II. *n.* A member of the *Steganopodes.*

Steganopoda† (steg-a-nop'ō-dä), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *steganopod.*] An Aristotelian group of birds, approximately equivalent to the Linnean *Anseres*, or web-footed birds collectively.

steganopodan (steg-a-nop'ō-dan), *a.* [< *steganopod* + *-an.*] In *ornith.*, totipalmate; steganopod.

Steganopodes (steg-a-nop'ō-dēz), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *steganopod.*] An order of natatorial birds, consisting of those which have all four toes webbed and a more or less developed gular pouch; the *Totipalmatæ.* It is now usually divided into six families, *Sulidæ, Pelecanidæ, Phalacrocoracidæ, Plotidæ, Tachypetidæ*, and *Phaethontidæ*, respectively represented by the gannets, pelicans, cormorants, darters, frigates, and tropic-birds. *Dysporomorphæ, Pinnipedes*, and *Piscatores* are synonyms. See cuts under *anhinga, cormorant, frigate-bird, gannet, pelican, Phaëthon, rough-billed*, and *totipalmate.*

steganopodous (steg-a-nop'ō-dus), *a.* [< *steganopod* + *-ous.*] Same as *steganopod.*

Steganopus (ste-gan'ō-pus), *n.* [NL. (Vieillot, 1818): see *steganopod.*] A genus of phalaropes, having the toes margined with an even membrane, and the bill very long and slender.


Wilson's Phalarope (*Steganopus wilsoni*).

It includes Wilson's phalarope, *S. wilsoni*, a North American species, the largest and handsomest of the family. This genus has nothing to do with the order of birds that appears, from the term *Steganopodes*, to be named from it.

Stegocarpi (steg-ō-kär'pī), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *stegocarpous.*] A division of bryaceous mosses in which the capsule opens in the upper part by a deciduous lid or operculum. It embraces the larger part of the true mosses.

stegocarpous (steg-ō-kär'pus), *a.* [< NL. **stegocarpus*, < Gr. στέγειν, cover, + καρπός, fruit.] In *bot.*, of or belonging to the *Stegocarpi*; having an operculate capsule.

Stegocephala (steg-ō-sef'a-lä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of **stegocephalus*: see *stegocephalous.*] Same as *Labyrinthodontia.* Also *Stegocephali.*

stegocephalian (steg″ō-se-fā'li-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Stegocephala* + *-ian.*] **I.** *a.* Stegocephalous.

II. *n.* A member of the *Stegocephala.*

stegocephalous (steg-ō-sef'a-lus), *a.* [< NL. **stegocephalus*, < Gr. στέγειν, cover, + κεφαλή, the head.] Having the head mailed, loricate, or cataphract, as a labyrinthodont; having the characters of, or pertaining to, the *Stegocephala.*

Stegodon (steg'ō-don), *n.* [NL. (Falconer, 1857), < Gr. στέγειν, cover, + ὀδούς (ὀδοντ-) = E. *tooth.*] **1.** A genus of fossil elephants of the Tertiaries of India, intermediate in their dental characters between the existing elephants and the mastodons. They are, however, most nearly related to the former, belonging to the same subfamily, *Elephantinæ.* *S. insignis* is an example.

2. [*l. c.*] An elephant of this genus.

stegognathous (ste-gog'nā-thus), *a.* [< Gr. στέγειν, cover, + γνάθος, jaw.] In *conch.*, having a jaw composed of imbricated plates: noting the *Bulimulidæ.*

Stegopterat (ste-gop'te-rä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of **stegopterus*: see *stegopterous.*] An order of neuropterous insects; the roof-winged insects. It included the *Panorpidæ* or scorpion-flies, the *Raphidiidæ* or snake-flies, the *Mantispidæ* or mantis-flies, the *Myrmeleontidæ* or ant-lions, the *Hemerobiidæ* or lacewings, the *Sialidæ* or May-flies, and the *Phryganeidæ* or caddis-flies. The order is now broken up.

stegopterous (ste-gop'te-rus), *a.* [< NL. **stegopterus*, < Gr. στέγειν, cover, + πτερόν, wing, = E. *feather.*] In *entom.*, roof-winged; holding the wings deflexed when at rest; of or pertaining to the *Stegoptera.*

Stegosauria (steg-ō-sâ'ri-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. στέγειν, cover, + σαῦρος, a lizard.] An order or suborder of dinosaurs, represented by the families *Stegosauridæ* and *Scelidosauridæ.*

stegosaurian (steg-ō-sâ'ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Stegosauria* + *-an.*] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Stegosauria*, or having their characters.

II. *n.* A dinosaur of the order *Stegosauria.*

Stegosauridæ (steg-ō-sâ'ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Stegosaurus* + *-idæ.*] A family of herbivorous dinosaurs, typified by the genus *Stegosaurus*, with biconcave vertebræ, ischia retrorse and meeting in mid-line, the astragalus coalesced with the tibia, and the metatarsals short. They were Jurassic reptiles of great size.

stegosauroid (steg-ō-sâ'roid), *n.* and *a.* [< *Stegosaurus* + *-oid.*] Same as *stegosaurian.*

Stegosaurus (steg-ō-sâ'rus), *n.* [NL. (Marsh, 1877), < Gr. στέγειν, cover, + σαῦρος, a lizard.] **1.** The typical genus of *Stegosauridæ.* It contained species some 30 feet long, mailed with enormous bucklers and spines.—**2.** [*l. c.*] A dinosaur of this genus.

steik, *v. t.* See *steek.*

steill†, *n.* An obsolete Scotch spelling of *stale*[1].

steint, *v.* and *n.* An obsolete Scotch spelling of *steen*[1], *steen*[2].

Steinberger (stīn'bėr-gėr), *n.* A white wine grown on the Rhine, near Wiesbaden in Prussia. The vineyard belongs to the Prussian national domain. Steinberger ranks in estimation second only to the Johannisberger, and in some years is considered better by connoisseurs.

steinbock (stīn'bok), *n.* [G.: see *steenbok.*] **1.** The ibex.—**2.** Same as *steenbok.*

Steinerian (stī-nē'ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [Named by Cremona from *Steiner* (see def.).] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the discoveries of the German geometer Jacob Steiner (1796–1863).—**Steinerian polygon.** See *polygon.*

II. *n.* In *math.*, the locus of points whose first polars with respect to a given curve have double points.

Steiner's surface. See *surface.*

steing, *n.* Same as *sting*[2].

steinheilite (stīn'hī-līt), *n.* A variety of iolite.

steining (stī'ning), *n.* Same as *steening*, 2.

Steinitz gambit. See *gambit.*

steinkirk (stīn'kėrk), *n.* See *steenkirk.*

steinmannite (stīn'man-īt), *n.* [Named after *Steinmann*, a German mineralogist.] A variety of galena containing some arsenic and antimony. It commonly occurs in octahedral crystals.

steirk, *n.* See *stirk.*

steive, *v.* A variant of *stive*[2].

steket, *v.* An obsolete form of *stiek*[1].

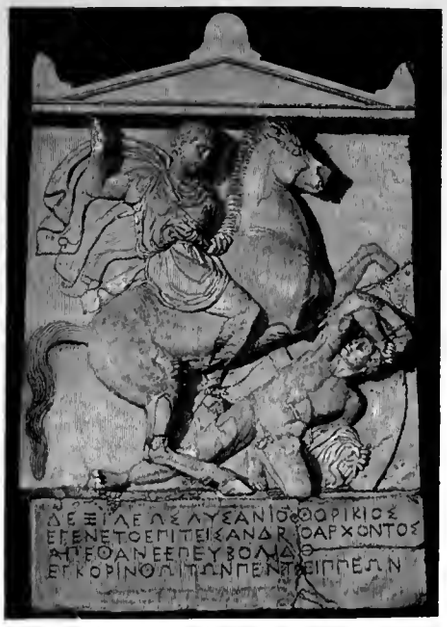
stelt. An obsolete form of *steel*[1], *steal*[2], *stale*[2], etc.

stela (stē'lä), *n.* Same as *stele*[3].

stele[1]†. An old spelling of *steal*[1], *steal*[2].

stele[2]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *stale*[2].

stele[3] (stē'lē, sometimes stēl), *n.*; pl. *stelæ* or *stelai*. [= F. *stèle*, < L. *stela*, < Gr. *στήλη*, an upright slab or pillar, < *ἱστάναι*, stand, set: see *stand* and *stool*.] In *archæol.*: (*a*) An upright slab or pillar, often crowned with a rich anthemion, and sometimes bearing more or less



Sculptured Stele.—Monument of the Knight Dexileos (who fell before Corinth 394 B. C.), on the Sacred Way, Athens.

elaborate sculpture or a painted scene, commonly used among the ancient Greeks as a gravestone. (*b*) A similar slab or pillar serving as a milestone, to bear an inscription in some public place, or for a like purpose.

stelechite (stel'e-kīt), *n.* [= F. *stéléchite*, < Gr. *στέλεχος*, the crown of the root of a tree, stump, block, log, the trunk, + *-ite*[2].] A fine kind of storax, in larger pieces than the calamite. Also, erroneously, *stelochite*.

Stelgidopteryx (stel-ji-dop'te-riks), *n.* [NL. (S. F. Baird, 1858), < Gr. *στελγίς* (*στελγιδ-*), a scraper, + *πτέρυξ*, a wing.] A genus of *Hirundinidæ*, having the outer web of the first primary serrate by conversion of the barbs into a series of recurved hooks; the rough-winged swallows. *S. serripennis* is the common rough-winged swallow of the United States, of plain brownish coloration, greatly resembling the bank-swallow. Several others inhabit Central and South America. See cut under *rough-winged*.

stell (stel), *v. t.* [< ME. *stellen*, < AS. *stellan* (= MD. D. MLG. LG. OHG. MHG. G. *stellen*), set up, place, fix, < *steall* (= MD. D. *stal* = MLG. *stal*, LG. *stall* = OHG. MHG. *stal*, G. *stall*), a place, stall: see *stall*[1].] To set; place; fix. [Obsolete or dialectal.]

> Mine eye hath play'd the painter, and hath *stell'd*
> Thy beauty's form in table of my heart.
> *Shak.*, Sonnets, xxiv.

stell (stel), *n.* [A var. of *stall*[1], after *stell*, *v.*] 1†. A place; a station.

> The said *stell* of Plessis.
> *Danet's Comines*, sig. V 5. (*Nares.*)

2. A stall; a fold for cattle. *Halliwell; Jamieson.* [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

stella (stel'ä), *n.*; pl. *stellæ* (-ē). [NL., < L. *stella*, a star: see *star*[1].] A stellate spongespicule; an aster; a stellate.

stellar (stel'är), *a.* [= F. *stellaire* = Sp. *estrellar* = It. *stellare*, < LL. *stellaris*, pertaining to a star, starry, < L. *stella*, a star: see *stella*.] Of or pertaining to stars; astral: as, *stellar* worlds; *stellar* space; *stellar* regions.

> These soft fires
> Not only enlighten, but . . . shed down
> Their *stellar* virtue on all kinds that grow.
> *Milton*, P. L., iv. 671.

Stellaria (ste-lā'ri-ä), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1753), name transferred, on account of the star-like blossoms, from a *Corispermum* so named by Dillenius (1719); < L. *stella*, a star.] A genus of polypetalous plants, of the order *Caryophyllaceæ* and tribe *Alsineæ*. It is characterized by the absence of stipules, by flowers usually with five deeply two-cleft petals and three styles, and by a one-celled globose or oblong capsule which commonly splits into three two-cleft or completely parted valves. There are about 85 species, scattered throughout the world; in the tropics they occur only on mountains. Seven species occur in England and about 20 in North America, of which 7 are natives of the northeastern United States. They are commonly diffuse herbs, with weak, smooth, or hairy stems, loosely ascending or growing in matted tufts. Their flowers are usually white, and form terminal panicled cymes, sometimes mixed with leaves. Several species are known as *chickweed*, and several others as *starwort* or *stitchwort*, especially *S. Holostea* (see *stitchwort*), a common English species, bearing such local names as *allbone*, *breakbones*, *shirt-buttons*, *snap-jack*. *S. longifolia*, the long-leafed stitchwort, frequent in the Northern Atlantic States, forms delicate tangled masses of light green overtopped by numerous small white flowers. *S. pubera*, the great chickweed or starwort, the most showy Atlantic species, forms conspicuous dark-green tufts along shaded banks in earliest spring, from Pennsylvania southward. See also cut under *ovary*.

Great Chickweed (*Stellaria pubera*).

stellary (stel'ä-ri), *a.* Same as *stellar*.

stellate (stel'āt), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *stellatus*, pp. of *stellare*, set or cover with stars, < *stella*, star: see *stella*.] **I.** *a.* Star-like in form; star-shaped; arranged in the form of a conventional star; radiating from a common center like the rays or points of a star: as, *stellate* leaves; the *stellate* groups of natrolite crystals.—**Stellate bristle** or **hair**, a bristle or hair which branches at the end in a star-shaped manner. See cut under *hair*, 4.—**Stellate fracture**, a fracture, occurring usually in a flat bone, in which several fissures radiate from the central point of injury.—**Stellate leaves**, leaves, more than two in number, surrounding the stem in a whorl, or radiating like the spokes of a wheel or the points of a star. Also called *verticillate leaves*. See cut under *pipsissewa*.—**Stellate ligament**, a costovertebral ligament; the anterior costocentral ligament uniting the head of a rib with the body of a vertebra: so called from the radiated figure in man.—**Stellate spicule**, an aster; a stellate.—**Stellate veins**, very minute venous radicles situated just under the capsule of the kidney, arranged in a radiating or stellate manner.

II. *n.* A stellate microsclere, or flesh-spicule in the form of a star. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 417.

stellated (stel'ā-ted), *a.* [< *stellate* + *-ed*[2].] Same as *stellate*.—**Stellated polygon, polyhedron**, etc. See the nouns.

stellately (stel'āt-li), *adv.* Radiately; like a star; in a stellate manner.

stellate-pilose (stel'āt-pī'lōs), *a.* In *bot.*, pilose with stellate hairs.

stellation† (ste-lā'shon), *n.* [< ML. *stellatio(n-)* (?), < L. *stella*, a star: see *stellate*.] 1. The act or process of becoming a star or a constellation.

> The skaly Scorpion 's fixt amongst the rest, . . .
> The cause of it's *stellation* to enquire,
> And why so beautify'd with heauenly fire,
> Comes next in course.
> *Heywood*, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 138.

2. Same as *constellation*.

> Stars, and *stellations* of the heavens.
> *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, II. 4.

stellature (stel'ä-tūr), *n.* [< ML. **stellatura*, irreg. taken as equiv. to *stellionatus*: see *stellionate*.] Same as *stellionate*.

> Extortion and cozenage is proverbially called crimen stellionatus, the sin of *stellature*.
> *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 79.

stelled† (steld), *p. a.* [Pp. of *stell*: see *stell*, and cf. *stalled*, pp. of *stall*.] Fixed.

> The sea, with such a storm as his bare head
> In hell-black night endured, would have buoy'd up,
> And quench'd the *stelled* fires. *Shak.*, Lear, iii. 7. 61.

[Some commentators define the word as 'stellated,' 'starry.']

stelleer†, **stelleere**†, *n.* [See *steelyard*[2].] Same as *steelyard*[2]. *Colgrave.*

Stelleria (ste-lē'ri-ä), *n.* [NL., named after G. W. *Steller*: see *stellerine*.] In *ornith.*, a genus of sea-ducks, the type of which is Steller's eider, *S. dispar*, usually called *Polysticta stelleri*. *Bonaparte*, 1838.

Stellerida (ste-ler'i-dä), *n. pl.* [NL., prop. *Stellarida*, < *stellaris*, starry, + *-ida*.] A class or other large group of echinoderms of obviously radiate figure; the starfishes and brittle-stars: synonymous with *Asteroidea*, 2.

stelleridan (ste-ler'i-dan), *a.* and *n.* [< *Stellerida* + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Stellerida*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Stellerida*, as a starfish or brittle-star.

stelleridean (stel-e-rid'ē-an), *n.* Same as *stelleridan*.

stellerine (stel'e-rin), *n.* [Named after G. W. *Steller*, the traveler (1709–45).] The arctic or Steller's sea-cow, *Rhytina stelleri*. See *sea-cow*, 2, and cut under *Rhytina*.

Steller's eider. See *Polysticta*, 1, and *Stelleria*.

Steller's jay. A jay of northwestern North America, *Cyanocitta stelleri*, crested like the common blue jay, but chiefly of a blackish color, shading into dull blue on some parts.

Steller's sea-cow. See *sea-cow*, 2, and cut under *Rhytina*.

Steller's sea-lion. The northern sea-lion. See *Eumetopias* (with cut).

stellet†, *n.* An obsolete form of *stylet*, 1. *Dalyell*, Frag. of Scottish History.

stelliferous (ste-lif'e-rus), *a.* [< L. *stellifer*, starry, < *stella*, a star, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Having or abounding with stars.

stelliform (stel'i-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *stella*, a star, + *forma*, form.] Star-like in shape; stellate in form; asteroid; radiated.

stellify† (stel'i-fī), *v. t.* [< ME. *stellifyen*, < OF. *stellifier*, < ML. *stellificare*, place among the stars, convert into a constellation, < L. *stella*, a star, + *facere*, make, do (see *-fy*).] To turn into or cause to resemble a star; convert into a constellation; make glorious; glorify.

> No wonder is thogh Jove her *stellifye*.
> *Chaucer*, Good Women, l. 525.
>
> Some thinke this flood to be Nilus, which is also Gyon; and therefore *stellified*, because it directeth his course from the Meridian. It consisteth of many stars, and lieth iust beneath the star called Canopus, or Ptolomæa.
> *Heywood*, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 176.

Stellio (stel'i-ō), *n.* [NL., < L. *stellio(n-)*, a lizard: see *stellion*.] 1. A genus of agamoid lizards, giving name to the *Stellionidæ*. They have acrodont dentition, naked tympanum, no pores, and

Common Stellion (*Stellio vulgaris*).

the scales of the tail disposed in whorls or verticils. There are several species, ranging from countries bordering the Mediterranean to India. The common stellion or starlizard, the hardim of the Arabs, *S. vulgaris*, is abundant in ruins. *S. tuberculatus* is an Indian species.

2. [*l. c.*] A lizard of this genus.

stellion (stel'yon), *n.* [< L. *stellio*, a newt, a lizard marked with star-like spots, also a crafty, knavish person (cf. *stellionate*), < *stella*, a star: see *stella*.] An agamoid lizard of the genus *Stellio* or family *Stellionidæ*; a star-lizard.

> When the *stellion* hath cast his skin, he greedily devours it again. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 79.

stellionate (stel'yon-āt), *n.* [< LL. *stellionatus*, cozenage, trickery, < L. *stellio(n-)*, a crafty, knavish person, lit. a newt, lizard: see *stellion*.] In *Scots* and *civil law*, a word used to denote all such crimes in which fraud is an ingredient as have no special names to distinguish them, and are not defined by any written law.

Stellionidæ (stel-i-on'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Stellio(n-)* + *-idæ*.] A family of Old World acrodont agamoid lizards, named from the genus *Stellio*, properly merged in *Agamidæ*; the stellions or star-lizards. See cut under *Stellio*.

stellular (stel'ū-lär), *a.* [< L. *stellula*, a little star, dim. of *stella*, a star: see *stella*.] Finely or numerously stellated, as if spangled with little stars; stelliferous, as the surface of a coral; shaped like a little star; resembling little stars; small and stelliform in figure or appearance. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 370.

stellulate (stel'ū-lāt), *a.* [< L. *stellula*, a little star (see *stellular*), + *-ate*[1].] Resembling little stars or a little star; stellular.

Stellwag's symptom. See *symptom*.

Stelmatopoda (stel-ma-top'ō-dä), *n. pl.* A division of *Polyzoa* or *Bryozoa*, corresponding to the *Gymnolæmata*: contrasted with *Lophopoda*.

stelochite (stel′ō-kīt), *n.* See *steleehite.*

stelography (stē-log′ra-fi), *n.* [< LGr. στηλογραφία, an inscription on a stele or upright slab, < Gr. στήλη, a stele (see *stele*[3]), + -γραφία, < γράφειν, write.] The practice of writing or inscribing on steles or pillars.

Jacob's pillar . . . thus engraved . . . gave probably the origin to the invention of *stelography.*
Stackhouse, Hist. Bible, p. 323.

stem[1] (stem), *n.* [< ME. *stem, stam,* < AS. *stemn, stefn, stæfn,* also *stofn* (> E. dial. *stovin*), stem, trunk (of a tree), = D. *stam,* stem, trunk, stock (of a tree or family), = MLG. *stam, stamme,* stem, stock, = OHG. MHG. *stam* (*stamm-*), G. *stamm,* stem (of a tree), trunk, tree, stock, race, = Icel. *stofn, stomn,* stem, trunk of a tree, = Sw. *stam* = Dan. *stamme* (in comp. *stam-*), stem, trunk, stock (of a tree), stock, race, family (also with some variation of form in a particular sense, 'the prow of a vessel': see *stem*[2]); = OIr. *tamon,* Ir. *tamhān* (for **stamon*), stem, trunk; cf. Gr. στάμνος, an earthen jar; with formative *-mn-,* < √ *sta,* stand: see *stand.* Not related to *staff,* except remotely.] **1.** The body of a tree, shrub, or plant; the firm part which supports the branches; the stock; the stalk; technically, the ascending axis, which ordinarily grows in an opposite direction to the root or descending axis. The stem is composed of fibrous, spiral, and cellular tissues, arranged in various ways; it typically assumes a cylindrical form and a perpendicular position, and bears upon it the remaining aërial parts of the plant. Its form and direction, however, are subject to much variation in particular cases. In regard to internal structure, there are three principal modifications of stems characteristic of three of the great natural classes into which the vegetable kingdom is divided — namely, exogens, endogens, and acrogens. Stems are herbaceous or woody, solid or hollow, jointed or unjointed, branched or simple. Sometimes they are so weak as to be procumbent, although more generally firm and erect; sometimes weak stems are upheld by twining or by other methods of climbing. In some plants the stem is so short as to seem to be wanting, the leaves and flower-stalks appearing to spring from the top of the root. There are also stems, such as the rhizome and tuber, which, being subterranean, have been mistaken for roots. See cuts under *baobab, esparto, internode, pipsissewa, snakeroot, rhizome,* and *tuber.*

2. The stalk which supports the flower or the fruit of a plant; the peduncle of the fructification, or the pedicel of a flower; the petiole or leaf-stem. See cuts under *pedicel, peduncle,* and *petiole.*

Two lovely berries moulded on one *stem.*
Shak., M. N. D., iii. 2. 211.

For I maun crush amang the stoure
Thy slender *stem.*
Burns, To a Mountain Daisy.

3. The stock of a family; a race; ancestry.

Ye may all, that are of noble *stem,*
Approach, and kiss her sacred vesture's hem.
Milton, Arcades, l. 82.

4. A branch of a family; an offshoot.

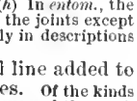
Richard Plantagenet, . . .
Sweet *stem* from York's great stock.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., ii. 5. 41.

5. Anything resembling the stem of a plant. Specifically — (*a*) The handle of a tool. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.] (*b*) That part of a vase, cup, or goblet which unites the body to the foot or base, in examples where the body is not immediately set upon the latter.

Wine-glasses or goblets are classified by the nature of their *stems,* or by the nature of their feet.
H. J. Powell, Glass-Making, p. 61.

(*c*) In *type-founding,* the thick stroke or body-mark of a roman or italic letter. See cut under *type.* (*d*) In a vehicle, a bar to which the bow of a falling hood is hinged. (*e*) The projecting rod of a reciprocating valve, serving to guide it in its action. See cut under *slide-valve.* (*f*) In *zoöl.* and *anat.,* any slender, especially axial, part like the stem of a plant; a stalk, stipe, rachis, footstalk, etc. (*g*) In *ornith.,* the whole shaft of a feather. (*h*) In *entom.,* the base of a clavate antenna, including all the joints except the enlarged outer ones: used especially in descriptions of the *Lepidoptera.*

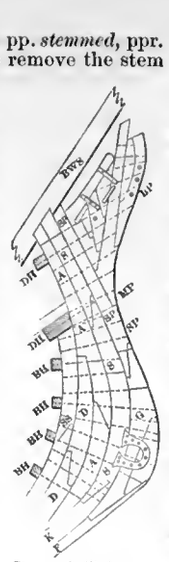
6. In *musical notation,* a vertical line added to the head of certain kinds of notes. Of the kinds of note now in use, all but two, the breve and the semibreve, have stems. It may be directed either upward or downward, thus,  . When two voice-parts are written on the same staff, the stems of the notes belonging to the upper part are often directed upward, and those of the lower part downward, particularly when the parts cross, or both use the same note (see figure). The latter note is said to have a *double stem.* See *note*[1], 13. Also called *tail.*



7. In *philol.,* a derivative from a root, having itself inflected forms, whether of declension or of conjugation, made from it; the unchanged part in a series of inflectional forms, from which the forms are viewed as made by additions; base; crude form. — **Aërial stem,** the above-ground axis of a plant, as opposed to the rootstock or other subterranean form of the stem. — **Ancipital, compound, erect, herbaceous, pituitary, secondary,** etc., **stem.** See the adjectives.

stem[1] (stem), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *stemmed,* ppr. *stemming.* [< *stem*[1], *n.*] To remove the stem of; separate from the stem: as, to *stem* tobacco.

stem[2] (stem), *n.* [< ME. **stem, stam,* < AS. **stemn, stefn,* **stæfn,* also *stefna, stæfna,* the prow of a ship (*steórstefn,* the poop, lit. 'steer-stem'), = OS. *stamn* = D. *steven* = MLG. LG. *steven,* prow of a ship (> G. *steven,* stem (*vorder-steven,* 'fore stem,' prow, *hinter-steven,* 'hind stem,' stern-post)), = Icel. *stafn, stamn,* also *stefni, stemni,* stem of a ship (prow or stern), = Dan. *stevn, stavn* = Sw. *stäf,* prow (*fram-stam,* 'fore stem,' prow, *bakstam,* 'back stem,' stem); a particular use, with variations of form, of AS. *stemn, stefn,* E. *stem*[1], etc., stem, trunk, post: see *stem*[1]. The naut. use in E. is prob. in part of Scand. origin.] **1.** A curved piece of timber or metal to which the two sides of a ship are united at the foremost end. The lower end of it is scarfed or riveted to the keel, and the bowsprit, when present, rests on its upper end. In wooden ships it is frequently called the *main stem,* to distinguish it from the false stem, or cutwater. The outside of the stem is usually marked with a scale showing the perpendicular height from the keel, for indicating the draft of water forward. See also cut under *forecastle.*



Stem and allied parts.
S, stem; K, keel; A, apron; D, deadwood; Ss, stemson; DH, deck-hooks; BH, breast-hooks; SP, stem-piece, or independent piece; MP, main piece, or lace-piece; BP, bobstay-piece; BWS, bowsprit; G, gripe; F, false keel. (The dotted lines show bolts.)

Pretious jewells fecht from far
By Italian marchants that with Russian *stemes*
Plous up huge forrowes in the Terren Maine.
The Taming of the Shrew, p. 22. (*Halliwell.*)

2. The forward part of a vessel; the bow.

Turnynge therfore the *stemmes* of his shyppes towarde the Easte, he affyrmed that he had founde the Ilande of Ophir. *Peter Martyr* (tr. in Eden's First Books on [America, ed. Arber, p. 66).

False stem, a stem fitted closely to the forward side of the main stem, generally sharp, and introduced for the purpose of decreasing a vessel's resistance and increasing her speed; a cutwater. — **From stem to stern,** from one end of the ship to the other, or through the whole length.

They skip
From stem to stern; the boatswain whistles.
Shak., Pericles, iv. 1. 64.

stem[2] (stem), *v.*; pret. and pp. *stemmed,* ppr. *stemming.* [< *stem*[2], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To dash against with the stem (of a vessel).

They stood off again, and, returning with a good gale, they *stemmed* her upon the quarter, and almost overset her. *Winthrop,* Hist. New England, I. 226.

2†. To keep (a vessel) on its course; steer.

He is the master of true courage that all the time sedately *stems* the ship.
Cornelius Nepos in English (1723), Ded. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

3. To make headway against by sailing or swimming, as a tide or current; hence, in general, to make headway against (opposition of any kind).

The breathless Muse awhile her wearied wings shall ease,
To get her strength to *stem* the rough Sabrinian seas.
Drayton, Polyolbion, iii. 434.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To make headway (as a ship); especially, to make progress in opposition to some obstruction, as a current of water or the wind.

They on the trading flood,
Through the wide Æthiopian to the Cape,
Ply, *stemming* nightly toward the pole.
Milton, P. L., ii. 642.

2. To head; advance head on.

At first we could scarce lie S. W., but, being got a degree to the Southward of the Line, the Wind veer'd most Easterly, and then we *stemmed* S. W. by S.
Dampier, Voyages, I. 79.

stem[3] (stem), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *stemmed,* ppr. *stemming.* [< ME. *stemmen;* < Icel. *stemma* = Sw. *stämma* = Dan. *stemme,* stem, = OHG. MHG. *stemmen, stemen,* G. *stemmen, stämmen,* stop, stem, dam; < √ *stam* in *stau*[2], *stammer,* etc.: see *stammer.* Not connected with *stem*[1] or *stem*[2].] **1.** To stop; check; dam up, as a stream.

And loke ȝe *stemme* no stepe [step], bot strechez on faste,
Til ȝe reche to areset [stopping-place], rest ȝe neuer.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 905.

The best way is, ever, not to attempt to *stem* a torrent, but to divert it.
A. Hamilton, To Washington (Works, I. 345).

He who *stems* a stream with sand.
Scott, L. of the L., iii. 28.

He sat down to his milk-porridge, which it was his old frugal habit to *stem* his morning hunger with.
George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, I. 12.

2. To tamp; make tight, as a joint, with a lute or cement.

stem[4]†, *n.* and *v.* An old spelling of *steam.*

stemapod (stem′a-pod), *n.* [< Gr. στῆμα, filament (see *stamen*[1]), + ποίς (ποδ-) = E. *foot.*] One of the caudal filaments of the caterpillars of certain moths, as *Cerura* and *Heteroeampa,* whose last pair of legs are thus modified into deterrent or repugnatorial organs. *A. S. Packard.*

stem-character (stem′kar″ak-tėr), *n.* In *gram.,* same as *characteristic letter* (which see, under *characteristic*).

stem-clasping (stem′klȧs″ping), *a.* Embracing the stem with its base; amplexicaul, as a leaf or petiole.

stem-climber (stem′klī″mėr), *n.* In *bot.,* see *climber*[1], 2.

stemet, *v. t.* A Middle English form of *steam.*

stem-eelworm (stem′ēl″wėrm), *n.* A minute nematoid, *Tylenchus devastatrix,* which causes stem-sickness in certain plants. See *Tylenchus.*

stem-end (stem′end), *n.* That part or point in a fruit which is attached to the stem: opposed to the blossom-end, which frequently bears the remains of the calyx, as in a pear or an apple. The stem-end is usually inferior to the blossom-end in sweetness and flavor.

stem-head (stem′hed), *n.* In *ship-building,* the top of the stem, or continuation of the forward extreme of the keel.

stem-knee (stem′nē), *n.* In *ship-building,* a knee uniting the stem with the keel.

stem-leaf (stem′lēf), *n.* A leaf growing from the stem; a cauline leaf.

stemless (stem′les), *a.* [< *stem*[1] + *-less.*] Having no stem; having the stem so little developed as to appear to be wanting; acauleseent. — **Stemless lady's-slipper, thistle, violet.** See the nouns.

stemlet (stem′let), *n.* [< *stem*[1] + *-let.*] A little stem or stalk; a young stem.

Gives insertion to two multiarticulate *stemlets.*
English Cyc., Nat. Hist. Division (1855), III. 87.

stemma (stem′ȧ), *n.*; pl. *stemmata* (-a-tȧ). [< L. *stemma,* < Gr. στέμμα, a wreath, garland. < στέφειν, put around, encircle, wreathe, crown.] **1.** A family tree, or pedigree; specifically, such a pedigree made more or less decorative with heraldic or other ornaments; also, pedigree in general; order of descent; family: as, a man of the *stemma* of the Cecils. — **2.** The simple as distinguished from the compound eye of an invertebrate; an ocellus: always sessile and immovable. — **3.** One of the facets or corneules of a compound eye. — **4.** In *entom.,* the tubercle from which an antenna arises. — **Spurious stemma,** a small flat space, covered with semi-transparent membrane, above the bases of the antennæ of certain *Orthoptera:* it has been supposed to represent a stemma, or simple eye, in a rudimentary form.

Stemmatopteris (stem-a-top′te-ris), *n.* [NL., < Gr. στέμμα(τ-), a wreath, + πτερίς, a fern.] A genus of fossil plants, established by Corda, under which various stems or trunks of tree-ferns have been grouped, but little being known in regard to them, except the form of the scars or impressions marking the points of attachment of the petioles. Lesquereux describes remains of this kind under the names of *Stemmatopteris, Caulopteris, Megaphyton,* and *Psaronius;* but, as he remarks, they could all have been described without inconvenience under the name of *Caulopteris.* These fossil remains are common in the coal-measures. See *Caulopteris.*

stemmatous (stem′ȧ-tus), *a.* [< *stemma(t-)* + *-ous.*] Pertaining to a stemma, or having its character; ocellar.

stemmed (stemd), *a.* [< *stem*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Furnished with or bearing a stem: used chiefly in composition: as, a straight-*stemmed* plant.

stemmer (stem′ėr), *n.* [< *stem*[3] + *-er*[1].] **1.** Same as *blasting-needle.* [Eng.] — **2.** An implement used in making joints tight by means of cement.

stemmery (stem′ėr-i), *n.*; pl. *stemmeries* (-iz). [< *stem*[1] + *-ery.*] A factory where tobacco is stripped from the stem. *New York Herald,* July 17, 1884. [Local, U. S.]

stemming (stem′ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *stem*[3], *v.*] **1.** The operation of tamping. — **2.** The material used in tamping. [Eng. in both uses.]

Stemodia (stē-mō′di-ȧ), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1763), shortened from *Stemodiacra* (P. Browne, 1756), so called from the two-forked stamens; < Gr. στήμων, taken for 'stamen' (see *stamen*[1]),

+ *δίς*, *δι-*, two-, + *ἄκρον*, a point, tip.] A genus of gamopetalous plants, of the order *Scrophulariaceæ* and tribe *Gratioleæ*, type of a subtribe *Stemodieæ*. It is characterized by flowers with five nearly equal calyx-lobes, and four perfect didynamous stamens included within the corolla-tube, and by a capsule splitting partly or completely into four valves, the two placentæ separating or remaining united in a column. There are about 30 species, mostly tropical, occurring in all continents except Europe. They are glandular-hairy or downy herbs, sometimes shrubby and often aromatic. They bear opposite or whorled leaves and solitary or spiked and crowded, usually bluish flowers, sometimes with bracted pedicels. *S. maritima* is known in Jamaica as *bastard* or *seaside germander*, and *S. durantifolia* as *goatweed;* the latter, a low clammy plant with purplish spiked flowers, extends also from southern Arizona to Brazil.

Stemona (stē′mō-nä), *n.* [NL. (Loureiro, 1790), so called from the peculiar stamens; < Gr. *στήμων*, taken for 'stamen.'] A genus of monocotyledonous plants, type of the order *Stemonaceæ*. It is distinguished by erect ovules and seeds, and stamens with very short filaments more or less united into a ring, having linear erect anthers with a thickened connective, continued above into an erect appendage. There are 4 or 5 species, natives of India, Malaysia, and tropical Australia. They are smooth, lofty-climbing twiners, growing from a fusiform tuberous root, and bearing shining alternate leaves which are cordate, ovate, or narrower, with three or more nerves and numerous cross-veinlets. The flowers form racemes, or are few or solitary in the axils; the perianth-segments are rather large, distinct, and erect, marked by many nerves. Formerly called *Roxburghia*.

Stemonaceæ (stē-mō-nā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Durand, 1888), < *Stemona* + *-aceæ*.] A small order of monocotyledonous plants, of the series *Coronarieæ*, by many formerly called *Roxburghiaceæ*. It is characterized by regular bisexual flowers with a four-parted perianth of two rows, with four stamens and a one-celled ovary which contains two or more ovules and ripens into a two-valved capsule. It includes 8 species, belonging to 3 genera, of which *Stichoneuron* and *Stemona* (the type) are largely Indian; the other genus, *Croomia*, includes one species in Japan, and another, *C. pauciflora*, in Florida and adjacent States.

Stemonitaceæ (stē″mō-ni-tā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Stemonitis* + *-aceæ*.] A family of myxomycetous fungi, belonging, according to the classification of Rostafinski, to the order *Amaurochætieæ*, which has a single sporangium or æthalium, without the peculiar deposits of lime carbonate that characterize the fructification of other orders, and the spores, capillitium, and columella usually uniformly black, or rarely brownish-violet.

Stemonitis (stē-mō-nī′tis), *n.* [NL. (Gleditsch), < Gr. *στήμων*, taken for 'stamen.'] A genus of myxomycetous fungi, giving name to the family *Stemonitaceæ*.

stem-pessary (stem′pes″a-ri), *n.* A pessary with a rod or stem which is passed into the cervix uteri.

stem-piece (stem′pēs), *n.* In *ship-building*, a piece between the stem and the chocks, also called *independent piece*. See cut under *stem*2.

stemple (stem′pl), *n.* [Cf. D. *stempel* = MHG. *stempfel*, G. *stempel* (< D.), a mark, stamp: see *stamp*.] In *mining*, a small timber used to support the ground by being laid across the stulls, or in other ways: in some mining districts of England nearly the same as *laeing* or *lagging*.

stem-sickness (stem′sik″nes), *n.* A disease of clover in England. It is caused by a nematoid worm, *Tylenchus devastatrix*, known as the *stem-eelworm*, and brings about first a stunted condition and finally the death of the plant.

stemson (stem′son), *n.* [Perhaps a var. of *stanchion*, confused with *stem*2. Cf. *keelson*, *sternson*.] In *ship-building*, a piece of curved timber fixed on the after part of the apron inside. The lower end is scarfed into the keelson, and receives the scarf of the stem, through which it is bolted.

stem-stitch (stem′stich), *n.* In *pillow-lace making*, a stitch by which a thick braid-like stripe is produced: used for the stems of flowers and sprigs, tendrils, etc.

stem-winder (stem′wīn″dėr), *n.* A watch which is wound up or regulated by means of a contrivance connected with the stem, and not by a key.

sten, *v.* and *n.* See *stend*.

stench[1] (stench), *n.* [< ME. *stench*, *stunch*, < AS. *stenc* (= OHG. *stanc*, *stanch*, MHG. *stanc*, *stenke*, G. *stank* = Sw. Dan. *stank*), a smell, odor (pleasant or unpleasant), < *stincan*, smell: see *stink*, *v.*, and cf. *stink*, *n.* Cf. Icel. *stækja*, a stench.] An ill smell; an offensive odor.

In our way to Tivoli I saw the rivulet of Salforata, formerly called Albula, and smelt the *stench* that arises from its waters some time before I saw them.
Addison, Remarks on Italy (Bohn), I. 482.

=Syn. *Stink*, etc. See *smell*.

stench[1]† (stench), *v. t.* [< *stench*[1], *n.*] To cause to emit a stench; cause to stink.

Dead barda *stench* every coast.
Young, Resignation, i. 24.

stench[2]† (stench), *v. t.* An obsolete variant of *stanch*[1]. *Harvey*.

stenchful† (stench′fůl), *a.* [< *stench*[1] + *-ful*.] Full of bad odors. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, II. 56.

stenchil (sten′chil), *n.* A Scotch form of *stanchel*[1] for *stanchion*.

stench-pipe (stench′pīp), *n.* In *plumbing*, an extension of a soil-pipe through and above the roof of a house, to allow foul gases to escape.

stench-trap (stench′trap), *n.* In a drain, a depression or hollow in which water lies, introduced to prevent the reflex passage of foul air or gas.

stenchy (sten′chi), *a.* [< *stench*[1] + *-y*[1].] Having a stench or offensive smell. *Dyer*, The Fleece, i.

stencil[1] (sten′sil), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *stenciled*, *stencilled*, ppr. *stenciling*, *stencilling*. [Origin uncertain: (*a*) According to Skeat, prob. < OF. *estinceller* (for **escinteller*), cover with stars, powder (used in heraldry), lit. 'sparkle,' F. *étinceler*, sparkle, < L. *scintillare*, sparkle: see *scintillate*. Cf. *tinsel*. (*b*) In another view, orig. as a noun, identical with *stencil*[2], a dial. var. of *stanchel*[1], var. of *stanchion*, ult. < OF. *estance*, a support: see *stance* and *stanchion*.] To mark out or paint by means of a stencil.

stencil[1] (sten′sil), *n.* [Seo *stencil*[1], *v.*] **1.** A thin plate or sheet of any substance in which a figure, letter, or pattern is formed by cutting through the plate. If the plate thus cut is placed upon a surface and rubbed with color or ink, the pattern or figure will be marked on the underlying substance. For many purposes, the letters, etc., are cut through completely; for transferring a pattern, as in embroidery, the lines of the pattern are often indicated by small holes. In wall-decoration, etc., both these plans are employed. Different stencils are often used in the same design, each for a different color.

2. The coloring matter used in marking with a stencil-plate. *C. T. Davis*, Bricks and Tiles, p. 90.—**3.** In *ecram.*, a preparation laid upon the biscuit to keep the oil used in transfer-printing or enameling from adhering to the surface; hence, the pattern traced by this preparation, reserving a panel or medallion of the unaltered color of the biscuit.

stencil[2] (sten′sil), *n.* [A var. of *stanchel*[1].] A door-post; a stanchion. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

stenciler, stenciller (sten′sil-ėr), *n.* [< *stencil*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who works with a stencil, especially a decorative painter who applies patterns with a stencil.

stencil-pen (sten′sil-pen), *n.* A pricking-machine for perforating paper to form a stencil. It consists of a hollow stylus carrying a needle having a reciprocating motion. See *electric pen*, under *pen*[2].

stencil-plate (sten′sil-plāt), *n.* A stencil.

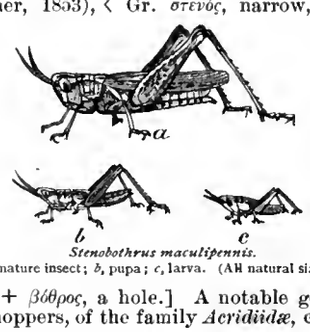
stend (stend), *v. i.* [< OF. *estendre*, F. *étendre* = It. *stendere*, < L. *extendere*, stretch forth, extend: see *extend*.] **1.** To extend. [Prov. Eng.]—**2.** To walk with long steps.—**3.** To leap; bound; rear; spring. Also *sten*. [Scotch and prov. Eng.]

stend (stend), *n.* [< *stend*, *v.*] A leap; a spring; a long step or stride. Also *sten*. *Burns*, Tam Glen. [Scotch and prov. Eng.]

Stenelytra (stē-nel′i-trä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of **stenelytrus*: see *stenelytrous*.] In *entom.*, in Latreille's system, the third family of heteromerous *Coleoptera*, divided into 5 tribes, corresponding to the old genera *Helops*, *Cistela*, *Dircæa*, *Œdemera*, and *Mycterus*.

stenelytrous (stē-nel′i-trus), *a.* [< NL. **stenelytros*, < Gr. *στενός*, narrow, strait, + *ἔλυτρον*, a cover: see *elytrum*.] Having narrow elytra; of or pertaining to the *Stenelytra*.

Stenobothrus (sten-ō-both′rus), *n.* [NL. (Fischer, 1853), < Gr. *στενός*, narrow, strait,



Stenobothrus maculipennis.
a, mature insect; *b*, pupa; *c*, larva. (All natural size.)

close, + *βόθρος*, a hole.] A notable genus of grasshoppers, of the family *Acrididæ*, containing such species as *S. maculipennis*. This is a common grasshopper in most parts of the United States, and resembles the hateful grasshopper or Rocky Mountain locust (*Melanoplus spretus*) so closely that it has often been mistaken for the latter.

stenocardia (sten-ō-kär′di-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *στενός*, narrow, + *καρδία*, the heart.] Angina pectoris.

Stenocarpus (sten-ō-kär′pus), *n.* [NL. (R. Brown, 1810), so called from the usually narrow fruit; < Gr. *στενός*, narrow, + *καρπός*, fruit.] A genus of apetalous trees, of the order *Proteaceæ* and tribe *Embothricæ*. It is characterized by umbellate flowers, and numerous ovules downwardly imbricated and ripening into seeds which are winged below. There are 14 species, 11 of which are natives of New Caledonia and 3 of Australia. They are trees with alternate or scattered leaves, which are entire or deeply divided into a few pinnate segments, and mostly yellow or red flowers with a somewhat irregular perianth-tube and a nearly globular recurved and at length divided border, disposed in terminal or axillary umbels which are solitary or clustered in a short raceme or a compound umbel, and are followed by coriaceous stalked follicles. *S. sinuatus* is known in Queensland as *tulip-tree* and *fire-tree*. *S. salignus*, native of the same regions, is known as *beefwood*, *silky oak*, and *meleyn*.

stenocephalous (sten-ō-sef′a-lus), *a.* [< Gr. *στενός*, narrow, + *κεφαλή*, head.] Narrow-headed.

stenochromy (sten′ō-krō-mi), *n.* [< Gr. *στενός*, narrow, + *χρῶμα*, color.] The art of printing several colors at one impression. This is accomplished by various methods: (1) by dividing the ink-fountain of a printing-press into compartments, one for each color, and allowing the rollers to blend the inks on the distributing-table; (2) by cutting or trimming the rollers of a printing-press in such a way that only the desired parts may take and distribute ink—a different color for each roller or set of rollers; (3) by lithographic methods.

stenocoronine (sten″ō-kō-rō′nin), *a.* [< Gr. *στενός*, narrow, + *κορώνη*, a crow, also a crown.] Having narrow-crowned molars: noting the hippopotamine type of dentition, as distinguished from the euryeoronine or dinotherian. *Falconer*.

stenoderm (sten′ō-dėrm), *n.* [< *Stenoderma*.] A bat of the genus *Stenoderma;* a stenodermine. —**Spectacled stenoderm**, *Stenoderma perspicillatum*, a tropical American bat marked about the eyes as if wearing spectacles. Also called *spectacled vampire*.

Stenoderma (sten-ō-dėr′mä), *n.* [NL. (Geoffroy), < Gr. *στενός*, narrow, + *δέρμα*, skin, hide.] A genus of American phyllostomine bats, of the subfamily *Phyllostomatinæ*, having a short, broad, obtuse muzzle, short but distinct noseleaf, no tail, and the interfemoral membrane concave behind. *S. achradophilum* of the West Indies is so called from its fondness for the berries of *Achras sapota*, the naseberry.

Stenodermata (sten-ō-dėr′ma-tä), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *Stenoderma*.] A section of phyllostomine bats, of which the genera *Stenoderma*, *Artibeus*, and *Centurio* are leading forms. It includes about 20 species, of 9 genera, of Neotropical bats. See cut under *Centurio*.

stenodermatous (sten-ō-dėr′ma-tus), *a.* Pertaining to the *Stenodermata*, or having their characters; resembling a stenoderm.

stenodermine (sten-ō-dėr′min), *a.* and *n.* [< *Stenoderma* + *-ine*[1].] **I.** *a.* Having a contracted wing-membrane, as a bat; of or pertaining to the *Stenodermata*.

II. *n.* A stenodermine bat; a stenoderm.

Stenodus (sten′ō-dus), *n.* [NL. (Richardson, 1836), < Gr. *στενός*, narrow, + *ὀδούς* = E. *tooth*.] A genus of salmonoid fishes, related both to *Salmo* and to *Coregonus*, having an elongate body, projecting lower jaw, and weak teeth. The inconnu, or Mackenzie river salmon, is *S. mackenzii*, attaining a weight of 20 pounds or more, esteemed as a food-fish. See cut under *inconnu*.

stenograph (sten′ō-gråf), *n.* [< Gr. *στενός*, narrow, + *γράφειν*, write.] **1.** A character used in stenography; a writing, especially any note or memorandum, in shorthand.

I saw the reporters' room, in which they redact their hasty *stenographs*. *Emerson*, Eng. Traits, p. 265.

2. A stenographic machine; a form of typewriter in which signs and marks of various kinds—dots, dashes, etc.—are used in place of ordinary letters. A number of different machines have been made, essentially type-writers operated by means of a keyboard.

stenograph (sten′ō-gråf), *v. i.* [< *stenograph*, *n.*] To write or represent by stenography. *Ill. London News*. [Rare.]

stenographer (stē-nog′ra-fėr), *n.* [< *stenograph(y)* + *-er*[1].] One who writes shorthand.

stenographic (sten-ō-graf′ik), *a.* [= F. *sténographique;* as *stenograph-y* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to stenography; shorthand.—**Stenographic machine.** Same as *stenograph*, 2.

stenographical (sten-ō-graf′i-kal), *a.* [< *stenographic* + *-al*.] Same as *stenographic*.

stenographically (sten-ō-graf'i-kal-i), *adv.* In shorthand; by means of stenography.

stenographist (stē-nog'ra-fist), *n.* [< *stenograph-y* + *-ist.*] A stenographer; a shorthand-writer.

stenography (stē-nog'ra-fi), *n.* [= F. *sténographie*, < Gr. στενός, narrow, close, + *-γραφία*, < γράφειν, write.] The art of writing by means of brief signs which represent single sounds, groups of sounds, whole words, or groups of words; shorthand; brachygraphy: a generic term embraeing all systems of shorthand, or brief writing.

> The cradle age
> Did throng the Seates, the Boxes, and the Stage
> So much that some by *Stenography* drew
> The plot: put it in print.
> *Heywood*, If you Know not Me (Works, ed. Pearson, I. 191).

Sure 'tis *Stenographie*, everie Character a word, and here and there one for a whole sentence.
Brome, Northern Lass, iii. 2.

Stenonian duct. See *Stenson's duct.*

stenopaic, stenopæic (sten-ō-pā'ik, -pē'ik), *a.* [< Gr. στενός, narrow, + ὀπή, an opening, + *-ic.*] Having a small or narrow opening.—**Stenopaic slit**, a narrow slit in an opaque lamina, placed before an eye to test the degree of its astigmatism by determining the difference of its refraction in different meridians.—**Stenopaic spectacles**, spectacles having an oval metal plate with a small central aperture.

Stenopelmatus (sten-ō-pel'ma-tus), *n.* [NL. (Burmeister, 1838), < Gr. στενός, narrow, + πέλμα, the sole of the foot.] A eurious genus of *Locustidæ*, eontainiug forms known in the western United States as *sand-criekets*. They are fierce-looking insects with large head and jaws, and live under stones or in burrows in the sand. They are carnivorous, and in New Mexico are commonly but erroneously reputed to be poisonous. Several species are known in the western

Sand-cricket (*Stenopelmatus fasciatus*), about half natural size.

United States, of which *S. fasciatus* is the commonest. The genus is also represented in Mexico, South America, and Australia.

stenopetalous (sten-ō-pet'a-lus), *a.* [< Gr. στενός, narrow, + πέταλον, a leaf (petal): see *petal.*] In *bot.*, having narrow petals; narrow-petaled.

stenophyllous (sten-ō-fil'us), *a.* [< Gr. στενόφυλλος, narrow-leaved, < στενός, narrow, close, + φύλλον, a leaf.] In *bot.*, having narrow leaves.

Stenopsis (stē-nop'sis), *n.* [NL. (John Cassin, 1851), < Gr. στενός, narrow, + ὄψις, look, appearance.] A genus of South American setirostral goatsuckers, of the family *Caprimulgidæ*, containing numerous species, as *S. cayennensis*.

Stenorhynchinæ (sten-ō-ring-kī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Stenorhynchus* + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of *Phocidæ*, or seals, typified by the genus *Stenorhynchus* (or *Ogmorhinus*); the sterrincks. These seals exclusively inhabit southern seas, for *Monachus*, sometimes considered stenorhynchine, does not belong here. The only genera besides the type are *Lobodon*, *Leptonychotes* (or *Leptonyx* of Gray, not of Swainson), and *Ommatophoca*. As explained under *sea-leopard*, the current name is untenable. See cut under *sea-leopard.*

stenorhynchine (sten-ō-ring'kin), *a.* [< *Stenorhynchus* + *-ine*[1].] Of or pertaining to the *Stenorhynchinæ*.

stenorhynchous (sten-ō-ring'kus), *a.* [< Gr. στενός, narrow, + ῥύγχος, snout.] In *ornith.*, narrow-billed; having a compressed beak.

Stenorhynchus (sten-ō-ring'kus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. στενός, narrow, + ῥύγχος, snout.] In *zoöl.*: (*a*) A genus of crabs, containing the British spider-crab, *S. phalangium:* same as *Macropodia*. *Latreille*, 1819. (*b*) A genus of seals. See *Stenorhynchinæ*. *F. Cuvier*, 1826. (*c*) A name of other genera, of birds, reptiles, and insects respectively.

Steno's duct. See *Stenson's duct.*

stenosed (stē-nōst'), *a.* [< *stenosis* + *-ed*[2].] Characterized by stenosis; morbidly narrowed.

stenosis (stē-nō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. στένωσις, a straitening, < στενοῦν, make narrow, straiten, < στενός, narrow, strait, close.] The pathological narrowing of a passage.

Stenostomata (sten-ō-stō'ma-tä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. στενός, narrow, + στόμα(τ-), mouth.] A suborder of ctenophorans, containing the saecate, lobate, and teniate comb-jellies, collectively contrasted with the *Eurystomata* (which see). Most of the comb-bearers belong to this division.

stenostomatous (sten-ō-stom'a-tus), *a.* [NL., < Gr. στενός, narrow, + στόμα(τ-), mouth.] Having a small, narrow, or contracted mouth; not eurystomatous. Also *stenostomous*.

Stenotaphrum (sten-ō-taf'rum), *n.* [NL. (Trinius, 1820), so called in allusion to the alternate notches of the rachis, in which the flowers are embedded; < Gr. στενός, narrow, + τάφρος, a ditch or trench.] A genus of grasses, of the tribe *Paniceæ*. It is characterized by flowers with only three glumes or with a fourth smaller one, the spikelets acute, borne in small fascicles sessile or half-immersed in excavations along a flattened or angled rachis. There are 3 or 4 species, very widely dispersed along sea-shores of tropical regions, and most frequent on the islands of the Indian and South Pacific Oceans. They are creeping grasses sending up short ascending and often compressed branches with spreading, flat, or convolute leaves, and a terminal spike of flowers. *S. Americanum*, locally known as *buffalo-grass*, is valued as a means of covering shifting sands with a firm turf, and has proved useful as a fodder-plant, especially on Ascension Island. See *St. Augustine grass* (under *saint*[1]), and cut under *petiole.*

stenotelegraphy (sten″ō-tē-leg'ra-fi), *n.* [< Gr. στενός, narrow, + E. *telegraphy.*] A rapid telegraphic transmission of words and sentenees by a system of shorthand.

stenoterous (stē-not'e-rus), *a.* [< Gr. στενότερος, compar. of στενός, narrow, strait, close.] Becoming more and more contracted from the center to the circumference, relatively to the radii represented.—**Stenoterous map-projection.** See *projection.*

stenotic (stē-not'ik), *a.* [< *stenosis* (*-ot-*) + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or of the nature of stenosis.

Stenotomus (stē-not'ō-mus), *n.* [NL. (Gill, 1865), < Gr. στενός, narrow, + τόμος, a cut, slice.] A genus of sparoid fishes, or a section of *Diplodus*, having the incisor teeth very narrow and entire. The type is *S. argyriops*, the common scup, scuppaug, or porgy. See cut under *scup.*

stenotype (sten'ō-tīp), *n.* [< Gr. στενός, narrow, + τύπος, type.] An ordinary type-letter—capital, lower-case, or italic—used to denote a shorthand character or outline. *J. E. Munson*, Dict. of Phonography, Int.

stenotypic (sten-ō-tip'ik), *a.* [< *stenotype* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to stenotypy; printed according to the rules of stenotypy.

stenotypy (sten'ō-tī-pi), *n.* [< *stenotype* + *-y*[3].] A method of representing or describing shorthand characters and outlines by ordinary type-letters. It is used for illustrating phonographic text-books and literature, and also as a system of shorthand for typewriters. Capital letters are used to represent stems; small or lower-case letters stand for adjuncts; and an inverted period shows where a vowel-sound or -sign comes in.

Stenson's duct. 1. The duct of the parotid gland (see *parotid*): so named from Nil Stenson, or Nicolaus Stenonianus, of Copenhagen (1638–86). Also *Stenonian duct, Steno's duct.*—2. See *duets* or *canals of Stenson*, under *duel.*

stent[1] (stent), *v.* and *n.* An obsolete or dialectal variant of *stint.*

stent[2] (stent), *v. t.* [A var. of *stend*, ult. of *extend*, after the noun *stent*[2].] 1. To stretch.—2. To straiten.—3. To confine. [Scoteh in all senses.]

stent[3] (stent), *n.* [A var. of *stend*, in def. 2 of *extent:* see *stend*, *n.*, *stent*[2], *v.*, and *extent.*] 1. A stretcher; a stenter (which see).—2. Extent; limit; in some English mining districts, the limits of a piteh or bargain.

stent[3] (stent), *n.* [Se. also *stant;* < ME. *stente, estent*, taxation, valuation, < ML. *extenta*, valuation: see *extent.*] In *Scots law*, a valuation of property in order to taxation; a taxation; a tax.

stent[3] (stent), *v. t.* [< *stent*[3], *n.*] In *Scots law*, to assess; tax at a certain rate.

stent[4]† (stent), *n.* [ME. *stent*, stopping-place. Cf. Dan. *stente*, a stile; ult. < *stand*, *v.*] A stopping-place.

stent[5] (stent), *n.* [Origin obscure.] In *mining*, same as *attle*[1]. [Rare, Eng.]

stenter (sten'tèr), *n.* [< *stent*[2] + *-er*[1].] A machine or apparatus for stretching or stentering muslins and other thin fabries. Also called *stenter-hook.*

stenter (sten'tèr), *v. t.* [< *stenter*, *n.*] To operate upon (thin eotton fabries, as book-muslins, etc.) in a manner to impart to them a so-called elastic finish. This work as originally performed by hand was executed by holding the fabric edgewise by the selvages, and pulling it backward and forward while it was subjected to the action of heated air. The various modern machines and frames now employed are designed to produce the same effect upon the goods by an analogous movement and treatment in a current of heated air.

stenting (sten'ting), *n.* Same as *stenton.*

stent-master (stent'màs″tèr), *n.* A person appointed to alloeate the stent or tax on the persons liable. [Scoteh.]

stenton (sten'ton), *n.* A short heading at right angles to a cross-cut. [North of England coal-fields.]

stentor (sten'tor), *n.* [< L. *Stentor*, < Gr. Στέντωρ, a Greek herald in the Trojan war, who, aeeording to Homer, had a voiee as loud as that of fifty other men together.] 1. A person having a very powerful voiee.

> Brutish noises
> (For gain, lust, honour, in litigious prose),
> Are bellow'd out, and cracke the barbarous voices
> Of Turkish *stentors.*
> *Chapman*, Iliad, To the Reader, l. 222.

2. In *mammal.*: (*a*) The ursino howler, *Mycetes ursinus*, a platyrrhine monkey of South America; an alouate; any speeies of *Mycetes.* See cut under *howler.* (*b*) [*cap.*] The genus of howlers: same as *Mycetes*[1]. *Geoffroy*, 1812.—3. In *Protozoa:* (*a*) A trumpet-animaleule, or so-called funnel-like polyp. (*b*) [*cap.*] The typieal genus of *Stentoridæ*, of elongate, trumpet-like, or infundibuliform figure, with rounded peristome. They are of large size, often brilliant color, social habits, and wide distribution, among the longest- and best-known of infusorians. They were formerly mistaken for or classed with polyps. *S. polymorphus* is a leading species; *S. niger* is another. See also cut under *Infusoria.*

Stentor polymorphus, twenty times natural size.

stentorian (sten-tō'ri-an), *a.* [< *stentor* + *-i-an.* Cf. LL. *Stentoreus*, Stentorian.] 1. Resembling the voice of Stentor (see *stentor*, etymology); extremely loud or powerful in sound.

> They echo forth in *stentorian* clamours.
> *Sir T. Herbert*, Travels, p. 326.
>
> He had a *stentorian* voice, and thundered it out.
> *Aubrey*, Lives (Ralph Kettle).

2. Able to utter a very loud sound: as, *stentorian* lungs.

Stentoridæ (sten-tor'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Stentor* + *-idæ.*] The trumpet-animaleules or funnel-like infusorians, a family of heterotrichous *Infusoria*, typified by the genus *Stentor.*

stentorin (sten'tō-rin), *n.* [< *Stentor* + *-in*[2].] The blue pigment or coloring matter of infusorians of the genus *Stentor.* *E. R. Lankester*, 1873.

stentorine (sten'tō-rin), *a.* [< *Stentor* + *-ine*[1].] Of or pertaining to the *Stentoridæ.*

stentorious† (sten-tō'ri-us), *a.* [< *stentor* + *-i-ous.* Cf. L. *Stentoreus*, < Gr. Στεντόρειος, pertaining to Stentor, < Στέντωρ, Stentor.] Stentorian. *Fuller*, Ch. Hist., X. iv. 61.

stentorophonic (sten″tō-rō-fon'ik), *a.* [< Gr. στεντορόφωνος, loud-voiced like Stentor, < Στέντωρ, Stentor (see *stentor*), + φωνή, voiee.] Speaking or sounding very loud. *S. Butler*, Hudibras, III. i. 252.

stent-roll (stent'rōl), *n.* The eess-roll. [Scotch.]

Stenus (stē'nus), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1796), < Gr. στενός, narrow, strait.] A large and eosmopolitan genus of coleopterous insects, typical of the old family *Stenidæ*, which is now included in the *Staphylinidæ.* More than 200 speeies are known, all of small size and active habits, found usually on the banks of streams or ponds.

step (step), *v.*; pret. and pp. *stepped* or *stept*, ppr. *stepping.* [< (*a*) ME. *steppen, stappen*, < AS. *steppan, stæppan* = OFries. *steppa* = MD. *stepen, stippen, stappen*, D. *stappen* = MLG. *stapen* = OHG. *stephan, stephen, steffen, stepfen*, MHG. *stepfen*, also OHG. *staphōn*, MHG. *staphen, staffen, stapfen*, go, step; secondary forms (in part from the noun) of (*b*) ME. *stapen*, < AS. **stapan* (not found in the inf., for which appears the form *steppan* or *stæppan*, above, which has the same pret. *stōp*, pp. *stapen*) = OS. *stapan* = OFries. *stapa* = MLG. *stapen*, go, advanee; Teut. √ *stap*, appearing nasalized in *stamp*, q. v.; cf. Russ. *stopa*, footstep, sole of the foot; Skt. √ *stambh*, prop, make firm; ult. < √ *sta*, stand: see *stand.*] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To move the legs and feet as in walking; advance or recede by a movement of the foot or feet: as, to *step* forward; to *step* backward; to *step* up or down.

> Alayn, for Goddes banes,
> *Stepe* on thy feet; com out, man, al at anes.
> *Chaucer*, Reeve's Tale, l. 154.
>
> He pays you as surely as your feet hit the ground they *step* on. *Shak.*, T. N., iii. 4. 306.
>
> 'Tis done—he *steps* into the welcome chaise.
> *Cowper*, Retirement, l. 391.

2. To go; walk; march; especially, to go a short distance: as, to *step* to a neighbor's house.

> He myghte nother *stappe* ne stonde tyl he a staf hadde.
> *Piers Plowman* (C), vii. 463.

Pray you, let 's *step* in, and see a friend of mine.
Fletcher, Spanish Curate, iv. 6.

O, if you please, miss, would you *step* and speak to Mr. Jarndyce?
Dickens, Bleak House, xlv.

3. To advance as if by chance or suddenly; come (in).

By whose death he 's *stepp'd*
Into a great estate. *Shak.*, T. of A., ii. 2. 232.

The old poets *step* in to the assistance of the medalist.
Addison, Ancient Medals, i.

4. To walk slowly, gravely, or with dignity.

The meteor of a splendid season, she . . .
Stept thro' the stately minuet of those days.
Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

5. To go in imagination; advance or recede mentally: as, to *step* back to the England of Elizabeth.

They are *stepping* almost three thousand years backward into the remotest antiquity. *Pope*, Iliad, Pref.

To step aside. (*a*) To walk to a little distance; retire for the occasion. (*b*) To deviate from the right path; err.

To *step aside* is human. *Burns*, To the Unco Guid.

To step awry. See *awry*.—**To step out,** to increase the length of the step and the rapidity of motion.

Jack or Donald marches away, . . . *stepping out* briskly to the tune of "The Girl I left behind me."
Thackeray, Vanity Fair, xxx.

II. *trans.* **1.** To set; plant, as in stepping: as, *step* your foot on this thwart; he has never *stepped* foot in the city. [Familiar.]—**2.** To measure by stepping: as, to *step* off the distance.—**3.** To perform by stepping, as a dance: as, he *stepped* a stately galliard.—**4.** To place or set (two or more cutting-tools) in a tool-post or -rest in such manner that they simultaneously make successive cuts each respectively deeper than the preceding one, so that these cuts present the appearance of a series of ledges or steps.—**5.** *Naut.*, to fix the foot of (a mast) in its step, as in readiness for setting sail.

step (step), *n.* [< ME. *steppe*, < AS. *stæpe*, a step, footstep, = MD. *stuppe*, *steppe*, *stap*, *step*, D. *stap* = OHG. *stapfo*, *staffo*, MHG. G. *stapfe* (> It. *staffa*, a stirrup, > ult. E. *staffier*), a footstep, footprint; from the verb.] **1.** A pace; a completed movement made in raising the foot and setting it down again, as in walking, running, or dancing.

I'll . . . turn two mincing *steps*
Into a manly stride. *Shak.*, M. of V., iii. 4. 67.

An inadvertent *step* may crush the snail.
Cowper, Task, vi. 564.

Hence—**2.** In the plural, walk; passage; course or direction in which one goes by walking.

Conduct my *steps* to find the fatal tree
In this deep forest. *Dryden*, Æneid, vi. 276.

But not by thee my *steps* shall be,
For ever and for ever.
Tennyson, A Farewell.

3. A support for the foot in ascending or descending: as, *steps* cut in a glacier; a structure or an appliance used to facilitate mounting from one level to another, whether alone or as one of a series: as, a stone *step* (a block of stone having a horizontal surface for the foot); a *step* of a staircase (one of the gradients composed of the tread and riser taken together); the *step* of a ladder (one of the rungs or rounds, or one of the treads or foot-pieces in a step-ladder).

The breadth of every single *step* or stair [should] be never less than one foot. *Sir H. Wotton*, Reliquiæ, p. 36.

An hundred winding *steps* convey
That conclave to the upper day.
Scott, Marmion, ii. 33.

On the *step* of the altar, in front of the railing, were kneeling a band of the Fratres Penitentiæ.
C. E. Norton, Travel and Study in Italy, p. 6.

Specifically—(*a*) *pl.* A step-ladder. Also called *pair of steps* and *set of steps*. (*b*) A foot-piece for entering or alighting from a vehicle.

4. The space passed over or measured by one movement of the foot, as in walking; the distance between the feet in walking when both feet are on the ground; a half-pace.

If you move a *step*
Beyond this ground you tread on, you are lost.
Fletcher, Spanish Curate, v. 3.

The gradus, a Roman measure, may be translated a *step*, or the half of a passus or pace. *Arbuthnot*.

5. An inconsiderable space; a short distance; a distance easily walked.

'Tis but a *step*, sir, just at the street's end.
Cowper, To Joseph Hill, Esq.

It is but a *step* from here to the Wells, and we can walk there. *Thackeray*, Book of Snobs, xxxv.

6. Gradation; degree.

The Turkes . . . studie their prophane Diuinitie and Law, and haue among them nine seuerall *steps* or degrees vnto the highest dignitie. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 313.

7. Degree in progress or advance; particularly, a forward move; gain or advantage; promotion; rise; a grade, as of rank.

Every age makes a *step* unto the end of all things.
Sir T. Browne, To a Friend.

To earn a garter or a *step* in the peerage.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., xxii.

"General Tufto . . . and I were both shot in the same leg at Talavera." "Where you got your *step*," said George [punning]. *Thackeray*, Vanity Fair, xxviii.

The Silver Bill of 1890 . . . was declared to be a long *step* toward the goal of free coinage of silver.
New York Times, Jan. 15, 1891.

8. Print or impression of the foot; footprint; footstep; track.

And zit apperen the *Steppes* of the Asses feet, in 3 places of the Degrees, that ben of fulle harde Ston.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 81.

He seigh the *steppes* brode of a leoun.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 829.

9. Gait; manner of walking; sound of the step; foot; footfall: as, to hear a *step* at the door.

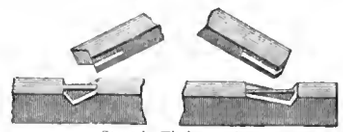
A foot more light, a *step* more true,
Ne'er from the heath-flower dash'd the dew.
Scott, L. of the L., i. 18.

10. A proceeding, or one of a series of proceedings; measure; action: as, a rash *step;* to take prompt *steps* to prevent something.

It is no vicious blot, murder, or foulness,
No unchaste action, or dishonour'd *step*,
That hath deprived me of your grace and favour.
Shak., Lear, i. 1. 231.

Beware of desp'rate *steps*. The darkest day,
Live till to-morrow, will have pass'd away.
Cowper, The Needless Alarm.

11. *Naut.*, a socket of wood or metal, or, in large ships, a solid platform on the keelson, supporting the heel of a mast.—**12.** In *carp.*, any



Steps in Timber-work.

piece of timber having the foot of another fixed upright in it.—**13.** In *mach.*: (*a*) The lower brass of a journal-box or pillow-block. (*b*) A socket or bearing for the lower pivot of a spindle or vertical shaft.—**14.** In *music:* (*a*) Same as *degree*, whether of the scale or of the staff. (*b*) The interval between two successive degrees of the scale, degrees of the staff, or keys of the keyboard. In the scale, a whole step is a major second, or tone, and a half-step a minor second, or semitone; and the same nomenclature is transferred to the staff and the keyboard. The successive steps between the normal tones of a scale, whether whole or half, are collectively called *diatonic;* while intervals involving other tones are called *chromatic.*—**Out of step,** not keeping step.—**Pair of steps, set of steps,** a step-ladder, especially one for indoor use.—**Step by step,** (*a*) By gradual and regular process. *Locke*, Human Understanding, ii. 9. (*b*) With equal pace; at the same rate of progress. *Shak.*, Tempest, iii. 3. 78.—**To break step.** See *break*.—**To keep step,** to walk or march in unison; put the right and left foot forward alternately at the same moment with the corresponding foot of another person; often followed by *with*.—**To keep step to,** to walk, march, or dance in time to; as, to *keep step to* the music.—**To take a step,** or **to take steps,** to make a movement in a certain direction, either actually or as beginning any business; take initiatory measures; institute proceedings.

step- (step). [< ME. *step-*, < AS. *steóp-*, as in *steóp-bearn*, stepchild (-bairn), *steóp-cild*, stepchild, *steóp-fæder*, stepfather, *steóp-mōdor*, stepmother, etc., = OFries. *stiap-*, *stiep-* = D. *stief-* = MLG. *stēf-*, LG. *steef-* = OHG. *stiuf-*, *stiof-*, MHG. G. *stief-* = Icel. *stjūp-* = Sw. *stjuf-*, *styf-* = Dan. *stif-*, *stiv-*, *sted-*: prob. lit. 'orphaned,' as in AS. *steópcild*, *steópbearn*, stepchild, *steópsunu*, stepson, etc., which are prob. the oldest compounds, the correlative compounds, *steópfæder*, stepfather, etc., being formed later, when the prefix *steóp-* was taken appar. in some such sense as 'subsequent,' 'nominal,' or 'in law'; < **steópan*, found only as in comp., and in the secondary weak form, in comp. **ā-stȳpan*, **āstēpan*, in pp. pl. *āsteápte*, *āstēpte*, orphaned, = OHG. *stiufan*, *ar-stiufan*, *bi-stiufan*, deprive of parents, orphan.] A prefix used in composition before *father*, *mother*, *son*, *daughter*, *brother*, *sister*, *child*, etc., to indicate that the person spoken of is a connection only by the marriage of a parent.

step-back (step'bak), *a.* [Irreg. < *step-* + *back*[1].] Noting the relationship a deceased person bears to his widow's child by a second marriage. [Rare.]

Richard is Henry's *step-back* father.
The Nation, Aug. 23, 1888, p. 153.

stepbairn (step'bārn), *n.* [< ME. *steopbern*, < AS. *steópbearn* (= Icel. *stjūpbarn* = Sw. *styfbarn* = Dan. *stifbarn*), < *steóp-*, step-, + *bearn*, child: see *step-* and *barn*[2], *bairn*.] A stepchild. [Obsolete or Scotch.]

step-bit (step'bit), *n.* A notched key-bit.

step-box (step'boks), *n.* A box or casing to inclose the base of an upright spindle or shaft-step, to retain the shaft in place and furnish a bearing, and to hold the lubricant.

stepbrother (step'bruᵺ'ėr), *n.* [< ME. *stepbrother*, *stepbroder*, < AS. **steópbrōthor* (= D. *stiefbroeder* = MHG. *stiefbruoder*, G. *stiefbruder* = Sw. *styfbroder* = Dan. *stifbroder*), < *steóp-*, step-, + *brōthor*, brother: see *step-* and *brother*.] One's stepfather's or stepmother's son by a former marriage.

stepchild (step'chīld), *n.* [< ME. *stepchild*, < AS. *steópcild* (= OFries. *steifkind* = D. *stiefkind* = OHG. *stiufchint*, MHG. *stiefkint*, G. *stiefkind*), < *steóp-*, step-, + *cild*, child: see *step-* and *child*.] The child of one's husband or wife by a former marriage.

step-country (step'kunᵛtri), *n.* A country that rears or receives and protects one born in another country. The speaker in the following quotation is an Italian brought up in Sweden:

Farewell, my father—farewell, my *step-country*.
Disraeli, Contarini Fleming, ii. 4.

step-cover (step'kuvᵛėr), *n.* On a vehicle, a lid or protecting cover over a step. It is usually so fitted that the opening of the door moves the cover to one side and uncovers the step, or causes it, by a hinge or other device, to turn back out of the way.

step-cut (step'kut), *n.* Same as *trap-cut* (which see, under *cut*).

stepdame (step'dām), *n.* [Formerly also *stepdam;* < *step-* + *dame*.] A stepmother.

Phryxus . . . with his sister Helle fled from their cruell *stepdam* Ino. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 341.

step-dance (step'dâns), *n.* A dance marked by originality, variety, or difficulty in the steps; a dance in which the steps are more important than the figure, as a hornpipe or a clog-dance: usually a pas seul.

Orth'ris began rowlin' his eyes an' crackin' his fingers an' dancin' a *step-dance* for to impress the Headman.
Rudyard Kipling, The Taking of Lungtungpen.

stepdaughter (step'dâᵛtėr), *n.* [< ME. *stepdoughter*, *stepdoghter*, *stepdongter*, *stepdowter*, < AS. *steópdohtor* (= D. *stiefdochter* = MLG. *stēfdoechter* = MHG. *stiuftochter*, G. *stieftochter* = Icel. *stjūpdōttir* = Sw. *styfdotter* = Dan. *stifdatter*), < *steóp-*, step-, + *dohtor*, daughter: see *step-* and *daughter*.] A daughter of one's husband or wife by a former marriage.

After hir com the *stepdoughter* of Cleodalis, that hight also Gomore. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 453.

stepet, *a.* A Middle English form of *steep*[1].

stepfather (step'fäᵛᵺėr), *n.* [< ME. *stepfader*, *stepfadyr*, corruptly *stifadre*, < AS. *steópfæder* (= OFries. *stiapfeder*, *stiepfader* = D. *stiefvader* = MLG. *stēfvadere* = OHG. *stiuffater*, *stioffater*, MHG. G. *stiefvater* = Icel. *stjūpfadir* = Sw. *styffader* = Dan. *stiffader*), < *steóp-*, step-, + *fæder*, father: see *step-* and *father*.] A man who is the husband of one's mother, but is not one's father.

I schel the telle altogadre,
Betcn Ichaue me *stifadre*.
Beves of Hamtoun, l. 464.

"He was delighted at his mother's marriage." "Odd, for he knew already what a *stepfather* was."
Jean Ingelow, Off the Skelligs, xvii.

step-fault (step'fâlt), *n.* One of a series of small, nearly parallel faults by which strata have been dislocated so as to occupy a position resembling a series of steps or stairs.

step-gage (step'gāj), *n.* A gage, arranged in the form of steps, for testing and correcting fixed caliper-gages, etc. See cut under *gage*[2].

step-grate (step'grāt), *n.* See *grate*[2].

stephane (stef'a-nē), *n.* [< Gr. *στεφάνη*, the brim of a helmet, a stephane (see def.), crown. Cf. *στέφανος*, a wreath, garland, crown: see *stephanos*.] In *Gr. archæol.*, a head-dress or ornament consisting of a band or coronet typically high in the middle, over the brow, and diminishing toward either side of the head. It is characteristic of the goddess Hera, though often represented as worn by other goddesses, as well as by mortals, and is frequently ornamented with an anthemion, as in the example figured on the following page.

stephanial (ste-fā'ni-al), *a.* [< *stephanion* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the stephanion: as, a *stephanial* point.

stephanic (ste-fan'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *στέφανος*, a wreath, crown: see *stephanos*.] Same as *stephanial*.

Hera Ludovisi, wearing Stephane.

The arch of the top of the cranium is markedly flat, giving the *stephanic* region a somewhat angular appearance.
H. O. Forbes, Eastern Archipelago, p. 262.

stephanion (ste-fā′ni-on), *n.*; pl. *stephania* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. στεφάνιον, dim. of στέφανος, a wreath: see *stephanos*.] In *craniom.*, the point where the coronal suture crosses the temporal ridge. An upper stephanion and a lower are distinguished, corresponding to the upper and lower temporal ridges. See cut under *craniometry*.

stephanite (stef′an-īt), *n.* [Named after *Stephan*, Archduke of Austria.] A native sulphid of silver and antimony, a mineral of iron-black color and metallic luster. It crystallizes in the orthorhombic system, and is often pseudohexagonal through twinning. Also called *black silver* or *brittle silver ore*.

stephanome (stef′a-nōm), *n.* [For **stephanonome*, < Gr. στέφανος, crown (corona), + νέμειν, take, νόμος, law.] An instrument for measuring the angular dimensions of fog-bows—for example, as observed at mountain observatories. See the quotation.

This instrument, named a *stephanome*, consists of a graduated bar, at one end of which the eye is placed, and in which slides a cross-bar carrying certain projections. With its aid faint objects, for which a sextant would be useless, may be measured to within 5 minutes.
Phil. Mag., 5th ser., XXIX. 454.

Stephanophorus (stef-a-nof′ō-rus), *n.* [NL. (Strickland, 1841), < Gr. στεφανοφόρος, < στέφανος, crown, + φέρειν = E. *bear*[1].] 1. In *ornith.*, a monotypic Neotropical genus of tanagers, having a short, turgid, almost pyrrhuline bill. *S. leucocephalus* is bluish-black, with the lesser wing-coverts blue, the vertical crest crimson, the hindhead

Stephanophorus leucocephalus.

silky-white, the forehead, lores, and chin black. The length is seven inches. The bird is confined to southern Brazil, Paraguay, Uruguay, and northern parts of the Argentine Republic.

2. In *entom.*, a genus of coleopterous insects. *Chevrolat*, 1873.

stephanos (stef′a-nos), *n.*; pl. *stephanoi* (-noi). [< Gr. στέφανος, a wreath, crown, < στέφειν, put around, encircle, wreathe, crown. Cf. *stemma*.] In *Gr. archæol.*: (*a*) A wreath awarded as a prize to the victor in a public contest, or as a token of honor, especially in recognition of some public service. Such wreaths were sometimes of natural leaves, as of the olive, laurel, oak, parsley, or pine, and sometimes of leaves of metal, as gold, and their award was a very usual distinction among the Greeks. In this sense very commonly expressed by the translators as 'crown,' as in the famous oration "On the Crown" of Demosthenes. (*b*) A head-ornament or crown akin to the stephane, from which it differs in that it preserves the same height all round, instead of diminishing toward the sides. See cut in preceding column.

Stephanos (*b*).
Head of Hera on Silver Stater of Elis; 5th century B.C.

Stephanotis (stef-a-nō′tis), *n.* [NL. (Thouars, 1806), so called in allusion to the corona of five flattish petaloid bodies or auricles; < Gr. στέφανος, a crown, + οὖς (ὠτ-), ear.] 1. A genus of asclepiadaceous plants, of the tribe *Marsdenieæ*, distinguished from *Marsdenia* by its large white salver-shaped or funnelform corolla. There are about 14 species, of which 5 are natives of Madagascar, 5 of the Malay archipelago and southern China, 3 of Cuba, and 1 of Peru. They are smooth shrubby twiners, often high-climbing, bearing opposite deep-green fleshy or coriaceous leaves, and beautiful fragrant waxy flowers in umbelliform cymes between the petioles. The cylindrical corolla-tube is dilated at the base and often again at the throat, and spreads into five overlapping oblique lobes. The fruit consists of two thick horizontal follicles, with numerous comose seeds. *S. floribunda* is a favorite evergreen greenhouse climber, commonly known by its generic name *stephanotis*, also as *waxflower*, and sometimes, from its native country, as *Madagascar jasmine* or *chaplet-flower*.

2. [*l. c.*] A plant of this genus.

step-ladder (step′lad″ėr), *n.* A ladder having flat steps, or treads, in place of rungs, and usually provided with an adjustable supporting frame.

stepmother (step′muтн″ėr), *n.* [< ME. *stepmoder*, *stepmodyr*, < AS. *stēopmōdor* (= OFries. *stiepmoder* = D. *stiefmoeder* = MLG. *stēfmoder* = OHG. *stiufmuoter*, MHG. *stiefmuoter*, G. *stiefmutter* = Icel. *stjūpmōdhir* = Sw. *styfmoder* = Dan. *stifmoder*), < *steóp-*, step-, + *mōdor*, mother.] 1. A woman who is the wife of one's father, but is not one's mother.

> No, be assured you shall not find me, daughter,
> After the slander of most *stepmothers*,
> Evil-eyed unto you. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, i. 1. 71.

2. A horny filament shooting up by the side of the nail. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—3. The pansy. *Britten and Holland*, Eng. Plant Names. [Prov. Eng.]—**Stepmother's blessing**, a hangnail. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

stepmotherly (step′muтн″ėr-li), *a.* [< *stepmother* + *-ly*[1].] Pertaining to or befitting a stepmother; hence, figuratively, harsh or neglectful: in allusion to the behavior popularly attributed to stepmothers.

step-parent (step′pâr″ent), *n.* A stepfather or stepmother.

steppe (step), *n.* [= F. D. G. Dan. *steppe* = Sw. *stepp*, < Russ. *stepĭ*, a waste, heath, steppe.] A more or less level tract devoid of trees: a name given to certain parts of European and Asiatic Russia, of which the most characteristic feature is the absence of forests. The word *steppe* was introduced into the scientific literature of western Europe by Humboldt, in whose "Ansichten der Natur"—a work widely circulated, and translated into all the most important European languages—there is a chapter entitled "Steppen und Wüsten" (*Steppes* and Deserts). The steppe region in Europe begins on the borders of Holland, and extends through northern Germany—where such lands are called *Heiden* (heaths)—into Russia in Europe, and beyond the Ural Mountains almost to the Pacific Ocean, for a distance of about 4,500 miles. Although the steppes are in general characterized by the lack of an arboreal and the presence of a grassy vegetation, and by a pretty uniformly level surface, there are many breaks in this botanical and topographical monotony, in the form of forests extending along the streams, large patches of dense and sometimes tall shrubbery, lakes (both fresh and saline), rolling hills, ridges, barren sands, and patches covered with saline efflorescence. The general character of the region is pastoral, and the population (especially of the Asiatic steppes) nomadic; but all this has been to a considerable extent interfered with by the spread of Russian civilization and the domination of Russian authority. The Russian and Siberian steppes pass southward into the deserts of central Asia, and northward into the tundra region of the extreme north. Humboldt, in the work named above, occasionally uses the term *steppe* in describing the pampas and llanos of South America, and the plains, prairies, and barrens of the northern division of the New World, and his example has been followed to a certain extent by other physical geographers writing in regard to America; but the word *steppe* is nowhere in popular use except as to places where Russian is the dominating language.

Some of the Asiatic *Steppes* are grassy plains; others are covered with succulent, evergreen, articulated soda-plants: many glisten from a distance with flakes of exuded salt which cover the clayey soil, not unlike in appearance to fresh fallen snow.
Humboldt, Aspects of Nature (trans.).

Steppe murrain, rinderpest.

stepped (stept), *a.* [< *step* + *-ed*[2].] 1. Formed in or forming a step or a series of steps.—2. Supported, as a vertical shaft, by a step, step-like bearing, or shoe.—**Stepped cone.** Same as *cone-pulley*.—**Stepped gable, gage, gearing.** See the nouns.—**Stepped pyramid**, a form of pyramid of which the faces, instead of continuing in one slope from base to apex,

Stepped Pyramid, Sakkarah, Egypt.

are formed in a more or less even series of enormous steps. Some of the oldest of the Egyptian pyramids present this form.

stepper (step′ėr), *n.* [< *step* + *-er*[1].] One who or that which steps (with a certain gait or carriage expressed or implied); specifically, a fast horse: often in composition: as, a high-*stepper*; that horse is a good *stepper*.

The mare's a *stepper*, and Phil King knows how to handle the ribbons. *The Century*, XXXVIII. 377.

stepping (step′ing), *n.* 1. Collectively, the steps of a joint in which the parts at their junction form a series of reëntrant angles, thus resembling a flight of steps, as in the fitting of the doors to the front frames of safes.—2. Collectively, a series of step-like bearings, as the bearings for the spindles of a spinning-frame or spooling-machine, or of a ball-winding machine.

stepping-point (step′ing-point), *n.* Same as *bearding*, 1.

stepping-stone (step′ing-stōn), *n.* 1. A raised stone in a stream or in a swampy place designed to save the feet in walking.—2. A horse-block. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—3. An aid or means by which an end may be accomplished or an object gained; an assistance to progress.

stepsister (step′sis″tėr), *n.* [< ME. *stepsystyr* (= D. *stiefzuster* = MHG. G. *stiefschwester* = Sw. *styfsyster* = Dan. *stifsoster*); < *step-* + *sister*.] One's stepfather's or stepmother's daughter by a former marriage.

stepson (step′sun), *n.* [< ME. *stepsone*, *stepsune*, < AS. *steópsunu* (= D. *stiefzoon* = MLG. *stēfsone* = OHG. *stiufsun*, MHG. *stiefsun*, G. *stiefsohn* = Icel. *stjūpson* = Sw. *styfson* = Dan. *stifsön*), < *steóp-*, step-, + *sunu*, son.] A son of one's husband or wife by a former marriage.

step-stone (step′stōn), *n.* Same as *stepping-stone*. [Rare.]

step-vein (step′vān), *n.* In *mining*, a vein filling a fissure, consisting alternately of flats, or horizontal, and steeply inclined or vertical parts, resembling in form a flight of steps.

-ster. [< ME. *-ster*, *-stre*, *-estre*, *-estere*, < AS. *-estre*, used fem. of *-ere*, as in *webbestre*, a female weaver (E. *webster*), *fithelstre*, a female fiddler, *witegestre*, a female prophet, etc.; = D. *-ster*, as in *spinster*, a female spinner (= E. *spinster*), etc., = LL. *-ster*, as in *poetaster* (see *-aster*, *poetaster*, *criticaster*, etc.), also in *olcaster*; < Indo-Eur. *-as-* + *-tar*.] A termination denoting occupation, as in *maltster*, *gamester*, *spinster*, *songster*, etc. In the earliest times, and up to about the end of the thirteenth century, it was generally the sign of the feminine gender, corresponding to the masculine *-ere* or *-er*. In the fourteenth century it began to give place as a feminine termination to the Norman *-ess*, with which it was later often combined, as in *seamstress*, *sempstress*, *songstress*, or, if it survived, was used chiefly as masculine, and took on new meanings of contempt or depreciation, as in *trickster*, *gamester*, *punster*, etc., or indicated simple agency or existence, as in *deemster*, *doomster*, *huckster*, *tapster*, *teamster*, *upholster*, *roadster*, *youngster*, etc. Some of the older nouns with this suffix survive as surnames, as *Baxter*, *Webster*, *Sangster*, *Dempster*, etc.

ster. An abbreviation of *sterling*[2].

steraclet, *n.* [Early mod. E., also *sterracle*, *sterakel*; < ME. *steracle*; origin obscure.] A strange thing, sight, or performance; a prank.

> Whan thou art sett upon the pynnacle,
> Thou xalt ther pleyn a qweynt *steracle*,
> Or ellys shewe a grett merscle,
> Thysself ffrom hurte thou save.
> *Coventry Mysteries*, p. 208. (*Halliwell.*)

stercobilin (stėr′kō-bil-in), *n.* [< L. *stercus* (*stercor-*), dung, + *bilis*, bile, + *-in*[2].] The brown coloring matter of the feces.

stercoraceous (stėr-kō-rā′shius), *a.* [< L. *stercus* (*-or-*), dung, + *-aceous*.] 1. Pertaining to, composed of, or in any way resembling dung, ordure, or feces; excrementitious; fecal.—2. In *entam.*, frequenting or feeding on dung, as many beetles, flies, etc.—**Stercoraceous vomiting**, in *pathol.*, vomiting of fecal matter.

stercoræmia, *n.* See *stercoremia*.

stercoral (stėr′kō-ral), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *stercus* (*-or-*), dung, + *-al.*] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to feces; stercoraceous.

II.† *n.* Dung; excrement.

Stercoranism (stėr′kō-ran-izm), *n.* [< *Stercoran-ist* + *-ism.*] In *eccles. hist.*, the doctrine or belief of the Stercoranists. Also *Stercorianism, Stercorarianism.*

Stercoranist (stėr′kō-ran-ist), *n.* [= F. *stercoraniste*, < ML. *Stercoranistæ*, < L. *stercus* (*-or-*), dung.] A name applied by opponents to various persons in the church who were said to hold a grossly materialistic conception of the Lord's Supper. They were alleged to believe that the Lord's body was, like other food consumed, digested and evacuated. The word was first used by Cardinal Humbert in 1054. Also *Stercorianist, Stercorarian.*

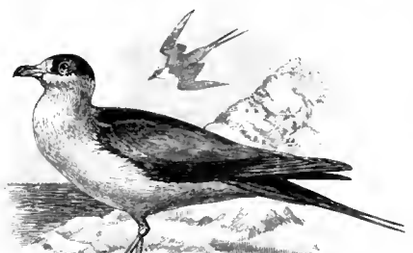
stercorareous (stėr-kō-rā′rē-us), *a.* Same as *stercoraceous.*

Stercorarian (stėr-kō-rā′ri-an), *n.* [< L. *stercorarius*, pertaining to dung (< *stercus* (*-or-*), dung), + *-an.*] Same as *Stercoranist.*

Stercorarianism (stėr-kō-rā′ri-an-izm), *n.* [< *Stercorarian* + *-ism.*] Same as *Stercoranism.*

Stercorariinæ (stėr-kō-rā-ri-ī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Stercorarius* + *-inæ.*] The dung-hunters, a subfamily of *Laridæ*, typified by the genus *Stercorarius:* same as *Lestridinæ.* See cuts under *skua* and *Stercorarius.*

Stercorarius (stėr-kō-rā′ri-us), *n.* [NL. (Brisson, 1760), < L. *stercorarius*, pertaining to dung: see *stercorary.*] The dung-hunters, skuas, or jägers, a genus of *Laridæ*, typical of the subfamily *Stercorariinæ.* Also called *Lestris.* The name is used (*a*) for all the species of the subfamily; (*b*) for the larger species, as *S. skua*, the smaller being called *Lestris* (see cut under *skua*); (*c*) for the smaller species, *S.*



Parasitic Jäger (*Stercorarius parasiticus*).

pomatorhinus, *S. parasiticus*, and others, the larger being called *Buphagus* or *Megalestris.*

stercorary (stėr′kō-rā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *stercorarius*, pertaining to dung (ML. neut. **stercorarium*, a place for dung), < *stercus* (*stercor-*), dung.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining or relating to dung or manure; consisting of dung. *D. G. Mitchell*, Wet Days, p. 17.

II. *n.*; pl. *stercoraries* (-riz). A place, properly secured from the weather, for containing dung.

stercorate (stėr′kō-rāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *stercorated*, ppr. *stercorating.* [< L. *stercoratus*, pp. of *stercorare*, dung, manure, < *stercus* (*-or-*), dung.] To manure or dung. *Scott*, Pirate, iv.

stercorate† (stėr′kō-rāt), *n.* [< *stercorate*, *v.*] Dung; excrement. *Imp. Dict.*

stercoration† (stėr-kō-rā′shon), *n.* [< L. *stercoratio*(*n-*), a dunging or manuring, < *stercorare*, pp. *stercoratus*, dung, manure, < *stercus* (*-or-*), dung.] The act of manuring with dung. *Evelyn*, To Mr. Wotton.

stercoremia, stercoræmia (stėr-kō-rō′mi-ą), *n.* [NL. *stercoræmia*, < L. *stercus* (*-or-*), dung, + Gr. *αἷμα*, blood.] Contamination of the blood from retained feces.

Stercorianism, Stercorianist (stėr-kō′ri-an-izm, -ist). Same as *Stercoranism, Stercoranist.*

stercoricolous (stėr-kō-rik′ō-lus), *a.* [< L. *stercus* (*-or-*), dung, + *colere*, inhabit.] Inhabiting excrement; dwelling in dung. *Encye. Brit.*, XIX. 842.

Stercorist (stėr′kō-rist), *n.* [< L. *stercus* (*-or-*), dung, + *-ist.*] A Stercoranist.

stercorite (stėr′kō-rīt), *n.* [< L. *stercus* (*-or-*), dung, + *-ite*[2].] A hydrous phosphate of ammonium and sodium, found in guano on the island Ichaboe, off the west coast of Africa.

stercory† (stėr′kō-ri), *n.* [< L. *stercus* (*-or-*), dung.] Excrement; dung. *Mir. for Mags.*, III. 246.

Sterculia (stėr-kū′li-ą), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1753), so called from the fetid flowers or fruit of certain species; < L. *Sterculius*, a deity so named, < *stercus* (*stercor-*), excrement.] **1.** A genus of plants, type of the order *Sterculiaceæ* and of the tribe *Sterculieæ.* It is characterized by a stamen-column usually with fifteen anthers crowded without regular order, a five-celled ovary with two or more

Flowering Branch of *Sterculia platanifolia.*
a, a male flower; *b*, the same before anthesis; *c*, the stamens; *d*, the fruit.

ovules in each cell, and a fruit of distinct spreading dehiscent carpels. There are about 85 species, natives of warm climates, especially of tropical Asia. They are most commonly large trees, with simple feather-veined leaves, and unisexual flowers in drooping panicles, with a colored bell-shaped calyx, and a fruit of five radiating woody follicles opening on the upper edge; but none of these characters is universal. Their inner bark is composed of a tough fiber which is not affected by moisture, and is in many species a valuable material for cordage, mats, bags, paper, or tow for upholstering. Their seeds are filled with an oil which may be used for lamps, and are slightly acrid but often edible. They are mucilaginous, and often exude an abundance of gum resembling gum tragacanth, swelling into a jelly in cold water without dissolving. *S. urens*, and perhaps other species, furnish a share of the Indian tragacanth, or kuteera gum; *S. Tragacantha* of western Africa yields the African or Senegal tragacanth. *S. acerifolia* of New South Wales, a large tree sometimes 80 feet high and 8 feet in girth, with large lobed leaves and racemes of showy red flowers, is known as *flame-tree*, and also as *lacebark* from its beautiful lace-like inner bark, which becomes 2 inches thick and is valued for many uses. *S. diversifolia*, the Victorian bottle-tree, or currijong, is a stout tree with coarser fiber: for the similar *S. rupestris*, see *bottle-tree*, and for *S. villosa*, see *oadal.* *S. lurida*, the sycamore of New South Wales, also yields a fiber, there made into fancy articles. *S. quadrifida*, the calool of eastern and northern Australia, produces clusters of brilliant scarlet fruits, each with ten or eleven black seeds resembling filberts in taste, and eaten as a substitute for them. *S. Carthayinensis* (*S. Chicha*), the chicha or panama, yields seeds eaten as nuts in Brazil and northward; it is a handsome tree with yellowish purple-spotted flowers. *S. fœtida* (see *stavewood*) is the source of some native remedies in Java. *S. alata* has been called *Buddha's cocoanut; S. platanifolia* of Japan and China, *sultan's parasol.* See *mahoe* and *cassoumba.*

2. In *entom.*, a genus of coleopterous insects. *Laporte*, 1835.

Sterculiaceæ (stėr-kū-li-ā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Ventenat, 1799), < *Sterculia* + *-aceæ.*] An order of polypetalous plants, of the cohort *Malvales*, intermediate between the two orders *Malvaceæ* and *Tiliaceæ*, resembling the former in its variety of habit and foliage and its frequently monadelphous stamens, and the latter in its two-celled anthers. It includes about 730 species, belonging to 49 genera, classed in 8 tribes, natives mostly of the tropics, or occurring further to the south in Africa and Australia.

sterculiaceous (stėr-kū-li-ā′shius), *a.* Of or pertaining to the plant-order *Sterculiaceæ.*

sterculiad (stėr-kū′li-ad), *n.* A plant of the order *Sterculiaceæ.* *Lindley.*

Sterculieæ (stėr-kū-lī′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (A. P. de Candolle, 1824), < *Sterculia* + *-eæ.*] A tribe of plants, of the order *Sterculiaceæ.* It is characterized by unisexual or polygamous flowers without petals, commonly with a colored calyx, and five to fifteen anthers adnate at the summit of a long or short column of united filaments, and either crowded or arranged in a definite series or a ring. It includes 8 genera, of which *Sterculia* is the type. They are natives mostly of tropical Asia and Africa, extending into Australia and Java. See *Sterculia.*

stere[1]†. A Middle English form of *steer*[1], *steer*[2], *stir*[1], *stoor*[2].

stere[2] (stār), *n.* [= F. *stère*, < Gr. στερεός, solid, cubic; prob. < √ *sta* as in ἱστάναι, stand.] A cubic meter: the French unit for solid measure, equal to 35.31 cubic feet. The word *stere* is but little used, except with reference to cordwood, *cubic meter* being the expression in universal use for the solid unit.

Sterelmintha† (ster-el-min′thą), *n. pl.* [NL., irreg. < Gr. στερεός, stiff, hard, solid, + ἕλμινς (ἑλμινθ-), a worm.] The parenchymatous endoparasitic worms, having no intestinal canal. They formed one of two main divisions, the other being *Cœlelmintha*, into which the *Entozoa* were divided by Owen in 1843, corresponding to the parenchymatous intestinal worms or *vers intestinaux parenchymateux* of Cuvier. They are such as the cestoid and trematoid worms, or tapes and flukes.

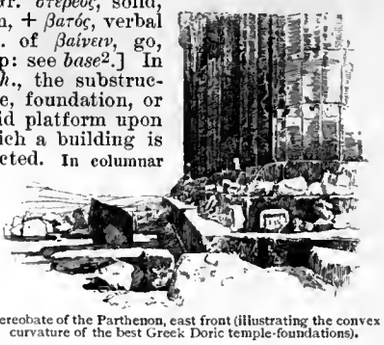
sterelminthic (ster-el-min′thik), *a.* [< *Sterelmintha* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to the *Sterelmintha.*

sterelminthous (ster-el-min′thus), *a.* Same as *sterelminthic.*

stereo- (ster′ē-ō, also, especially in trade use, stē′rē-ō). An element of Greek origin, meaning 'solid.'

stereo (ster′ē-ō), *n.* and *a.* [Short for *stereotype.*] Same as *stereotype:* as, a *stereo* plate; *stereo* apparatus.

stereobate (ster′ē-ō-bāt), *n.* [= F. *stéréobate*, < Gr. στερεός, solid, firm, + βατός, verbal adj. of βαίνειν, go, step: see *base*[2].] In *arch.*, the substructure, foundation, or solid platform upon which a building is erected. In columnar



Stereobate of the Parthenon, east front (illustrating the convex curvature of the best Greek Doric temple-foundations).

buildings it includes the *stylobate*, which is the uppermost step or platform of the foundation upon which the columns stand.

stereobatic (ster″ē-ō-bat′ik), *a.* [< *stereobate* + *-ic.*] Of, pertaining to, or resembling a stereobate; of the character of a stereobate. *Encye. Brit.*, II. 408.

stereoblastula (ster″ē-ō-blas′tū-lą), *n.*; pl. *stereoblastulæ* (-lē). [NL., < Gr. στερεός, solid, + βλαστός, a germ.] A solid blastula; a blastula in which there is no cavity. *J. A. Ryder.*

stereochrome (ster′ē-ō-krōm), *n.* [< Gr. στερεός, solid, + χρῶμα, color.] A stereochromic picture. See *stereochromy.*

stereochromic (ster″ē-ō-krō′mik), *a.* [< *stereochrom-y* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to stereochromy; produced by stereochromy.—**Stereochromic process**, the method of painting by stereochromy.

stereochromy (ster′ē-ō-krō-mi), *n.* [< Gr. στερεός, solid, + χρῶμα, color.] A method of painting in which water-glass serves as the connecting medium between the color and its substratum.

stereo-clumps (ster′ē-ō-klumps), *n. pl.* [< *stereo* + *clump.*] Sectional blocks of type-metal or wood, usually three fourths of an inch high, made of different sizes so that they can be combined to fit and uphold any size of stereotype plate. When clamps are added, they keep the plate secure in the process of printing. [Eng.]

stereo-electric (ster′ē-ō-ē-lek′trik), *a.* [< Gr. στερεός, solid, + E. *electric.*] Noting the electric current which ensues when two solids, especially two metals, as bismuth and antimony, are brought together at different temperatures.

stereogastrula (ster′ē-ō-gas′trŏ-lą), *n.*; pl. *stereogastrulæ* (-lē). [NL., < Gr. στερεός, solid, + NL. *gastrula*, q. v.] A solid gastrula; a form of gastrula in which no cleavage-cavity is developed. *J. A. Ryder.*

Stereognathus (ster-ē-og′nā-thus), *n.* [NL. (Charlesworth, 1854), < Gr. στερεός, solid, + γνάθος, jaw.] A genus of fossil mammals of problematical character from the Lower Oölite of Oxfordshire, England, later identified with *Microlestes.* The original fossil was named *S. oölitieus.*

stereogram (ster′ē-ō-gram), *n.* [< Gr. στερεός, solid, + γράμμα, a writing, < γράφειν, write: see *gram*[2].] A diagram or picture which represents objects in such a way as to give the impression of relief or solidity; specifically, a double photographic picture or a pair of pictures mounted together for the stereoscope; a stereoscopic picture.

stereograph (ster′ē-ō-graf), *n.* [< Gr. στερεός, solid, + γράφειν, write.] Same as *stereogram.*

stereographic (ster″ē-ō-graf′ik), *a.* [= F. *stéréographique;* as *stereograph-y* + *-ic.*] Showing the whole of a sphere on the whole of an

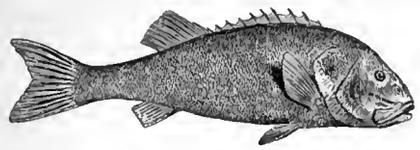
infinite plane, while preserving the angles.—**Stereographic map-projection.** See *projection*.

stereographical (ster″ē-ō-graf′i-kal), *a.* [< *stereographic* + *-al*.] Same as *stereographic*.

stereographically (ster″ē-ō-graf′i-kal-i), *adv.* In a stereographic manner; by delineation on a plane.

stereography (ster-ē-og′ra-fi), *n.* [= F. *stéréographie*, < Gr. στερεός, solid, + *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write.] The art of delineating the forms of solid bodies on a plane; a branch of solid geometry which demonstrates the properties and shows the construction of all solids which are regularly defined.

Stereolepis (ster-ē-ol′e-pis), *n.* [NL. (Ayres, 1859), < Gr. στερεός, solid, + λεπίς, a scale.] 1. A genus of serranoid fishes of enormous size in comparison with related forms. *S. gigas*, the jew-fish or black sea-bass of the Californian coast, reaches a



Jew-fish (*Stereolepis gigas*).

length of 5 feet. It is brownish- or greenish-black with large black blotches, most evident in the young.

2. [*l. c.*] A fish of this genus.

stereome (ster′ē-ōm), *n.* [< Gr. στερέωμα, a solid body, < στερεός, solid.] In *bot.*, a name proposed by Schwendener for those elements which impart strength to a fibrovascular bundle. Compare *mestome*.

stereometer (ster-ē-om′e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. στερεός, solid, + μέτρον, a measure.] 1. An instrument for measuring the solid capacity of a vessel.—2. An instrument for determining the specific gravity of liquids, porous bodies, etc.

stereometric (ster″ē-ō-met′rik), *a.* [< *stereometr-y* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or performed by stereometry.—**Stereometric function.** See *function*.

stereometrical (ster″ē-ō-met′ri-kal), *a.* [< *stereometric* + *-al*.] Same as *stereometric*.

stereometrically (ster″ē-ō-met′ri-kal-i), *a.* By or with reference to stereometry.

stereometry (ster-ē-om′e-tri), *n.* [= F. *stéréométrie*, < Gr. στερεός, solid, cubic, + *-μετρία*, < μέτρον, measure.] 1. The art of measuring volumes.—2. The metrical geometry of solids.—3. The art or process of determining the specific gravity of liquids, porous bodies, powders, etc.

stereo-mold (ster′ē-ō-mōld), *n.* [< *stereo* + *mold*[3].] A mold used in stereotyping.

stereomonoscope (ster″ē-ō-mon′ō-skōp), *n.* [< Gr. στερεός, solid, + μόνος, single, alone, + σκοπεῖν, view.] An instrument with two lenses for exhibiting on a screen of ground glass a single picture so as to give it all the effect of solidity.

stereoneural (ster″ē-ō-nū′ral), *a.* [< Gr. στερεός, solid, + νεῦρον, a nerve.] Having the nervous center, if any, solid.

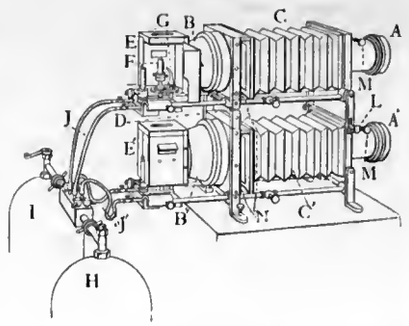
stereoplasm (ster′ē-ō-plazm), *n.* [< NL. *stereoplasma*, < Gr. στερεός, solid, + πλάσμα, anything molded or formed: see *plasm*.] 1. In corals, a delicate endothecal structure occupying different positions in the corallite, often forming vertical processes in the interseptal loculi or encircling septa, or acting as true endotheca. This substance, which connects septa (environing their free edges in some paleozoic corals), stretches across interseptal loculi irregularly, and sometimes fills up the lower part of the inside of the corallum, constituting a solid mass there. It is to be distinguished from the true endotheca.

2. In *bot.*, same as *stereoplasma*.

stereoplasma (ster″ē-ō-plas′mą), *n.* [NL.: see *stereoplasm*.] 1. Same as *stereoplasm*, 1. *Lindström.*—2. In *bot.*, a term proposed by Naegeli for the solid part of protoplasm. Compare *hyaloplasma*.

stereoplasmic (ster″ē-ō-plaz′mik), *a.* [< *stereoplasm* + *-ic*.] Of the nature of or formed by stereoplasm; consisting of that substance.

stereopticon (ster-ē-op′ti-kon), *n.* [< Gr. στερεός, solid, + ὀπτικός, pertaining to seeing or sight: see *optic*.] An improved form of magic lantern, consisting essentially of two complete lanterns matched and connected. The object of the reduplication is to permit the pictures shown to pass from one to the next by a sort of dissolving effect which is secured by alternate use of the two lenses, and at the same time to avoid the delay or the unpleasant sliding of the pictures across the field in view of the audience, but imperfectly avoidable when the simple magic lantern is used. The two lanterns may be either superposed or

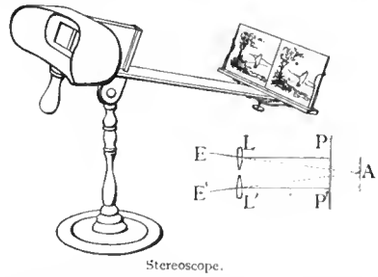


Double-tier Stereopticon.

A, A′, tubes containing objectives; B, B′, covers for condensers; C, C′, collapsible-bellows fronts of the lanterns, which are mounted one above the other and hinged together at the rear standards (as shown at D) to provide for the elevation or depression necessary to bring the views on the screen into exact superposition; E, E′, lime-light boxes, one of the lime-cylinders F and oxyhydrogen jets G being shown in the upper box, a part of which is removed; H, oxygen-holder; I, hydrogen-holder; J, J′, flexible tubes for separately conveying these gases to the burners and mixing them only as they are needed to supply light; L, set-screw for elevation or depression; M, milled heads of shaft operating gear for extending or shortening the lens-tubes A, A′ in adjustment of the focus; N, openings for insertion of slides, with inclined bottoms for insuring exact position.

placed side by side. Some forms of stereopticon are made with three lanterns. See *triplexicon*.

stereoscope (ster′ē-ō-skōp), *n.* [= F. *stéréoscope*, < Gr. στερεός, solid, + σκοπεῖν, view.] An optical instrument illustrating the phenomena of binocular vision, and serving to produce from two nearly similar pictures of an object the effect of a single picture with the appearance of relief and solidity belonging to ordinary vision. It depends upon the fact that in ordinary vision, while the respective images of an object formed upon the retinas of the two eyes differ slightly because of the divergence of the rays from each point of the object, yet the effect upon the brain is that of a single object seen in perspective relief which the monocular image lacks. The slide of the stereoscope shows two pictures side by side taken under a small difference of angular view, each eye looking upon one picture only; thus, as in ordinary vision, two images are conveyed to the brain which unite into one, exhibiting the objects represented under a high degree of relief. A reflecting form of stereoscope was invented by Sir Charles Wheatstone in 1838. Subsequently Sir David Brewster invented the lenticular or refracting stereoscope, based on the refractive properties of semi-double-convex lenses. This is the one now in general use. There are many forms of it, one of which is shown in the figure. The action is illustrated by



Stereoscope.

the diagram beneath. The light-rays from corresponding points of the two pictures P and P′ are refracted in passing through the lenses L, L′, and their directions changed so that they now seem to the eyes E, E′ to diverge from a common point A beyond the plane of the card. By special effort a skilled observer can combine stereoscopic pictures into one without the use of the instrument, each eye being directed to one picture only and (to produce the normal stereoscopic effect) the one on its own side; the process may be facilitated by interposing a card screen between the pictures so that, for example, the left picture is entirely cut off from the right eye, etc. If the eyes are crossed so that the right eye sees the left picture and the left eye the right only, and the images combined by special effort, the usual stereoscopic effect is reversed—a convex surface becomes concave, etc. A similar pseudoscopic result is obtained with the ordinary stereoscope if the positions of the two pictures are exchanged.

stereoscopic (ster″ē-ō-skop′ik), *a.* [= F. *stéréoscopique*; as *stereoscope* + *-ic*.] Of, pertaining to, or resembling the stereoscope; adapted to the stereoscope; having the form in relief, or proper perspective, as of an object seen in the stereoscope: as, *stereoscopic* pictures; *stereoscopic* views.—**Stereoscopic camera, diagrams, projection.** See the nouns.

stereoscopical (ster″ē-ō-skop′i-kal), *a.* [< *stereoscopic* + *-al*.] Same as *stereoscopic*.

stereoscopically (ster″ē-ō-skop′i-kal-i), *adv.* By or as by a stereoscope.

stereoscopist (ster′ē-ō-skō-pist), *n.* [< *stereoscope* + *-ist*.] One versed in the use or manufacture of stereoscopes.

stereoscopy (ster′ē-ō-skō-pi), *n.* [= F. *stéréoscopie*, < Gr. στερεός, solid, + *-σκοπία*, < σκοπεῖν, view.] The use or construction of stereoscopes.

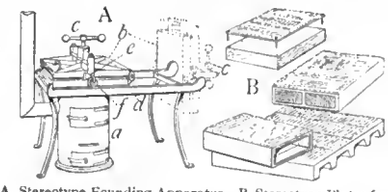
stereotomic (ster″ē-ō-tom′ik), *a.* [< *stereotom-y* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or performed by stereotomy.

stereotomical (ster″ē-ō-tom′i-kal), *a.* [< *stereotomic* + *-al*.] Same as *stereotomic*.

stereotomy (ster-ē-ot′ō-mi), *n.* [= F. *stéréotomie*, < Gr. στερεός, solid, + *-τομία*, < τέμνειν, ταμεῖν, cut.] The science or art of cutting solids into certain figures or sections.

stereotrope (ster′ē-ō-trōp), *n.* [< Gr. στερεός, solid, + τροπή, a turning, < τρέπειν, turn.] An instrument by which an object is perceived as if in motion and with an appearance of solidity or relief as in nature. It consists of a series of stereoscopic pictures, generally eight, of an object in the successive positions it assumes in completing any motion, affixed to an octagonal drum revolving under an ordinary lenticular stereoscope, and viewed through a solid cylinder pierced in its entire length by two apertures, which makes four revolutions for one of the picture-drum. The observer thus sees the object constantly in one place, but with its parts apparently in motion and in solid and natural relief.

stereotype (ster′ē-ō-tīp), *n.* and *a.* [= F. *stéréotype*, < Gr. στερεός, fixed, + τύπος, impression, type: see *type*.] **I.** *n.* 1. The duplicate, in one piece of type-metal, of the face of a collection of types composed for printing. Three processes are used. (*a*) The plaster process, in which a mold taken from the composed types in fluid plaster of Paris is baked until dry, and is then submerged in melted type-metal. The cast taken in this mold, when cooled, is shaved to proper thickness, making the stereotype plate. (*b*) The clay process, in which the mold, taken by a press on a prepared surface of stiff clay, is



A, Stereotype Founding Apparatus. B, Stereotype Plates from the Mold. *a*, furnace by which the water-jacketed mold *b* is uniformly heated. The mold is supported on the frame *d* and on the rollers *f*; the parts of the mold are held together by a clamping-screw *c*; the water is supplied to the water-jacket through the funnel *e*. In pouring the metal, the mold is placed in position shown in dotted outline.

baked until dry, and filled by pouring into it fluid metal. (*c*) The papier-maché process, in which the mold is made by covering the type with a preparation of paper-pulp and clay, which is beaten into the interstices of the type-surface by a stiff brush. This mold when baked by steam-heat is put in a casting-box, which is filled with melted metal. This is the rudest but quickest process. Stereotypes for daily newspapers are usually made in fifteen minutes. For newspaper-work the plates for rotary presses are molded and cast with a curved surface that fits them to the impression-cylinder. The practice of stereotyping is now confined to newspapers and the cheaper forms of printed work. Plates of books, woodcuts, and the finer forms of printing are now made by the electrotype process. (See *electrotype*.) Stereotype plates were first made, but imperfectly, by William Ged, at Edinburgh, in 1725. The plaster process, which was the first to become popular, was invented by Wildon and Lord Stanhope in 1810.

2. Loosely, an electrotype.—3. The art of making plates of fixed metallic types; the process of producing printed work by means of such plates.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to stereotype, or stereotyping, or stereotype printing: as, *stereotype* work; *stereotype* plates.

stereotype (ster′ē-ō-tīp), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *stereotyped*, ppr. *stereotyping*. [< *stereotype*, *n.*] 1. To cast a stereotype plate from: as, to *stereotype* a page or a form.—2. To prepare for printing by means of stereotype plates: as, to *stereotype* the New Testament.—3. To fix or establish firmly or unchangeably.

> If men cannot yet entirely obey the law, . . . it does not follow that we ought therefore to *stereotype* their incompetency, by specifying how much is possible to them and how much is not. *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 506.

stereotype-block (ster′ē-ō-tīp-blok), *n.* A block of iron or of hard wood, bound with brass, about three fourths of an inch high, on which a stereotype plate is fixed for use.

stereotyped (ster′ē-ō-tīpt), *p. a.* 1. Made or printed from stereotype plates.—2. Formed in an unchangeable manner; fixed; set: as, *stereotyped* opinions.

> The entablatures show considerable progress, but the capitals were so *stereotyped* that it is evident, if any Greek or Roman artists had designed capitals in Gandhara during the period just alluded to, we could predicate exactly what they would have been.
> *J. Fergusson*, Hist. Indian Arch., p. 178.

stereotype-metal (ster′ē-ō-tīp-met″al), *n.* An alloy for stereotype plates; type-metal.

stereotyper (ster′ē-ō-tī-pėr), *n.* [< *stereotype* + *-er*[1].] One who stereotypes, or who makes stereotype plates.

stereotypery (ster″ē-ō-tī′pėr-i), *n.* [< *stereotype* + *-ery.*] 1. The art or work of making stereotype plates.—2. Pl. *stereotyperies* (-iz). A place where stereotype plates are made; a stereotype foundry.

stereotypic (ster″ē-ō-tip′ik), *a.* [< *stereotype* + *-ic.*] Of or relating to stereotype or stereotype plates.

stereotyping (ster′ē-ō-tī-ping), *n.* The art, act, or process of making stereotypes.—**Paper process of stereotyping.** See *paper.*

stereotypist (ster′ē-ō-tī-pist), *n.* [< *stereotype* + *-ist.*] One who makes stereotype plates; a stereotyper.

stereotypographer (ster″ē-ō-tī-pog′ra-fėr), *n.* [< *stereotypograph-y* + *-er*[1].] A stereotype-printer.

stereotypography (ster″ē-ō-tī-pog′ra-fi), *n.* [< Gr. στερεός, fixed, + E. *typography.*] The art or practice of printing from stereotype. *Imp. Dict.*

stereotypy (ster′ē-ō-tī-pi), *n.* [= F. *stéréotypie;* as *stereotype* + *-y*[3].] The art or business of making stereotype plates.

sterhydraulic (stėr-hī-drâ′lik), *a.* [Irreg. < Gr. στερεός, solid, + E. *hydraulic.*] Pertaining to or having an action resembling that of a sterhydraulic press. See the phrase.—**Sterhydraulic press,** a peculiar form of hydraulic press in which pressure is generated in a hydraulic cylinder by the displacement of a part of the contained liquid through the entrance into its mass of a rod working through a stuffing-box, a screw working in a packed nut, or in some cases a rope wound upon a barrel in the inclosure and pulled into it through a packed hole, the shaft of the winding-barrel or -drum also extending through a stuffing-box in the side of the cylinder, and fitted on the exterior with a winch or a driving-wheel. Of these forms that using a screw is the simplest and best.

sterigma (stę-rig′mä), *n.*; pl. *sterigmata* (-ma-tä). [NL., < Gr. στήριγμα, a prop, support, < στερίζειν, prop.] In *bot.*, a stalk or support of some kind: a term of varying application. (*a*) Same as *basidium.* (*b*) The stalk-like branch of a basidium which bears a spore. (*c*) The footstalk of a spore, especially of a spore of minute size. (*d*) The cell from which a spermatium is cut off. (*e*†) A ridge or foliaceous appendage proceeding down the stem below the attachment of a decurrent leaf.

sterigmatic (ster-ig-mat′ik), *a.* [< *sterigma(t-)* + *-ic.*] In *bot.*, resembling, belonging to, or of the nature of a sterigma.

sterilt, *a.* An obsolete spelling of *sterile.*

sterile (ster′il), *a.* [Formerly also *steril;* < F. *stérile* = Sp. Pg. *esteril* = It. *sterile,* < L. *sterilis,* unfruitful, barren; cf. Gr. στερεός, stiff, hard, solid, στέριφος, hard, unfruitful, barren.] 1. Unfruitful; unproductive; not fertile.

> Indeed it goes so heavily with my disposition that this goodly frame, the earth, seems to me a *sterile* promontory. *Shak.*, Hamlet, ii. 2. 310.
>
> It is certaine that in *sterile* years corne sowne will growe to an other kinde. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 525.

2. Barren; not reproducing its kind.

> She is grown *sterile* and barren, and her births of animals are now very inconsiderable. *Dr. H. More*, Antidote against Atheism.

3. In *bot.*, of a flower, producing only stamens—that is, staminate or male (compare *neutral*); of a stamen, having no anther, or a functionless one; of an anther, without pollen; of an ovary, without perfect seeds; of a seed, without an embryo; of a frond, without sori. See cuts under *Onoclea, Ophioglossum, sassafras,* and *smoke-tree.*—4. Free from living germs.

> I at first suspected that the biologically *sterile* tube might not be chemically clean. *Medical News*, XLIX. 400.

5. Leading to no results; fruitless; profitless; useless.

> I will endeavour that the favour conferred on me rest not *sterile.* *Abbé Mann*, in Ellis's Lit. Letters, p. 431.

6. Lacking richness of thought or expression; bald; bare; as, a *sterile* style; *sterile* verse.—**Sterile wood** a shrub or small tree, *Coprosma fœtidissima,* of the *Rubiaceæ,* found in New Zealand. It is extremely fetid when drying, though inodorous when alive and growing.

sterilisation, sterilise, etc. See *sterilization,* etc.

sterility (ste-ril′i-ti), *n.* [< F. *stérilité* = Sp. *esterilidad* = Pg. *esterilidade* = It. *sterilità,* < L. *sterilitu(t-)s,* unfruitfulness, barrenness, < *sterilis,* barren, sterile: see *sterile.*] The state or character of being sterile. (*a*) Lack of fertility; unproductiveness; unfruitfulness, as of land, labor, etc.

> For the Soil of Spain, the Fruitfulness of their Vallies recompences the *Sterility* of their Hills. *Howell*, Letters, I. iii. 32.

(*b*) Lack of fecundity; barrenness: said of animals or plants.

> Suspend thy purpose, if thou didst intend
> To make this creature fruitful!
> Into her womb convey *sterility!*
> *Shak.*, Lear, i. 4. 300.

(*c*) Fruitlessness; profitlessness.

> The truth of this formula is only equalled by its *sterility* for psychological purposes. *W. James*, Prin. of Psychol., I. 551.

(*d*) Deficiency in ideas, sentiments, or expression; lack of richness or luxuriance, as in literary style; poverty; baldness; mesgerness.

> He had more frequent occasion for repetition than any poet; yet one cannot ascribe this to any *sterility* of expression, but to the genius of his times, which delighted in these reiterated verses. *Pope*, Essay on Homer.

sterilization (ster″il-i-zā′shon), *n.* [< *sterilize* + *-ation.*] The act or operation of making sterile; specifically, the process of freeing from living germs. Also spelled *sterilisation.*

> *Sterilization* of cow's milk must and will be a most valuable preventive of summer diarrhœa. *Medical News*, LIII. 12.

sterilize (ster′il-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sterilized,* ppr. *sterilizing.* [= F. *stériliser* = Sp. Pg. *esterilizar;* as *sterile* + *-ize.*] To render sterile or unproductive in any way; specifically, in *bacteriology,* to render free from living germs, as by heating or otherwise. Also spelled *sterilise.*

> No, no—such wars do thou, Ambition, wage!
> Go *sterilize* the fertile with thy rage!
> Whole nations to depopulate is thine.
> *Savage*, Public Spirit.

> Prof. Tyndall found that he could not *sterilize* an infusion of old hay . . . without boiling it continuously for several hours. *W. B. Carpenter*, Micros., § 309.

sterilizer (ster′il-ī-zėr), *n.* [< *sterilize* + *-er*[1].] One or that which sterilizes; especially, any apparatus for rendering substances free from living germs, as by means of heat. Also spelled *steriliser.*

sterkt. An old spelling of *stark*[1], *stirk.*

sterlet (stėr′let), *n.* [< F. *sterlet* = Dan. *sterlet* = Sw. *sterlett,* < G. *sterlet,* < Russ. *sterlyadĭ,* a sterlet.] A species of sturgeon, *Acipenser ruthenus.* It is of small size and slender form, with a long sharp snout and fringed barbels, and from sixty to seventy lateral shields. It rarely reaches a length of two

Sterlet (*Acipenser ruthenus*).

feet, and is generally not more than a foot long. It inhabits the Black Sea, Sea of Azof, Caspian Sea, and the rivers of Asiatic Russia, as well as certain rivers of Siberia. It is highly esteemed for its flavor, and its roe makes a superior caviar. Compare also cuts under *Acipenser.*

Sterletus (stėr′le-tus), *n.* [NL. (Rafinesque, 1820), < F. *sterlet,* < Russ. *sterlyadĭ,* sterlet: see *sterlet.*] A genus of sturgeons, the type of which is the sterlet, having the spines of the dorsal shield posterior, no stellate plates, and the lip emarginate.

sterling[1]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *starling*[1].

sterling[2] (stėr′ling), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *sterling, sterlinge, sterlynge, starling,* the coin so called; cf. D. *sterling* = Sw. Dan. *sterling,* sterling (as in mod. E. use), = Icel. *sterlingr,* a sterling (the English coin so called), = MHG. *sterlinc, stærline* (*-ling*), a coin so called, G. *sterling* (as in mod. E. use); = OF. *esterlin,* a sterling (the English coin so called), *sterlin, esterlin, estellin, estelin,* a weight of twenty-eight grains (of gold), the twentieth part of an ounce, = Sp. Pg. *esterlino,* in *libra esterlina,* a pound sterling, = It. *sterlino,* in *lira sterlina,* a pound sterling, also as a noun, *sterlino,* sterling coin, standard rate (of coin); ML. *sterlingus, sterlingum, sterlinus, stellinus, stelligus, sterlingeus, sterilingus, esterlingus, estrilingus,* a sterling (the English coin so called), also a weight of twenty-eight grains, the twentieth part of an ounce; all < E., unless, as Kluge asserts, the E. itself (and so in part the OF. and ML.) is < MHG. *sterline, stærline* (*-ling*), which is then < *sterl-* or *ster-,* origin unknown, + *-ing*[3] or *-ling*[1] as in *shilling, farthing* (AS. *feórthing, feórthling*), *penny* (AS. *pening,* etc.). In this view the word must have been introduced into ME. use by the Hanse merchants in London, who, according to the story, first stamped the coin in England. The accepted statement is that these merchants were called *Easterlings* as coming from "the east parts of Germany" (Camden), and that the coin received its name from them; but the similarity appears to be accidental, and the statement, besides other deficiencies, fails to explain the MHG. name, which could not have meant 'Easterling.' It seems more probable that the MHG. word is, like the rest, derived from the ME. word, which must then be due, in spite of unexplained difficulties, to *Easterling,* or else is derived, as asserted in a statement quoted by Minsheu from Linwood, from the figure of a starling (ME. *sterling*) at one time engraved on one quarter of the coin so called: see *starling*[1]. Historical evidence of the truth of this assertion is as yet lacking.] **I.** *n.* 1†. A silver coin struck by English (and Scottish) kings from the time of Richard I. (1190).

> Faste comen out of halle
> And shoken nobles and *sterlinges.*
> *Chaucer*, House of Fame, l. 1315.

> The oldest pieces [of the coinage of Scotland] are silver pennies or *sterlings,* resembling the contemporary English money, of the beginning of the 12th century. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVII. 656.

2. English money. [Rare.]

> And Roman wealth in English *sterling* view. *Arbuthnot.*

II. *a.* 1. Of fixed or standard national value; conforming to the national standard of value: said of English money, and, by extension, of the precious metals: as, a pound *sterling;* a shilling *sterling.* Abbreviated *ster., stg.*

> In the Canon Law mention is made of 5 shillings *sterling,* and a merke *sterling,* cap. 3. de Arbitris, & c. constitut. 12. de procurator. *Minshcu*, 1617.
>
> When a given weight of gold or silver is of a given fineness, it is then of the true standard, and called esterling or *sterling* metal. *Blackstone*, Com., I. vii.
>
> I lost between seven and eight thousand pounds *sterling* of your English money. *J. S. Le Fanu*, Dragon Volant, v.

2. Of acknowledged worth or influence; authoritative.

> If my word be *sterling* yet in England,
> Let it command a mirror hither straight,
> That it may show me what a face I have.
> *Shak.*, Rich. II., iv. 1. 264.

3. Genuine; true; pure; hence, of great value or excellence.

> His *sterling* worth, which words cannot express,
> Lives with his friends, their pride and their distress.
> *Crabbe*, Works, II. 27.
>
> I might recall other evidence of the *sterling* and unusual qualities of his public virtue. *R. Choate*, Addresses, p. 321.

sterling[3] (stėr′ling), *n.* See *starling*[2].

Sterling's formula. See *formula.*

stern[1] (stėrn), *a.* [< ME. *stern, sterin, sterne, sturne,* < AS. *styrne,* severe, austere, stern (also in comp. *styrn-mōd,* stern-minded); akin to OHG. *stornēn,* be astonished, *sturni,* stupor; perhaps related to OHG. *storrēn,* MHG. *storren,* stand out, project, = Goth. **staurran,* in comp. *and-staurran,* murmur against, also to D. *stuursch,* stern, = Sw. *sursk,* refractory, and to Icel. *stūra,* gloom, despair, *stūra,* mope, fret.] 1. Severe in disposition or conduct; austere; harsh; rigorous; hard.

> No Man was more gentle where there was Submission; where Opposition, no Man more *stern.* *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 132.
>
> And *sterner* hearts alone may feel
> The wound that time can never heal.
> *Byron*, The Giaour.

2. Characterized by severity or rigor; especially, resulting from or expressive of harshness: as, a *stern* reply; a *stern* glance; a *stern* rebuke.

> He herd thair strakes, that war ful *sterin.*
> *Ywaine and Gawin*, l. 3219. (*Halliwell.*)
>
> If wolves had at thy gate howl'd that *stern* time,
> Thou shouldst have said, "Good porter, turn the key."
> *Shak.*, Lear, iii. 7. 63.
>
> Gods and men
> Fear'd her *stern* frown. *Milton*, Comus, l. 446.

3. Grim or forbidding in aspect; gloomy; repelling.

> In passing through these *stern* and lofty mountains, their path was often along the bottom of a barranco, or deep rocky valley. *Irving*, Granada, p. 88.

4. Rough; violent; tumultuous; fierce.

> The werre wox in that won wonderly *stern.*
> *Alisaunder of Macedoine* (E. E. T. S.), l. 337.
>
> Those *stern* waves, which like huge mountains roll.
> *Drayton*, Polyolbion, i. 435.

5. Rigid; stringent; strict.

> Subjected to *stern* discipline by the rigid enforcement of uniform motives. *Maudsley*, Body and Will, p. 8.

6†. Stout; strong; heavy.

> The hamur bothe *sterne* and gret
> That drof the nayles thorow hond and fete.
> *Holy Rood* (E. E. T. S.), p. 184.
>
> Of bak & of brest al were his bodi *sturne.*
> *Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight* (E. E. T. S.), l. 143.

7. Firm; unyielding; inflexible; hard.

> When that the poor have cried, Cæsar hath wept:
> Ambition should be made of *sterner* stuff.
> *Shak.*, J. C., iii. 2. 97.

The sterner sex. See *sex*[1].—**Syn. 1.** *Severe, Harsh, Strict,* etc. See *austere.*—1 and 2. Unrelenting, uncompromising, inflexible.

stern[2] stėrn, *n.* [< ME. *sterne, steerne, stearne* (not found in AS., where only *steór*, a rudder, appears: see *steer*[1], *n.*) = OFries. *stiorne, stiarne*, a rudder, = Icel. *stjórn*, a steering, steerage, rudder; with formative *-n*, from the root of AS. *steór*, E. *steer*, etc., a rudder: see *steer*[1], *n.* and *v.*] **1†.** The rudder or helm of a vessel.

ȝif he ne rise the rather and rauhte to the *steorne*,
The wynt wolde with the water the bot ouer-throwe.
Piers Plowman (A), Ix. 30.

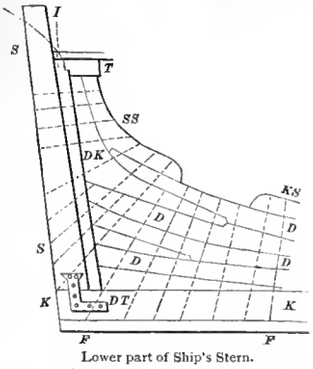
But to preserve the people and the land,
Which now remain as shippe without a *sterne*.
Norton and Sackville, Ferrex and Porrex, v. 2.

2†. Hence, figuratively, any instrument of management or direction; a guiding agent or agency; also, a post of direction or control.

The father held the *sterne* of his whole obedience.
Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 48.

Not a few of them [the eunuchs] have come to sit at the *stern* of State. *Sandys*, Travalles, p. 55.

3. The hinder part of a ship or boat, where the rudder is placed; the part furthest removed



Lower part of Ship's Stern.

S, stern-post; *KS*, keelson; *K*, keel; *DT*, dovetail-plates; *I*, inner stern-post; *D*, deadwood; *DK*, deadwood-knee; *SS*, sternson; *T*, deck-transom; *F*, false keel. (The dotted lines show bolts.)

from the stem or prow. See also cut under *poop*.

So, when the first bold vessel dared the seas,
High on the *stern* the Thracian raised his strain.
Pope, Ode on St. Cecilia's Day, l. 39.

4. The hinder parts, backside, buttocks, or rump; the tail of an animal.

He [the dragon] . . . gan his sturdy *sterne* about to weld,
And him so strongly stroke that to the ground him feld.
Spenser, F. Q., I. xi. 28.

We don't want to deceive ourselves about them, or fancy them cherubs without *sterns*.
Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), Forewords, [p. xxiii.

By the stern. See *by*[1]. — **False stern**, an addition made to the stern of a vessel for strength or protection. — **From stem to stern.** See *stem*[2]. — **Square stern**, a stern less rounded or elliptical than is usual. — **Stern foremost**, backside foremost; with the stern advanced. — **Stern on**, the position of a vessel when her stern is presented toward the observer. — **To make a stern board.** See *board*. — **To moor head and stern.** See *moor*[2].

stern[2] (stėrn), *v.* [< *stern*[2], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1†.** To steer; guide.

Hulke tower . . . is a notable marke for pilots, in directing them which waie to *sterne* their ships, and to eschew the danger of the craggie rocks.
Stanihurst, Descrip. of Ireland, iii. (*Holinshed.*)

2. To back (a boat) with the oars; back water; row backward. — **Stern all! stern hard!** orders to back water given by the officer of a boat to the crew. Also simply *stern!*

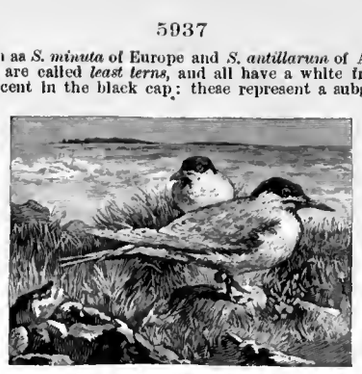
II. *intrans.* To draw back; back water: said of a boat or its crew.

Meantime Mr. Norton, the mate, having struck the fast whale, he and the second mate *sterned* off to wait for the whale to get quiet. *Fisheries of U. S.*, V. ii. 273.

stern[3] (stėrn), *n.* Same as *starn*[1].

stern[4] (stėrn), *n.* [A var. of *tern*: see *tern*, and cf. *Sterna*.] A tern.

Sterna (stėr'nä), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1758), appar. based on E. *tern*.] A Linnean genus of *Laridæ*, typical of the subfamily *Sterninæ*, and containing all the terns or sea-swallows, or variously restricted. It is now commonly confined to species of moderate and large size, white with usually a pearly-blue mantle and black cap, and having a long deeply-forked tail, whose outer feathers are more or less narrowly linear for much of their length. The species are numerous, and are found all over the world, as *S. hirundo*, the common tern of Europe and America; *S. arctica*, the arctic tern of the northern hemisphere; *S. paradisea* or *dougalli*, the roseate tern (see cut under *roseate*), very widely distributed; and *S. forsteri* and *S. trudeaui* of America. Among the large species, representing a subgenus *Thalasseus*, are *S. tschegrava* or *caspia*, the Caspian tern of Asia, Europe, and America; *S. maxima*, the royal tern (smaller than the last, in spite of its name) of America; *S. elegans*, the ducal tern of America. (See cut under *Thalasseus*.) A group of small species, such as *S. minuta* of Europe and *S. antillarum* of America, are called *least terns*, and all have a white frontal crescent in the black cap; these represent a subgenus


Common Tern (*Sterna hirundo*).

Sternula. (See cut under *Sternula*.) Some middle-sized terns with dark upper parts, widely distributed in tropical and warm temperate regions, are the subgenus *Haliplana*, as the common sooty and bridled terns, *S. fuliginosa* and *S. anæsthetica*. (See cut under *sooty*.) Gull-billed terns form a section *Gelochelidon* (see cut there). The wholly white terns, the black terns, and the noddies belong to other genera. See *Sterninæ* and *tern*.

sternadiform (stėr'nạ-di-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *sternum*, the breast-bone, + L. *ad*, to, + *forma*, form.] In *ichth.*, characterized by a tendency to expansion or extension of the thoracic or sternal region, as exemplified in the John-dory and the *Serranidæ*. *Gill.*

sternage (stėr'nāj), *n.* [< *stern*[2] + *-age*.] Steerage; direction; course, as of a ship or fleet.

Follow, follow:
Grapple your minds to *sternage* of this navy,
And leave your England, as dead midnight still.
Shak., Hen. V., Iii. Prol., l. 18.

sternal (stėr'nal), *a.* [= F. *sternal*, < NL. *sternalis*, < *sternum*, the breast-bone: see *sternum*.] **1.** Of or pertaining to the sternum, especially the breast-bone of vertebrates: as, the *sternal* end of the clavicle; the *sternal* keel of a bird's breast-bone; *sternal* articulation; a *sternal* segment. — **2.** In *Invertebrata*, of or pertaining to a sternite; sternitic. — **3.** Ventral; hemal; on the ventral surface or aspect, where the sternum is situated; on the same side with the sternum; in man, anterior; in other animals, inferior: opposed to *dorsal*, *tergal*, or *neural*. — **Sternal band**, in *embryol.*, of insects, a longitudinal thickening of the ovum, which gives rise to the sternal region of the body. — **Sternal canal**, in *Crustacea*, a median passage between each pair of endosternites, arched over by the meeting of the mesophragmal apophyses of the apodemes of opposite sides. The sternal canal conveys the chain of nervous ganglia and the sternal artery. See cut under *Astacidæ*. — **Sternal glands**, a chain of six to ten small lymphatic glands, situated along the course of the internal mammary blood-vessels. — **Sternal line**, the vertical line on the front of the chest lying over the edge of the sternum. — **Sternal region**, the region of the front of the chest lying between the sternal lines. It is divided into a *superior* and an *inferior sternal region* by a line passing through the uppermost points of the junctions of the third costal cartilages with the sternum. — **Sternal rib.** (*a*) A true or fixed rib; one that joins the sternum by its hemapophysis, or costal cartilage, as distinguished from a false rib. See cut under *endoskeleton*. (*b*) The hemapophysis of a rib, as distinguished from the pleurapophysis; that part of a bony jointed rib answering to the costal cartilage of a mammalian rib, reaching from the end of the pleurapophysis to the sternum or toward it, as distinguished from a vertebral rib, which is the pleurapophysis alone. See cuts under *epipleura* and *interclavicle*.

sternalgia (stėr-nal'ji-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. στέρνον, the breast-bone, + ἄλγος, pain.] **1.** Pain about the sternum or breast-bone. — **2.** Specifically, angina pectoris. See *angina*.

sternalgic (stėr-nal'jik), *a.* [< *sternalgia* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or affected with sternalgia; especially, affected with angina pectoris.

sternalis (stėr-nā'lis), *n.*; pl. *sternales* (-lēz). [NL., sc. *musculus*, muscle: see *sternal*.] A sternal or presternal muscle; specifically, the rectus sternalis of various animals, more expressly called *sternalis brutorum* and *rectus thoracicus superficialis*. It is not infrequently present in man.

Sternaspida (stėr-nas'pi-dä), *n. pl.* [NL., irreg. < *Sternaspis* (*-aspid-*) + *-ida*.] An order of gephyreans, represented by the genus *Sternaspis*: distinguished from an order *Echiurina*, both being referred to a subclass *Echiuroidea* of the class *Gephyrea*. Compare *Echiuroidea*.

Sternbergia (stėrn-bėr'ji-ä), *n.* [NL. (Waldstein and Kitaibel, 1805), named after Count Kaspar Maria von *Sternberg*, 1761–1838, author of various botanical and paleontological works.] A genus of monocotyledonous plants, of the order *Amaryllidaceæ* and tribe *Amarylleæ*. It is characterized by a commonly solitary funnel-shaped perianth without a corona and with somewhat spreading lobes, and by a fleshy nearly indehiscent fruit with roundish and often strophiolate seeds. About 12 species have been described, now by some reduced to 5, all native of Europe and the Mediterranean region. They produce a short flower-stalk from a coated bulb, with leaves at the same time or earlier. *S. lutea* and several other dwarf species with handsome yellow flowers are cultivated under the name of *star-flower*. *S. lutea* is also known as *winter daffodil*, and *S. Ætnensis* as *Mount Etna lily*; these are often sold under the name of *amaryllis*.

sternbergite (stėrn'bėrg-īt), *n.* [Named after Count K. M. von *Sternberg*: see *Sternbergia*.] An ore of silver, a sulphid of silver and iron, having a pinchbeck-brown color and metallic luster. It occurs foliated, the laminæ being soft and flexible. It leaves a mark on paper like that of graphite.

stern-board (stėrn'bōrd), *n.* *Naut.*, a backward motion of a vessel. See *to make a stern board*, under *board*.

stern-cap (stėrn'kap), *n.* An iron cap to protect the stern of a boat.

stern-chase (stėrn'chās), *n.* A chase in which two vessels sail on one and the same course, one following in the wake of the other: as, a *stern-chase* is a long chase.

stern-chaser (stėrn'chā″sėr), *n.* A cannon placed in a ship's stern, pointing backward, and intended to annoy a ship that is in pursuit.

Sterneæ (stėr'nē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sterna* + *-eæ*.] A subdivision of *Sterninæ*, containing all the sea-swallows with forked tails and emarginate webs, as distinguished from the *Anoëæ* or noddies; the typical terns. *Coues*, 1862.

sterneber (stėr'nē-bėr), *n.* [< NL. *sternebra*, < *sternum* + (*vert*)*ebra*.] One of the pieces of which the breast-bone of a vertebrate usually consists; a bony segment of the sternum; a sternite, or sternebral element. The sternum is a serially segmented bone, made up of pieces, primitively separate bones, corresponding to pairs of ribs, every one of which is a sterneber. Thus, in man the manubrium sterni and the xiphoid or ensiform cartilage are each a sterneber; and the gladiolus, the middle part of the breast-bone, is composed of four other sternebers.

sternebral (stėr'nē-brạl), *a.* [< *sterneber* + *-al*.] Entering into the composition of the breast-bone; of or pertaining to a sterneber.

sterned[1] (stėrnd), *a.* [< *stern*[2] + *-ed*[2].] Having a stern (of a specified character). *Chapman*, Iliad, xi.

sterned[2†] (stėrnd), *a.* [ME., < *stern*[3] + *-ed*[2].] Starred; starry. *Hampole*, Prick of Conscience.

sterner† (stėr'nėr), *n.* [< *stern*[2] + *-er*[1].] A steersman; a guide or director. [Rare.]

He that is "regens sidera," the *sterner* of the stars.
Dr. Clarke, Sermons (1637), p. 15. (*Latham.*)

stern-fast (stėrn'fâst), *n.* A rope or chain used to confine the stern of a ship or other vessel to a wharf or quay.

stern-frame (stėrn'frām), *n.* The several pieces of timber or iron which form the stern of a ship — the stern-post, transoms, and fashion-pieces.

sternfully† (stėrn'fůl-i), *adv.* [< **sternful* (irreg. < *stern* + *-ful*) + *-ly*[2].] Sternly. *Stanihurst*, Conceites. [Rare.]

stern-gallery (stėrn'gal″ę-ri), *n.* *Naut.* See *gallery*, 9.

stern-hook (stėrn'hůk), *n.* In *ship-building*, a curved timber built into the stern of a ship to support the stern-frame.

Sternidæ (stėr'ni-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sterna* + *-idæ*.] The *Sterninæ* rated as a family apart from *Laridæ*.

Sternidius (stėr-nid'i-us), *n.* [NL. (Le Conte, 1873).] A genus of longicorn beetles, of the family *Cerambycidæ*, equivalent to *Liopus* (*Leiopus* of Serville, 1835). *S. aculiferus* is a common North American species now placed in *Leptostylus*. Its larva burrows under the bark of various trees.


Sternidius aculiferus.

sterniform (stėr'ni-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *sternum*, the breast-bone, + L. *forma*, form.] In *entom.*, having the form or appearance of a thoracic sternum. — **Sterniform process or horn**, an anterior projection of the first ventral segment of the abdomen, between the bases of the posterior legs: it is more commonly called the *intercoxal process*.

Sterninæ (stėr-nī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sterna* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Laridæ*, typified by the genus *Sterna*, containing all the terns or sea-swallows. It differs from *Larinæ* in the average smaller size, slenderer form, relatively longer wings and tail, the forking of the tail, the small feet, and the slender sharp bill. The bill is paragnathous (not epignathous as is usual in *Larinæ*), with continuous horny covering, usually long and slender, very sharp, with straight commissure or nearly so, gently curved culmen, long gonys, and slight symphyseal eminence. The wings are extremely long, narrow,

and pointed, with the first primary much the longest, and the secondaries all short. The tail is usually long, and forked or forficate, with attenuated outer feathers. The feet are small, and scarcely ambulatorial. There are 60 or more species, of all parts of the world. They are divided into two groups, the *Sternæ* or terns proper, including nearly all of the *Sterninæ*, and the noddies or *Anoëæ*. Most of the species fall into the single genus *Sterna*. Other genera are *Hydrochelidon*, *Phaëthusa*, *Procelsterna*, *Gygis*, *Inca*, and *Anous*. See *Sterna*, and cuts there noted.

sternine (stėr'nin), *a.* [< NL. *sterninus*, < *Sterna*, tern.] Resembling or related to a tern; of or pertaining to the *Sterninæ*.

sternite (stėr'nīt), *n.* [< NL. *sternum*, the breast-bone, + *-ite*[2].] **1.** In *Arthropoda*, as an insect or a crustacean, one of the median ventral sclerites of the crust or body-wall; the median ventral piece of any segment, somite, or metamere, whether a distinct piece or only that undistinguished ventral part or region which lies between the insertions of any pair of legs or other appendages. The sternites are primitively and typically all alike, but may be variously modified in different regions of the body, or coalesced with one another or with other pieces of the exoskeleton, or suppressed. See cut under *cephalothorax*.

2. In *entom.*, specifically, the under or ventral sclerite of an abdominal segment. [Rare.]—**3.** One of the pieces of the sternum or breast-bone of a vertebrate; a sterneber. [Rare.]—**Antennary sternite.** Same as *epistoma* (*b*).

sternitic (stėr-nit'ik), *a.* [< *sternite* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to a sternite; sternal, as a sclerite of an arthropod.

stern-knee (stėrn'nē), *n.* The continuation of a vessel's keelson, to which the stern-post is secured by bolts. Also called *sternson* and *stern-son-knee*.

stern-light†, *n.* [< *stern*[3] + *light*[1].] Starlight.

> It was mirk mirk night, and there was nae *stern light*.
> *Thomas the Rhymer* (Child's Ballads, I. 112).

sternly (stėrn'li), *adv.* [< ME. *sternelich*, *sternelîche*, *sturnelîche*, < AS. *styrnlīec*, < *styrne*, stern: see *stern*[1] and *-ly*[2].] In a stern manner; with severity, harshness, austerity, or rigor.

sternmost (stėrn'mōst), *a. superl.* [< *stern*[2] + *-most*.] Furthest in the rear; furthest astern: as, the *sternmost* ship in a convoy.

sternness (stėrn'nes), *n.* [< ME. *sternessc*, *steernesse*; < *stern* + *-ness*.] The quality or character of being stern.

> With *steernesse* ȝe comaundide to hem, and with power.
> *Wyclif*, Ezek. xxxiv. 4.

= **Syn.** See *stern*[1], *a.*

sternochondroscapularis (stėr-nō-kon-drō-skap-ū-lā'ris), *n.*; pl. *sternochondroscapulares* (-rēz). [NL. (sc. *musculus*, muscle), < Gr. *στέρνον*, the breast-bone, + *χόνδρος*, cartilage, + NL. *scapularis*, q. v.] A muscle of some mammals, not infrequent in man, arising from the first costal cartilage and the sternum, and inserted into the superior border of the scapula. Also called *chondroscapularis*, *scapulocostalis minor*, *costoscapularis*, *subclavius posticus*.

sternoclavicular (stėr″nō-kla-vik'ū-lār), *a.* [< NL. *sternoclavicularis*, < Gr. *στέρνον*, the breast-bone, + NL. *clavicula*: see *clavicular*.] Pertaining to the sternum and the clavicle. Also *sternoclidal*, and sometimes *clidosternal*.—**Sternoclavicular fibrocartilage.** See *fibrocartilage*.—**Sternoclavicular ligament**, a band of ligamentous fibers uniting the sternum and the clavicle: an anterior and a posterior are distinguished in man.

sternoclavicularis (stėr″nō-kla-vik-ū-lā'ris), *n.*; pl. *sternoclaviculares* (-rēz). [NL.: see *sternoclavicular*.] One of two anomalous muscles in man, anterior and posterior, extending over the sternoclavicular articulation.

sternoclidal (stėr-nō-klī'dal), *a.* [< Gr. *στέρνον*, the breast-bone, + *κλείς* (*κλειδ-*), key (clavicle), + *-al*.] Same as *sternoclavicular*.

sternoclidomastoid (stėr-nō-klī-dō-mas'toid), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *sternoclidomastoideus*, < *sternum*, q. v., + *clidomastoideus*, q. v.] **I.** *a.* In *anat.*, of or belonging to the sternum, the clavicle, and the mastoid process. The sternoclidomastoid muscle arises from the summit of the sternum and the inner section of the clavicle, and is inserted into the mastoid process of the temporal bone. It is also called *sternomastoid*, *mastoideus colli*, and *nutator capitis*. See cut under *muscle*[1].

II. *n.* The sternoclidomastoid muscle.

sternoclidomastoideus (stėr″nō-klī″dō-mas-toi'dē-us), *n.*; pl. *sternoclidomastoidei* (-ī). [NL.: see *sternoclidomastoid*.] The sternoclidomastoid muscle.

sternocoracoid (stėr-nō-kor'a-koid), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *sternocoracoideus*, < *sternum*, q. v., + *coracoideus*, q. v.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the sternum and the coracoid: as, the *sternocoracoid* articulation of birds and reptiles; a *sternocoracoid* muscle.

II. *n.* The sternocoracoideus.

sternocoracoideus (stėr-nō-kor-a-koi'dē-us), *n.*; pl. *sternocoracoidei* (-ī). [NL.: see *sternocoracoid*.] The sternocoracoid muscle of various animals, arising from the sternum and inserted in the coracoid. It is represented in man by the pectoralis minor.

sternocostal (stėr-nō-kos'tal), *a.* [< NL. *sternocostalis*, < *sternum*, q. v., + L. *costa*, rib: see *costal*.] Of or pertaining to the sternum and the ribs or costal cartilages; costosternal.

sternocostalis (stėr″nō-kos-tā'lis), *n.*; pl. *sternocostales* (-lēz). [NL.: see *sternocostal*.] A thin median fan-shaped muscle within the thorax, behind the costal cartilages and breast-bone, arising from the lower part of the sternum. Also called *transversus thoracis*, and usually *triangularis sterni*.

sternocoxal (stėr-nō-kok'sal), *a.* [< NL. *sternocoxalis*, < *sternum*, q. v., + L. *coxa*, the hip: see *coxal*.] Of or pertaining to the sternites and coxæ of an arthropod.

sternofacial (stėr-nō-fā'shal), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *sternofacialis*, < *sternum*, q. v., + L. *facies*, face: see *facial*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the sternum and the face: as, a *sternofacial* muscle.

II. *n.* The sternofacialis.

sternofacialis (stėr-nō-fā-shi-ā'lis), *n.*; pl. *sternofaciales* (-lēz). [NL.: see *sternofacial*.] A muscle of the hedgehog, arising over the fore part of the sternum and passing to the side of the lower jaw and integument of the face: it assists the action of the orbicularis panniculi.

sternoglossal (stėr-nō-glos'al), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *sternoglossalis*, < Gr. *στέρνον*, breast-bone, + *γλῶσσα*, tongue.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the sternum and the tongue: as, a *sternoglossal* muscle.

II. *n.* The sternoglossus.

sternoglossus (stėr-nō-glos'us), *n.*; pl. *sternoglossi* (-ī). [NL., < Gr. *στέρνον*, the breast-bone, + *γλῶσσα*, the tongue.] **1.** A long retractor muscle of the tongue, as of the great ant-eater, *Myrmecophaga jubata*, attached behind to the sternum, and antagonizing the action of the protractor muscles, the genioglossus and stylohyoideus.—**2.** [*cap.*] In *entom.*, a genus of coleopterous insects.

sternohyoid (stėr-nō-hī'oid), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *sternohyoideus*, < *sternum*, q. v., + *hyoides*: see *hyoid*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the sternum and the hyoid bone.—**Sternohyoid muscle**, a ribbon-like muscle arising from the manubrium sterni and inner extremity of the clavicle, and inserted into the body of the hyoid bone. It is innervated from the ansa hypoglossi, and its action draws down or back the hyoid bone and larynx. See cut under *muscle*[1].

II. *n.* The sternohyoid muscle.

sternohyoidean (stėr″nō-hī-oi'dē-an), *a.* [< *sternohyoid* + *-e-an*.] Same as *sternohyoid*.

sternohyoideus (stėr″nō-hī-oi'dē-us), *n.*; pl. *sternohyoidei* (-ī). [NL.: see *sternohyoid*.] The sternohyoid.

sternomastoid (stėr-nō-mas'toid), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *sternomastoideus*, < *sternum*, q. v., + *mastoideus*, q. v.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the sternum and the mastoid process of the temporal bone.—**Sternomastoid artery.** (*a*) A superficial descending branch of the superior thyroid artery, which is distributed to the sternomastoid, platysma, and the muscles attached to the thyroid cartilage. (*b*) A small muscular branch of the occipital artery which supplies the sternoclidomastoid.—**Sternomastoid muscle.** (*a*) That portion of the sternoclidomastoid which arises from the sternum. (*b*) The entire sternoclidomastoid, without distinction.

II. *n.* The sternomastoid muscle.

sternomastoideus (stėr″nō-mas-toi'dē-us), *n.*; pl. *sternomastoidei* (-ī). [NL.: see *sternomastoid*.] The sternomastoid muscle.

sternomaxillaris (stėr-nō-mak-si-lā'ris), *n.*; pl. *sternomaxillares* (-rēz). [NL.: see *sternomaxillary*.] The sternomaxillary muscle.

sternomaxillary (stėr-nō-mak'si-lā-ri), *a.* [< NL. *sternomaxillaris*, < *sternum*, q. v., + L. *maxilla*, jaw: see *maxillary*.] Pertaining to the sternum and the mandible: applied to the sternomastoid muscle when, as in the horse, its anterior end is fixed to the mandible.

sternon (stėr'non), *n.* [NL.: see *sternum*.] Same as *sternum*. *Wiseman*, Surgery. [Rare.]

sternopagus (stėr-nop'a-gus), *n.*; pl. *sternopagi* (-jī). [NL., < Gr. *στέρνον*, breast, chest, + *πάγος*, that which is firmly set.] In *teratol.*, a double monster with union at the sternum.

Sternoptychidæ (stėr-nop-tik'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sternoptyx* (*-ptych-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of iniomous fishes, typified by the genus *Sternoptyx*. (*a*) In Günther's system it includes the typical *Sternoptychidæ* and other families. (*b*) In Gill's system, a family of iniomous fishes with a compressed ventriform body, carinated contour, deeply and obliquely cleft or subvertical mouth whose upper margin is constituted by the supramaxillaries as well as intermaxillaries, branchiostegal arch near and parallel with lower jaw, scapular arch with an inferior projection, and one or more of the neural spines abnormally developed and projecting above the back in advance of the dorsal fin. There are 3 genera and about 7 species, small deep-sea fishes of remarkable appearance and organization, representing 2 subfamilies, *Sternoptychinæ* and *Argyropelecinæ*. Also *Sternoptyges*, *Sternottidi*, and *Sternoptygoidei*.

sternoptychoid (stėr-nop'ti-koid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Sternoptyx* (*-ptych-*) + *-oid*.] **I.** *a.* Of, or having characteristics of, the *Sternoptychidæ*.

II. *n.* A fish of the family *Sternoptychidæ*.

Sternoptyx (stėr-nop'tiks), *n.* [NL. (Hermann, 1781), < Gr. *στέρνον*, breast, chest, + *πτύξ*, a fold.] A genus of fishes, so named from the transverse folds on the pectoral or sternal region, typical of the *Sternoptychidæ*.

sternorhabdite (stėr-nō-rab'dīt), *n.* In *entom.*, one of the lowermost or sternal pair of rhabdites.

sternoscapular (stėr-nō-skap'ū-lār), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *sternoscapularis*, < *sternum*, q. v., + L. *scapulæ*, shoulder-blades: see *scapular*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the sternum and the scapula: as, a *sternoscapular* muscle.

II. *n.* The sternoscapularis.

sternoscapularis (stėr-nō-skap-ū-lā'ris), *n.*; pl. *sternoscapulares* (-rēz). [NL.: see *sternoscapular*.] A muscle of many animals, connecting the sternum and the scapula, and forming with the serratus magnus and the levator anguli scapulæ a sling in which the fore part of the body is supported upon the anterior extremities.

Sternothæridæ (stėr-nō-thē'ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sternothærus* + *-idæ*.] A family of pleurodirous tortoises, typified by the genus *Sternothærus*, to which different limits have been assigned. As generally understood, they have eleven plastral bones, mesoplastrals being distinct, and the skull has no bony temporal roof. The species are confined to Africa and Madagascar.

Sternothærus (stėr-nō-thē'rus), *n.* [NL. (Bell, 1825), < Gr. *στέρνον*, breast, chest, + *θαιρός*, the hinge of a door or gate.] A genus of tortoises, having a hinged plastron (whence the name).

sternothere (stėr'nō-thēr), *n.* [< NL. *Sternothærus*, q. v.] An African turtle of the genus *Sternothærus*. *P. L. Sclater*.

sternothyroid (stėr-nō-thī'roid), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *sternothyroideus*, < *sternum*, q. v., + *thyroideus*.] **I.** *a.* In *anat.*, of or pertaining to the sternum and the thyroid cartilage.—**Sternothyroid muscle**, a small muscle beneath the sternohyoid on either side, arising from the manubrium sterni, and inserted into the oblique line on the outer side of the thyroid cartilage: it is innervated from the ansa hypoglossi.

II. *n.* The sternothyroid muscle.

sternothyroideus (stėr″nō-thī-roi'dē-us), *n.*; pl. *sternothyroidei* (-ī). [NL.: see *sternothyroid*.] The sternothyroid muscle.

sternotracheal (stėr-nō-trā'kē-al), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *sternotrachealis*, < *sternum*, q. v., + *trachea*: see *tracheal*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the sternum and the trachea; connecting the breast-bone and the windpipe, as a muscle.

II. *n.* The sternotrachealis.

sternotrachealis (stėr-nō-trā-kē-ā'lis), *n.*; pl. *sternotracheales* (-lēz). [NL.: see *sternotracheal*.] A muscle which in birds passes from the sternum to the trachea or windpipe; one of a pair, or one pair of two pairs, of long slender muscular slips attaching the trachea to the sternum or the clavicle, or both.

sternotribe (stėr'nō-trīb), *a.* [< Gr. *στέρνον*, the breast, + *τρίβειν*, rub.] In *bot.*, touching the breast, as of an insect: noting those zygomorphous flowers, especially adapted for crossfertilization by external aid, in which the stamens and styles are so arranged as to strike the visiting insect on the breast. Compare *nototribe*, *pleurotribe*.

Sternoxi (stėr-nok'sī), *n. pl.* [NL., irreg. < Gr. *στέρνον*, breast, + *ὀξύς*, sharp.] In *entom.*, in Latreille's system, a section of *Serricornes*, containing two tribes, the buprestids and elaterids, having the prosternum produced in front and pointed behind: distinguished among the serricorn beetles from *Malacodermi* and *Xylotrogi*. It corresponds to the modern families *Buprestidæ* and *Elateridæ* in a broad sense. See cuts under *Agrilus*, *Buprestis*, *click-beetle*, *Pyrophorus*, and *wireworm*. Also *Sternoxia*.

sternoxian (stėr-nok'si-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Sternoxi* + *-an*.] Same as *sternoxine*.

sternoxine (stėr-nok′sin), *a.* and *n.* [< *Sternoxi* + *-ine*[1].] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the *Sternoxi*, or having their characters.

II. *n.* A member of the *Sternoxi*.

stern-port (stėrn′pōrt), *n.* A port or opening in the stern of a ship.

stern-post (stėrn′pōst), *n.* The principal piece of timber or iron in a vessel's stern-frame. Its lower end is tenoned into or riveted to the keel, and to it the rudder is hung and the transoms are bolted. See cuts under *rudder* and *stern*[2]. —**Stern-post knee**, a large knee which unites the stern-post and the keel. See cut under *stern*[2].

stern-sheets (stėrn′shēts), *n. pl.* The space in a boat abaft the thwarts on which the rowers sit.

sternsman† (stėrnz′man), *n.* [< *stern's*, poss. of *stern*[2], + *man*.] A steersman; a pilot.

> Off from the sterne the *sternesman* diuing fell,
> And from his sinews flew his soule to hell.
> *Chapman*, Odyssey, xii. 582.

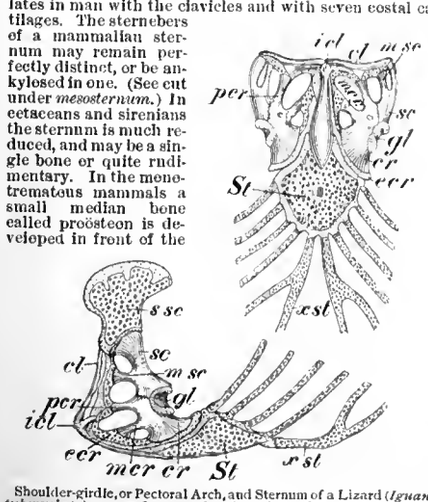
sternson (stėrn′son), *n.* [Appar. < *stern*[2] + *-son* as in *keelson*.] Same as *stern-knee*.

Sternula (stėr′nū-lä), *n.* [NL. (Boie, 1822), < *Sterna* + dim. *-ula*.] The least terns, a genus of *Sterninæ* containing species of the smallest size, with moderately forked tail, a white frontal crescent in the black cap, and the bill yellow tipped with black: of cosmopolitan distribution. *S. minuta* inhabits Europe, Asia, etc.; *S. balænarum* is South African; *S. nereis*, *S. placens*, and *S. melanauchen* are Asiatic, East Indian, Australian, and Polynesian; *S. superciliaris* is South American. The common bird of the United States and middle America is *S. antillarum*, which is very abundant along the Atlantic coast. It is 9 inches long and 20 in extent of wings, white with pearly-blue mantle over all the upper parts, a black cap, and the usual white lunule.

American Least Tern (*Sternula antillarum*).

sternule (stėr′nūl), *n.* A sea-swallow of the genus *Sternula*.

sternum (stėr′num), *n.*; pl. *sterna* (-nä) or *sternums* (-numz). [NL., also *sternon*, < Gr. *στέρνον*, the breast-bone.] 1. The breast-bone of man and many other vertebrates; a bone or longitudinal series of bones in the middle line of the ventral aspect of the body, chiefly in its thoracic section, completing the thoracic wall by articulation with more or fewer ribs, or elements of the scapular arch, or both: theoretically, in Owen's system, the hemal spines of a series of vertebræ. (*a*) In man and most mammals the sternum consists of an anterior piece, the "handle," manubrium, or presternum; of several (in man four) segments or sternebers constituting the body of the sternum, gladiolus, or mesosternum; and of a terminal piece, the xiphoid or ensiform cartilage, or xiphisternum. It articulates in man with the clavicles and with seven costal cartilages. The sternebers of a mammalian sternum may remain perfectly distinct, or be ankylosed in one. (See cut under *mesosternum*.) In cetaceans and sirenians the sternum is much reduced, and may be a single bone or quite rudimentary. In the monotrematous mammals a small median bone called proösteon is developed in front of the præsternum. The parts called episternum, omosternum, interclavicle, in the mammals just mentioned, or in various reptiles, or in batrachians, belong rather to the shoulder-girdle. There is no sternum in some reptiles, as serpents. See cuts under *Catarrhina*, *Elephantinæ*, *interclavicle*, *omosternum*, and *skeleton*. (*b*) In birds the sternum is a large single bone without trace of its original composition of several parts, highly specialized in form and function, in relation to the muscular apparatus of the wings, articulating with several ribs, with the coracoids, and sometimes ankylosed with the clavicle; it appears under two principal modifications, known as the *carinate* and *ratite*. (See these words.) The carinate sternum normally develops from five ossific centers, having consequently as many separate pieces in early life. The single median ossification, which includes the keel, is the lophosteon; the anterior lateral pieces, a pair, are the pleurostea, which become the costal or costiferous processes; the posterior pair are the metosteæ. In some birds are additional pieces, a pair of coracostea and a urosteon. The ratite sternum has no median ossification, or lophosteon. The passerine sternum normally develops a prominent forked manubrium. In a few birds, as cranes and swans, the sternum is hollowed out to receive convolutions of the windpipe. See cuts under *carinate*, *Dinornis*, and *epipleura*. (*c*) In *Chelonia*, the plastron of a turtle, consisting of several bones, normally nine, one median, and four lateral in pairs. These bones have no homology with the sternum of other vertebrates. See cuts under *carapace*, *plastron*, and *Chelonia*.



Shoulder-girdle, or Pectoral Arch, and Sternum of a Lizard (*Iguana tuberculata*): upper figure, under view; lower figure, side view. *sc*, scapula; *ssc*, suprascapula; *msc*, mesoscapula; *cr*, coracoid; *pcr*, precoracoid; *mcr*, mesocoracoid; *ecr*, epicoracoid; *cl*, clavicle; *icl*, interclavicle; *gl*, glenoid; *st*, sternum; *xst*, xiphisternum.

2. In arthropods, as insects and crustaceans, a median sternal or ventral sclerite of any somite of the cephalothorax, thorax, or abdomen; a sternite: the opposite of a *tergite* or *notum*. In such cases, *sternum* and *sternite* are used interchangeably, *sternum* being seldom used of the series of sternites as a whole. (See cut under *cephalothorax*.) In insects the three thoracic sterna are specified as *prosternum*, *mesosternum*, and *metasternum*. In *Diptera*, *sternum* generally means the mesosternum, as the other thoracic rings do not show a sternal piece. In *Coleoptera*, *sternum* is sometimes extended to include the episterna and epimera, or whole lower surface of a thoracic segment. See *episternum*, 3. —**Antennary sternum**. See *antennary*.—**Cephalic sternum**, in *arachnology*, the lower part of the head or gula; the central plate on the lower part of the cephalothorax of a spider, between the bases of the legs.—**Sternum collare**, in *entom.*, the sternal prominence of the prothorax.—**Sternum pectorale**, in *entom.*, the sternal prominence of the metathorax.

sternutation (stėr-nū-tā′shon), *n.* [< LL. *sternutatio*(*n*-), a sneezing, < L. *sternutare*, freq. of *sternuere*, sneeze.] The act of sneezing. *De Quincey*, Opium Eater, p. 135.

sternutative (stėr-nū′tā-tiv), *a.* [< L. *sternutare*, sneeze, + *-ive*.] Same as *sternutatory*. *Bailey*, 1731.

sternutativeness (stėr-nū′tā-tiv-nes), *n.* The character of being sternutative. *Bailey*, 1727.

sternutatory (stėr-nū′tā-tō-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *sternutatoire*, < L. *sternutare*, sneeze: see *sternutation*.] **I.** *a.* Causing or tending to cause sneezing. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 476.

II. *n.*; pl. *sternutatories* (-riz). Anything which causes sneezing, as snuff: an errhine.

sternutory (stėr′nū-tō-ri), *n.* An erroneous form of *sternutatory*. *Dunglison*.

sternward, sternwards (stėrn′wärd, -wärdz), *a.* and *adv.* [< *stern*[2] + *-ward*, *-wards*.] Toward the stern.

sternway (stėrn′wā), *n.* The movement of a ship backward, or with her stern foremost.—**To fetch sternway**. See *fetch*[1].

stern-wheeler (stėrn′hwē″lėr), *n.* A steam-vessel propelled by one wheel, similar to a side-wheel, mounted astern: used for navigating shallow or narrow waters.

Steropus (ster′ō-pus), *n.* [NL. (Megerle, 1821), appar. < Gr. *στερεός*, solid, + *ποίς* = E. *foot*.] A genus of beetles of the family *Carabidæ*, containing about 100 species, widely distributed throughout Europe, northern Africa, Asia, Australia, and both Americas.

sterquilinous† (stėr-kwi-lī′nus), *a.* [< L. *sterquilinium*, *sterenlinium*, *stercilinium*, *sterquilinum*, a dunghill or dung-pit, < *stercus*, dung.] Pertaining to a dunghill; hence, mean; dirty; paltry. *Howell*, Letters, ii. 48.

sterraster (ste-ras′tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *στερρός*, var. of *στερεός*, solid, + *ἀστήρ*, star.] A form of spongespicule characteristic of the family *Geodinidæ*. It is of the polyaxon type, having many rays coalesced for the greater part of their lengths, but ending in separate hooklets.

Sterrastrosa (ster-as-trō′sä), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *sterraster*.] In Sollas's classification, a group of choristidan tetractinellid sponges, in which sterrasters are present, usually in addition to simple asters, as in the families *Geodinidæ* and *Placospongiidæ*: distinguished from *Spirastrosa* and *Euastrosa*.

sterrastrose (ste-ras′trōs), *a.* [< NL. *sterrastrosus*, < *sterraster*, q. v.] Provided with sterrasters, as a sponge; of or pertaining to the *Sterrastrosa*: distinguished from *spirastrose*.

sterret, *n.* A Middle English form of *star*[1].

sterrinck (ster′ingk), *n.* A seal of the genus *Stenorhynchus* (*Ogmorhinus*) or of the subfamily *Stenorhynchinæ*: as, the saw-toothed or crabeating *sterrinck*, *Lobodon carcinophagus*.

sterro-metal (ster′ō-met″al), *n.* An alloy of about three parts of copper with two of zinc, to which a small amount of iron and tin is added. This alloy is not in general use, but is said to be superior to gun-metal in tenacity, while at the same time less expensive. It has been used in Austria for the pumps of hydraulic presses.

stert[1] (stėrt), *v.* A dialectal spelling of *start*[1].

stert[2]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *start*[2].

sterte†. [Inf. *sterte*(*n*), pret. *sterte*, pp. *stert*.] An obsolete preterit of *start*[1].

stertor (stėr′tor), *n.* [< NL. *stertor*, < L. *stertere*, snore.] A heavy snoring sound which accompanies inspiration in certain diseases. Compare *stertorous*.

stertorious (stėr-tō′ri-us), *a.* [< *stertor* + *-i-ous*.] Same as *stertorous*. *Poe*, Prose Tales, I. 125.

stertoriousness (stėr-tō′ri-us-nes), *n.* Same as *stertorousness*. *Poe*, Prose Tales, I. 125.

stertorous (stėr′tō-rus), *a.* [< *stertor* + *-ous*.] Characterized by a deep snoring sound, such as characterizes the laborious breathing which frequently accompanies certain diseases, as apoplexy.

stertorously (stėr′tō-rus-li), *adv.* In a stertorous manner.

stertorousness (stėr′tō-rus-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being stertorous.

sterve†, *v.* A Middle English form of *starve*.

Stesichorean (ste-sik-ō-rē′an), *a.* [< LL. *Stesichorēus*, *Stesichorius*, < Gr. Στησίχορειος, Stesichorean, < Στησίχορος, Stesichorus (see def.).] Of or pertaining to the Greek lyric poet Stesichorus (Tisias) of Himera (about 632–550 B. C.), inventor of epodic composition; specifically, in *anc. pros.*, noting (*a*) a trochaic trimeter of the form $- \smile - - \mid - \smile - - \mid - \smile - -$; (*b*) an encomiologic verse; (*c*) a line consisting of two dactylic tetrapodies, the last foot a spondee.

stet (stet). [L., 3d pers. sing. pres. subj. act. of *stare*, stand: see *stand*.] Let it (that is, the original) stand: a proof-reader's order to cancel an alteration previously made by him. It is indicated by putting a line of dots under what is crossed out, and writing "stet" in the margin. Abbreviated *st.*

stet (stet), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *stetted*, ppr. *stetting*. To mark with the word "stet"; direct or cause to remain, after deletion, as printed; forbear to delete. [Colloq.]

stetch (stech), *n.* A ridge between two furrows, as in plowed land. [Prov. Eng.]

stetch (stech), *v. t.* [< *stetch*, *n.*] To form into ridges with a plow: followed by *up*. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

stethiæum (steth-i-ē′um), *n.*; pl. *stethiæa* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. *στηθαῖος*, of the breast. < *στῆθος*, the breast.] In *ornith.*, the entire anterior half of a bird: opposed to *urætum*. [Rare.]

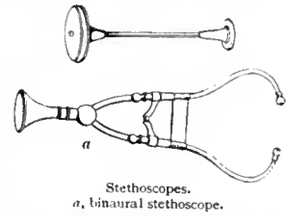
stethidium (stē-thid′i-um), *n.*; pl. *stethidia* (-ä). [NL., dim. of Gr. *στῆθος*, the breast.] In *entom.*, the thorax. *Illiger*.

stethograph (steth′ō-gråf), *n.* [< Gr. *στῆθος*, the breast, + *γράφειν*, write.] An instrument for recording the respiratory movements of the thorax. Also called *pneumograph*.

stethographic (steth-ō-graf′ik), *a.* [< *stethograph* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to, or obtained by means of, the stethograph. *Nature*, XLII. 581.

stethometer (stē-thom′e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *στῆθος*, the breast, + *μέτρον*, a measure.] An instrument for measuring the respiratory movements of the walls of the chest. In one form a cord or band is extended round the chest, and its extension, as the thorax is expanded, is shown by an index on a dial-plate.

stethoscope (steth′ō-skōp), *n.* [= F. *stéthoscope*, < Gr. *στῆθος*, the breast, + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] An instrument used in auscultation to convey the sounds from the chest or other part of the patient to the ear of the observer.—**Binaural stethoscope**, a stethoscope in which the sound is conducted to both ears.—**Differential stethoscope**, a double stethoscope having elastic tubular branches and bells which can be applied to different parts of the thorax so as to compare the indications at various points.



Stethoscopes.
a, binaural stethoscope.

stethoscope (steth′ō-skōp), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *stethoscoped*, ppr. *stethoscoping*. [< *stethoscope*, *n.*] To examine by means of a stethoscope. *Lancet*, 1890, II. 1267.

stethoscopic (steth-ō-skop'ik), *a.* [< *stethoscope* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to stethoscopy or the stethoscope; obtained by means of the stethoscope.

stethoscopical (steth-ō-skop'i-kal), *a.* [< *stethoscopic* + *-al.*] Same as *stethoscopic.*

stethoscopically (steth-ō-skop'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a stethoscopic manner; by means of the stethoscope.

stethoscopist (steth'ō-skō-pist), *n.* [< *stethoscop-y* + *-ist.*] One who is versed in the use of the stethoscope.

stethoscopy (steth'ō-skō-pi), *n.* [< Gr. στῆθος, the breast, + *-σκοπία*, < σκοπεῖν, view.] **1.** The examination of the chest.—**2.** Auscultation with a stethoscope.

stet processus (stet prō-ses'us). [Law L.: L. *stet*, 3d pers. sing. pres. subj. act. of *stare*, stand; *processus*, process.] In *old Eng. law:* (*a*) The termination of a suit at law, upon consent of the parties, by an order of court having the effect of staying permanently all further proceedings. (*b*) The phrase entered on the record as expressing that order.

steve, *v. t.* See *steeve*[3].

stevedore (stē've-dōr), *n.* [< Sp. *estivador*, a wool-packer, hence a stower of wool for exportation, and gen. one who stows a cargo (cf. Sp. *estiva* = It. *stiva* = OF. *estive*, stowage, ballast), < *estivar* = Pg. *estivar* = It. *stivare*, press close, stow (a cargo), < L. *stipare*, press together: see *stive*[2].] One whose occupation is the stowage of goods, packages, etc., in a ship's hold; one who loads or unloads vessels.

steven (stev'en), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *steaven*; < ME. *steven, stevene, steryn, steryne, stefne, stemne*, < AS. *stefn, stemn* = OS. *stemna, stemnia* = OFries. *stemma* = MD. *stemme*, D. *stem* = MLG. *stempne, stemme*, LG. *stemme* = OHG. *stimna, stimma*, MHG. G. *stimme*, voice, = Icel. *stefna, stemna*, direction, summons, = Sw. *stämma* = Dan. *stemme* = Goth. *stibna*, voice; root and connections unknown. Cf. Gr. στόμα, mouth.] **1†.** Voice; the voice.

> When Little John heard his master speake,
> Well knew he it was his *steven.*
> *Robin Hood and Guy of Gisborne.* (*Halliwell.*)

2†. Speech; speaking; crying out.

> Manne, stynte of thy *steuen* and be stille.
> *York Plays*, p. 365.

3†. That which is uttered: a speech or cry; prayer.

> To thee, lady, y make my moone; I praie thee heere my *steuen.* *Hymns to Virgin*, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 6.

4†. Word; bidding; command; direction.

> Thre semely sonnes and a worthy wiffe
> I haue euer at my *steven* to stande.
> *York Plays*, p. 45.

5. One's word or promise; an agreement; an appointment; hence, anything fixed by appointment.

> Stephen kept his *steaven*, and to the time he gave
> Came to demand what penance he should have.
> *Ellis*, Spec. of Anc. Poetry, III. 121. (*Nares.*)

At unset steven†, at a time or place not previously specified; without definite appointment.

> It is ful fair a man to bere hym evene,
> For al day meeteth men *at unset stevene.*
> *Chaucer*, Knight's Tale, l. 666.

To set a steven, to make an agreement; fix an appointed time. [Prov. Eng.]

> Hit fil, on a tyde,
> That by her bothe assent was *set a steven.*
> *Chaucer*, Complaint of Mars, l. 52.

steven (stev'en), *v.* [< ME. *stevenen*, < AS. *stefnian*, call, summon (= Icel. *stefna, stemna*, cite, summon), < *stefn, stemn*, voice: see *steven, n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1†.** To speak; utter; tell of; name.

> In Rome Y shalle zou *steuene*
> And [an] honyred kyrkes fowrty and scuen.
> *Political Poems*, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 113.

2†. To call; summon; command; appoint.

> Lord God! I loue the lastandly,
> And highly, botht with harte and hande,
> That me, thy poure prophett Hely,
> Haue *steuened* me in this stede to stande.
> *York Plays*, p. 187.

3. To bespeak. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

II.† *intrans.* To talk; call out; shout; make a noise.

> Ye rebaldis that regnys in this rowte,
> Ze stynte of youre *steuenyng* so stowte.
> *York Plays*, p. 307.

stevened†, *a.* [< late ME. *stevynyd, stevend, steryndˌ* also and appar. orig. *steyned, steynyd, stened*, lit. 'stained,' pp. of *steynen, steinen*, stain: see *stain.*] Party-colored. *Cath. Ang.*, p. 363.

> Item, a *steynynyd* clothe, a crucifix, . . . xxd.
> *Paston Letters*, III. 408.

Stevia (stē'vi-ä), *n.* [NL. (Cavanilles, 1797), named after *Esteve*, a Spanish scientist.] **1.** A genus of composite plants, of the tribe *Eupatoriaceæ* and subtribe *Ageratew.* It is characterized by crowded corymbose or loosely panicled heads with five or six nearly equal involucral bracts, five flowers, appendaged anthers, and a variable pappus of several scales or awns or of both mingled in the same head. Over one hundred species have been described, natives of the warmer parts of America from Buenos Ayres to Mexico, and especially numerous westward; absent in tropical Brazil and nearly so in Guiana. They are herbs or shrubs, often somewhat rigid, or rarely diffuse. Their leaves are usually opposite, three-nerved, and serrate, sometimes entire or three-parted. The flowers are white or purplish, forming slender heads. Several species are cultivated as border-plants in Europe. In the United States *S. compacta* and *S. serrata*, bearing a profusion of small white fragrant flowers, the latter flowering later, are grown under glass in great quantities for cutting and for winter use in houses. *S. serrata* and five other species extend within the United States into Arizona or Texas.

2. [*l. c.*] A plant of this genus.

stew[1] (stū), *n.* [< ME. *stewe, stue, stuw, stw*, etc., pl. *stewes, stues, stuwes, stywes, stives, stuywes*, < OF. *estuve, estouve*, a heated room, hothouse, bath-room, F. *étuve*, a vapor-bath, stove, = Sp. Pg. *estufa* = It. *stufa*, stove, hothouse, < OHG. *stubā, stupā*, MHG. *stube*, a heated room, a bath-room, G. *stube*, a room or chamber in general, = MLG. *stove* = MD. *stove* = AS. *stofa*, a hothouse, bath-room: see *stove*[1], the same word in a more orig. form. In defs. 8 and 9 the noun is from the verb.] **1.** A heated room, especially such a room for bathing purposes; a hothouse; a stove.

> It fresethe more strongly in tho Contrees than on this half; and therfore hathe every man *Stewes* in his Hous, and in tho *Stewes* thei eten and don here Occupatiouns, alle that thei may. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 131.

> Whan he came out of his *stewe* or bayne, he axyd drynke, by the force whereof he was poysoned.
> *Fabyan*, Chron., cxxv.

> It [a small artificially warmed room] is used for drying various substances, as plants, extracts, conserves, &c., or for taking vapor baths. In this case the *stew* or stove is said to be wet or humid; in the opposite case it is said to be dry. *Dunglison*, Med. Dict., p. 987.

2. Specifically, a hatters' drying-room. *Halliwell.*—**3†.** A room; a chamber; a closet.

> Troylus, that stood and myghte it se
> Thorghout a litel wyndowe in a *stewe,*
> Ther he bishet, sen mydnyght, was on mewe.
> *Chaucer*, Troilus, iii. 601.

4. A brothel; a bagnio: often used in the plural, sometimes with the force of a singular noun.

> Sleuthe . . . wedded on Wanhope, a wenche of the *stewes.* *Piers Plowman* (C), xxiii. 159.

> Wommen of the *styves.* *Chaucer*, Friar's Tale, l. 34.

> Shall we every decency confound?
> Through taverns, *stews*, and bagnios take our round?
> *Pope*, Imit. of Horace, I. vi. 120.

5†. A lock hospital. See *hospital.*

> In the borough of Southwark, prior to the time sometimes fixed upon for the origin of syphilis, there were places called *stews*, where prostitutes were confined and received the benefits of surgical assistance.
> *S. Cooper*, Practice of Surgery (6th ed.), p. 332. [(*Encyc. Dict.*)

6†. A prostitute: sometimes in the plural form with a singular meaning.

> And shall Cassandra now be termed, in common speeche, a *stewes?* *G. Whetstone*, Promos and Cass., I., iv. 3.

> It was so plotted betwixt her husband and Bristoll that instead of that beauty he had a notorious *stew* sent to him.
> *Sir A. Weldon*, Court of K. James, p. 146.

7†. A close vessel in which something is cooked or stewed; a stew-pot or stew-pan.

> I have seen corruption boil and bubble
> Till it o'er-run the *stew.*
> *Shak.*, M. for M., v. 1. 321.

8. Food cooked by stewing; especially, meat or fish prepared by slow cooking in a liquid.

> The contents of the kettle—a *stew* of meat and potatoes— . . . had been taken off the fire and turned out into a yellow platter.
> *George Eliot*, Mill on the Floss, i. 11.

9. A state of agitation or ferment; mental disturbance; worry; fuss. [Colloq.]

> And he, though naturally bold and stout,
> In short, was in a most tremendous *stew.*
> *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 104.

Box-stew, an oyster-stew made of box-oysters—that is, of large select oysters.—**Irish stew,** a dish made of mutton, onions, and potatoes, and sometimes other vegetables, stewed in water mixed with flour, and seasoned with salt and pepper.

stew[1] (stū), *v.* [< ME. **stewen, stuen, stuwen*, < OF. *estuver* (**estuwer*), bathe, stew, F. *étuver*, stew, = Sp. *estufar, estofar, estobar* = Pg. *estufar* = It. *stufare*, stew (cf. D. MLG. LG. *stoven* (> G. *stoven*) = Sw. *stufva* = Dan. *stuve*, stew); from the noun: see *stew*[1], *n.* Cf. *stive*[3], a doublet of *stew*[1].] **I.** *trans.* **1†.** To bathe, as in a liquid or a vapor-bath.

> *Stuwyn* or bathyn, or *stuyn* in a stw. Balneo.
> *Prompt. Parv.*

2†. Figuratively, to steep.

> The Stockes were fitter for him; the most corrupted fellow about the Suburbs, his conscience is *stewd* in Bribes.
> *Brome*, Sparagus Garden, v. 13.

3. To cook (food) by simmering or slowly boiling; prepare by cooking in a liquid kept at the simmering-point: as, to *stew* meat or fruit; to *stew* oysters.

> *Stuwyn* or *stuyn* mete. Stupho. *Prompt. Parv.*

> *Stew'd* shrimps and Afric cockles shall excite
> A jaded drinker's languid appetite.
> *Francis*, tr. of Horace's Satires, ii. 4.

Stewed Quaker. See *Quaker.*

II. *intrans.* To be cooked by slowly simmering.—**To stew in one's own grease.** See *grease.*

stew[2] (stū), *n.* [< ME. *stewe, stue, stiewe, stiwe* = MLG. *stouwe, stouw, stou, stow*, a dam, weir, fish-pond; connected with *stouwen*, dam, hem in, = G. *stauen*, dam, = MD. *stouwen*, heap up, collect. Cf. *stow*[1].] **1.** A pond, usually artificial, used for domestic purposes; especially, a pool or tank in which fish are kept until needed for the table; a vivarium; a stew-pond.

> Many a breem and many a luce in *stuwe.*
> *Chaucer*, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 350.

> At the Priory, a low and moist situation, there were ponds and *stews* for their fish.
> *Gilbert White*, Antiq. of Selborne, Letter xxvi.

> We find vivarium sometimes rendered as "vivary" and at other times as "*stew.*" *Athenæum*, No. 3234, p. 524.

2. A breeding-place for tame pheasants. *Encye. Dict.*—**3.** An artificial bed of oysters: used of the old Roman and also of the modern methods of fattening.

stew[3] (stū), *n.* [< ME. *stew* (Sc. pl. *storys*), mist; cf. Dan. *stöv*, dust, D. *stof*, dust (*stofregen*, drizzling rain), G. *staub*, dust.] Dust; a cloud of dust, smoke, or vapor. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

stew[4]**†,** *v.* A Middle English variant of *stow*[1].

steward (stū'ärd), *n.* [< ME. *steward, stewarde, stewerd, stewerde, stuward, stuard* (also *stewart, stuart*, as in the surname *Stewart, Stuart;* AF. *estuard*), earlier *stiward, styward*, < AS. *stīgweard*, later *stīweard* (> Icel. *stīvardhr*), a steward, < *stīgu, stīgo*, a sty, pen for cattle, + *weard*, a ward: see *sty*[2] and *ward.* Cf. AS. *stīgwita, stīwita*, a steward, < *stīgu, stīgo*, a sty, + *wita*, an officer, adviser.] **1.** One who has charge of the household or estate of another; a majordomo; especially, a person employed in a court, household, or important domestic establishment of any kind to superintend financial affairs, as by keeping accounts, collecting rents or other revenue, or disbursing money for household expenses.

> This lessoun loke thow nogt for-gete:
> The *stuard*, countroller, and tresurere,
> Sittand at de deshe, thou haylse in fere.
> *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 299.

> The first of them, that eldest was and best,
> Of all the house had charge and governement,
> As Guardian and *Steward* of the rest.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., I. x. 37.

> Protector, *steward*, substitute
> Or lowly factor for another's gain.
> *Shak.*, Rich. III., iii. 7. 133.

> The hedge broke in, the banner blew,
> The butler drank, the *steward* scrawl'd.
> *Tennyson*, Day-Dream.

2. An officer or retainer appointed to perform duties similar to those mentioned above; especially, a person appointed to provide and distribute food and all the requisites of the table; a purveyor. (*a*) In some British colleges, one who has charge of the commons. (*b*) One of a ship's company whose duty it is to distribute provisions to the officers and crew. In passenger-ships he has charge of the table, servants, staterooms, etc., and is called distinctively *chief steward*, the title *steward* being also extended to his male helpers—those who wait at table and attend to the staterooms. In a man-of-war the paymaster's steward is now styled *paymaster's yeoman* (see *yeoman*); the *cabin-steward, ward-room steward, steerage-steward*, and *warrant-officers' steward* are petty officers charged with providing for their several messes and keeping the apartments in order.

3. Figuratively, a manager; especially, one who controls expenditure; a disburser.

> A man is but a *steward* of his owne goods; wherof God one day will demaund an account.
> *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 251.

> And what not rare? Luxury being the *steward*, and the treasure unexhaustible. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 25.

4. Formerly, in the English gilds, one of the officers in charge of the finances of the society; also, a corresponding functionary in municipal affairs. The title is still given in English towns to magistrates varying in functions, authority, rank, etc. In this latter case it is usually qualified by some limiting word: as, the city *steward* of York; the land *steward* of

Norwich; the town *steward* of Northampton; the lord high *steward* of Gloucester.

That the *stewards* of enery cratte that ben contributory shullen be called to the accompte to knowe the charge.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 385.

5. In the *early church*, same as *econome* or *œconomus*.—**6.** A fiscal agent of certain bodies; specifically, in the Methodist Church, an officer having charge of the finances and certain other material interests of the church.—**Hospital steward.** See *hospital*.—**Lord high steward of England,** one of the former great officers of state: his chief functions were at an early date assumed by the justiciar. This office was the inheritance of the Earls of Leicester, till forfeited by Simon de Montfort to Henry III., at the close of whose reign it was abolished as a permanent dignity. A lord high steward is now created only for particular occasions—namely, a coronation or the trial of a peer—the office to cease when the business requiring it is ended. In the former case the lord high steward is commissioned to settle matters of precedence, etc.; in the latter, to preside in the House of Lords.—**Lord steward of the household,** in England, one of the chief officers of the royal household. He is the head of the court called the Board of Green Cloth, which has the supervision of the household expenses and accounts and their payment, the purveyance of provisions, etc.; but his duties are practically performed by a permanent official called the master of the household. The lord steward is a peer and a member of the ministry.—**Steward,** or **high steward of Scotland,** an ancient officer of the crown of the highest dignity and trust. He had not only the administration of the crown revenues, but the chief oversight of all the affairs of the household, and the privilege of the first place in the army, next to the king, in battle.—**Steward of the Chiltern Hundreds.** See *Chiltern Hundreds*, under *hundred*.

steward (stū′ärd), *v. t.* [< *steward*, *n.*] To manage as a steward.

Did he thus requite his mother's care in *stewarding* the estate? *Fuller*, Holy War, p. 85.

stewardess (stū′ärd-des), *n.* [< *steward* + *-ess.*] A female steward; specifically, a woman who waits upon women in passenger-vessels, etc.

My new attendant . . . told me she had formerly been the *stewardess* of a passenger vessel at the same time that her husband was steward.
Jean Ingelow, Off the Skelligs, vi.

stewardly (stū′ärd-li), *adv.* With or as with the care of a steward; prudently; providently. [Rare.]

It is with a provident deliberation, not a rash and prodigal hand, to be dealt; and to be *stewardly* dispensed, not wastefully spent.
Tooker, Fabrick of the Church (1604), p. 48. (*Latham.*)

stewardly (stū′ärd-li), *a.* Managing; careful; provident. *Halliwell.*

stewardry (stū′ärd-ri), *n.* [Also *stewartry*, q. v.; < *steward* + *-ry.*] Stewardship.

stewardship (stū′ärd-ship), *n.* [< ME. *stiwardshepe*; < *steward* + *-ship.*] The office or functions of a steward.

He hym gaue, withynne a litill space,
Of all his lande the *Stiwar[d]shepe* to holde,
And full power to rewle it as he wold.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 1056.

Give an account of thy *stewardship*, for thou mayest be no longer steward. Luke xvi. 2.

stewart†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *steward*.

stewartry (stū′ärt-ri), *n.* [Sc. var. of *stewardry.*] **1**†. Same as *stewardry*.

As an human *stewartry*, or trust,
Of which account is to be giv'n, and just.
Byrom, Poetical Version of a Letter.

2. In Scotland, a jurisdiction over a certain extent of territory, very similar to that of a regality; also, the territory over which this jurisdiction extends. Most stewartries consisted of small parcels of land which were only parts of a county; but the stewartry of Kirkcudbright (often called distinctively "The Stewartry"), and that of Orkney and Shetland, make counties by themselves.

stewed† (stūd), *a.* [< *stew*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Lodged in or belonging to the stews.

O Aristippus, thou art a greate medler with this woman, beyng a *stewed* strumpette.
Udall, tr. of Apophthegms of Erasmus. (*Davies.*)

stewerd†, *n.* An old spelling of *steward*.

stewish† (stū′ish), *a.* [< *stew*[1] + *-ish*[1].] Pertaining to or befitting the stews.

Rhymed in rules of *stewish* ribaldry.
Bp. Hall, Satires, I. ix. 9.

stew-pan (stū′pan), *n.* A utensil in which anything is stewed.

stew-pond (stū′pond), *n.* Same as *stew*[2].

There is a dovecote, some delightful *stew-ponds*, and a very pretty canal.
Jane Austen, Sense and Sensibility, xxx.

stew-pot (stū′pot), *n.* **1.** A pot with a cover for making stews, soups, etc.—**2.** A covered pan used for heating rooms with charcoal. [Prov. Eng.]

steyt, steyet, *v.* and *n.* Same as *sty*[1].

steyeret, *n.* A Middle English form of *stair*.

stg. An abbreviation of *sterling*.

sthenia (sthe-nī′ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σθένος*, strength.] In *pathol.*, strength; excessive force: opposed to *asthenia* or debility.

sthenic (sthen′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *σθένος*, strength, might, + *-ic.*] **1.** Strong; robust; characterized by power of organization or energy of function, as a part or organ of an animal. See *megasthenic, microsthenic*.—**2.** In *pathol.*, attended with a morbid increase of vital (especially cardiac) action. *Sthenic diseases* are opposed to diseases of debility, or *asthenic diseases*.—**3.** Exciting; inspiring: said of feeling. [A use introduced by Kant.]

sthenochire (sthen′ō-kīr), *n.* [< Gr. *σθένος*, strength, + *χείρ*, hand.] An apparatus for exercising and strengthening the hands for pianoforte- or organ-playing.

stiacciato (stiä-chä′tō), *a.* [It., crushed, flattened (cf. *stiacciato*, n., a cake), pp. of *stiacciare*, crush, press.] In *decorative art*, in very low relief, as if a bas-relief had been pressed flatter.

stiant, *n.* A variant of *styan* for *sty*[3].

stib (stib), *n.* [Origin obscure.] The American dunlin, purre, or ox-bird: a gunners' name. See cut under *dunlin*. *F. C. Browne*, 1876. [Massachusetts.]

stibble (stib′l), *n.* A dialectal (Scotch) form of *stubble*.

stibbler (stib′lèr), *n.* [< *stibble* + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who goes from ridge to ridge on the harvest-field, and cuts and gathers the handfuls left by the reapers. *Jamieson.* Hence—**2.** One who has no settled charge, but goes from place to place: often applied humorously to a clerical probationer. *Scott*, Guy Mannering, xlvi. [Scotch in both senses.]

stibborne†, *a.* A Middle English spelling of *stubborn*.

stibial (stib′i-al), *a.* [< NL. *stibium* + *-al.*] Like or having the qualities of antimony; antimonial.

stibialism (stib′i-al-izm), *n.* [< *stibial* + *-ism.*] Antimonial intoxication or poisoning. *Dunglison.*

stibiated (stib′i-ā-ted), *a.* [< NL. *stibium* + *-ate*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Impregnated with antimony.

stibic (stib′ik), *a.* [< NL. *stibium* + *-ic.*] Same as *antimonic*.

stibiconite (stib′i-kon-īt), *n.* A hydrous oxid of antimony, of a pale-yellow color, sometimes massive and compact, and also in powder as an incrustation. Also *stiblite*.

stibious (stib′i-us), *a.* [< NL. *stibium* + *-ous.*] Same as *antimonious*.

stibium (stib′i-um), *n.* [NL., < L. *stibium*, also *stibi, stimmi*, < Gr. *στίβι, στίμμι*, a sulphuret of antimony. Cf. *antimony.*] Antimony.

stiblite (stib′līt), *n.* Same as *stibiconite*.

stibnite (stib′nīt), *n.* [< NL. *stibium* + *-n-* (?) + *-ite*[2].] Native antimony trisulphid (Sb_2S_3), a mineral usually occurring in orthorhombic crystals, sometimes of great size, often acicular, and also massive. See cut under *acicular*. The color is lead-gray. Stibnite is sometimes blackish and dull externally, and with an iridescent tarnish, but when fresh it has a very brilliant metallic luster, especially on the surface of perfect cleavage. It is very soft, yielding to the pressure of the nail. This ore is the source of most of the antimony of commerce. Also called *antimonite* and *antimony-glance*.

stibogram (stib′ō-gram), *n.* [< Gr. *στίβος*, a footstep, + *γράμμα*, a writing.] A graphic record of footprints.

stiborn†, **stibourn**†, *a.* Middle English forms of *stubborn*.

stich (stik), *n.* [< Gr. *στίχος*, a row, order, line, < *στείχειν*, go in line or order: see *sty*[1]. The word occurs in *acrostic*[1] (for *acrostich*), *distich*, etc.] **1.** A verse, of whatever measure or number of feet.—**2.** A line in the Scriptures.—**3.** A row or rank, as of trees.

sticharion (sti-kā′ri-on), *n.*; pl. *sticharia* (-ä). [< LGr. *στιχάριον*.] In the *Gr. Ch.*, a vestment corresponding to the alb of the Western Church. Like the alb, it is a long robe with close sleeves, and formerly was of white linen. At the present day, however, it is often of silk or other rich material, and may be purple in color. It is worn by subdeacons, deacons, priests, and bishops.

stichel (stich′el), *n.* [Also *stichall, stetchil*; origin obscure.] A term of reproach, applied especially by parents to children. *Halliwell.* [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

Barren, *stichel!* that shall not serve thy turn.
Lady Alimony, l. 4 b.

sticher (stich′èr), *v. i.* [Assibilated freq. of *stick*[1].] To catch eels in a particular way. See quotation under *sticherer*.

"*Stichering*," a Hampshire method [of catching eels], is perhaps one of the most amusing.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXIX. 259.

sticherer (stich′èr-èr), *n.* [< *sticher* + *-er*[1].] One who stichers.

In the wide, deep drains used for irrigation eels abound, and the object of the *sticherer* is to thrust the sickle under the eel's body, and, with a sudden hoist, to land him on the bank, from which he is transferred to the bag.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXIX. 259.

sticheron (sti-kē′ron), *n.*; pl. *stichera* (-rä). [< MGr. *στιχηρόν* (sc. *τροπάριον*), neut. of *στιχηρός*, pertaining to a versicle, < Gr. *στίχος*, a verse, versicle.] In the *Gr. Ch.*, a troparion, or one of several troparia, following the psalms and intermingled with stichoi. See *stichos*.

stichic (stik′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *στιχικός*, of lines or verses, < *στίχος*, a row, line: see *stich.*] Pertaining to a verse or line; consisting of verses or lines; linear; specifically, in *anc. pros.*, composed of lines of the same metrical form throughout: opposed to *systematic*.

The *stichic* portions of the cantica of Terence are divided into strophes. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, VII. 399.

stichid (stik′id), *n.* [< *stichidium*, q. v.] In *bot.*, same as *stichidium*.

stichidium (sti-kid′i-um), *n.*; pl. *stichidia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. *στίχος*, a row, line, + dim. *-ίδιον.*] In *bot.*, a peculiarly modified branch of the thallus in some algæ, which serves as a receptacle for the tetraspores. See cut under *Algæ*. *Farlow*, Marine Algæ, p. 165.

stichomancy (stik′ō-man-si), *n.* [< Gr. *στίχος*, a row, line, + *μαντεία*, divination.] Divination by lines or passages in books taken at hazard; bibliomancy.

stichometric (stik-ō-met′rik), *a.* [< *stichometr-y* + *-ic.*] Same as *stichometrical*. *J. R. Harris*, Jour. of Philol., No. 15, p. 310.

stichometrical (stik-ō-met′ri-kal), *a.* [< *stichometric* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to stichometry; characterized by measurement by stichs or lines; stating the number of lines.

Quite lately Mommsen has published . . . a previously unknown *stichometrical* catalogue of the books of the Bible, and also of the writings of Cyprian.
Salmon, Int. to the New Testament, p. 559, note.

stichometry (sti-kom′e-tri), *n.* [< Gr. *στίχος*, a row, line, verse, + *-μετρία*, < *μέτρον*, a measure.] In *paleog.*, measurement of manuscripts by lines of fixed or average length; also, an edition or a list containing or stating such measurement.

It ["The Assumption of Moses"] is included in the *stichometry* of Nicephorus, who assigns it the same length . . . as the Apocalypse of St. John.
Salmon, Int. to the New Testament, p. 526.

stichomythia (stik-ō-mith′i-ä), *n.* [< Gr. *στιχομυθία*, dialogue in alternate lines, < *στιχομυθεῖν*, answer one another line by line: see *stich* and *myth.*] In *anc. Gr. drama* and *bucolic poetry*, dialogue in alternate lines, or pairs or groups of lines; also, arrangement of lines in this manner. Usually in such dialogue one speaker opposes or corrects the other, often with partial repetition or imitation of his words. Also *stichomythy*.

The speeches of this play are of inordinate length, though *stichomythia* in the Greek antithetical manner is also introduced. *A. W. Ward*, Eng. Dram. Lit., I. 118.

stichos (stik′os), *n.*; pl. *stichoi* (-oi). [< Gr. *στίχος*, a row, line, verse.] **1.** In *paleog.*, a line of average length assumed in measuring the length of a manuscript. See *epos*, 3, and *stichometry*.—**2.** In the *Gr. Ch.*, a verse or versicle, as in the psalter or the odes; especially, a verse or part of a verse from a psalm, used as a versicle.

stichwort†, *n.* See *stitchwort*.

stick[1] (stik), *v.*; pret. and pp. *stuck*, ppr. *sticking.* [A verb confused in form and meanings with *stick*[2], *stick*[1] being more prop. *steek* (as in dial. uses) or **steak* (after the analogy of *break, speak*, etc.); E. dial. *steek*, Sc. *steik*, etc.; < ME. *stiken*, prop. *steken* (pret. *stak*, pp. *steken, i-steken, y-steke, stiken, stoken*; also, by conformity with *stick*[2], pret. *stiked, stikede*, pp. *stiked*), < AS. **stecan* (pret. **stæc*, pp. **stecen*), pierce, stab, = OS. *stekan* (pret. *stak*) = OFries. *steka* = MD. D. *steken* = MLG. LG. *steken* = OHG. *stechan, stehhan*, MHG. G. *stechen* (pret. *stach*, pp. *gestochen*), pierce; not found in Scand. or Goth. (the Goth. form would be **stikan*; cf. Goth. *staks*, a mark, stigma, *stiks*, a point, a moment of time); Teut. √ *stik* = L. √ *stig* (in *instigare*, prick, instigate, **stinguere* (in comp. *distinguere*, distinguish, *exstinguere*, extinguish), *stimulus*, a prick, goad, *stilus*, a point, style, etc.) = Gr. √ *στιγ* (in *στίζειν*, prick, *στίγμα*, a prick, mark, spot) = Skt. √ *tij* for **stij*, be sharp. From this root are ult. E. *stick*[2], *stick*[3], *stitch, steak, sting*, etc.,

and, through OF., *ticket*, *etiquette* (from a collateral Teut. root, *stake*[1], *stock*[1], *stang*[1], *stoke*[2], *stoker*, etc.); from the L. root are ult. E. *style*[1], *distinguish*, *extinguish*, *distinct*, *extinct*, *instinct*, *stimulate*, *stimulus*, *instigate*, *prestige*, etc. The verb *stick*[1], pierce, has been confused, partly in ME. and completely in mod. E., with its derivative *stick*[2]. The reg. mod. pret. of *stick*[1] would be **stack* or **stake* (as in ME.), but the pret. has yielded to the influence of the pp., and, becoming **stoke*, appears in mod. E. with shortened vowel *stuck*, as also in the pp. (cf. *break*, pret. *brake*, now *broke*, pp. *broken*; *speak*, pret. *spake*, now *spoke*, pp. *spoken*—verbs phonetically parallel to *stick*[1].) **I.** *trans.* 1. To pierce or puncture with a pointed instrument, as a dagger, sword, or pin; pierce; stab.

The sowdan and the Cristen everichone
Ben al tohewe [hewed] and *stiked* at the bord.
Chaucer, Man of Law's Tale, l. 332.

He drew his shining blade,
Thinking to *stick* her where she stood.
Clerk Colvill; or, The Mermaid (Child's Ballads, I. 194).

A villain fitter to *stick* swine
Than ride abroad redressing women's wrong.
Tennyson, Gareth and Lynette.

2. To push, thrust, or drive the point or end of, as into something which one seeks to pierce, or into a socket or other receptacle; place and fix by thrusting into something.

A broche golde and asure,
In whiche a ruby set was lik an herte,
Cryseyde hym gaf, and *stak* it on his sherte.
Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 1372.

The Israelites . . . neither prayed to him, neither kissed his bones, nor offered, nor *sticked* up candles before him.
Tyndale, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 123.

I would not see . . . thy fierce sister
In his anointed flesh *stick* boarish fangs.
Shak., Lear, iii. 7. 58.

3. To thrust; cause to penetrate or enter in any way; loosely, to thrust or put (something) where it will remain, without any idea of penetration.

Byndez byhynde, at his bak, bothe two his handez, . . .
Stik hym stifly in stokez.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 157.

A lean old gentleman . . . *stuck* his head out of the window. *J. S. Le Fanu*, Dragon Volant, i.

Behind the said car was *stuck* a fresh rose.
Kingsley, Westward Ho, ii.

4. To insert in something punctured: as, to *stick* card-teeth; hence, to set with something pointed or with what is stuck in: as, to *stick* a cushion full of pins.

Tho chambur dore *stekes* tho vssher theme
With preket [candles] and tortes [torches] that come brenne. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 315.

Biron. A lemon.
Long. *Stuck* with cloves. *Shak.*, L. L. L., v. 2. 654.

5. To thrust or fix upon something pointed: as, to *stick* a potato on a fork.

Their heads were *stuck* upon spears.
Burke, Rev. in France.

6. In *carp.*, to run or strike (a molding) with a molding-plane.—7†. To close; shut; shut up. See *steek*.

When the kyng had consayuit Cassandra noise,
He comaundet hir be caght, & closit full hard:
In a stithe house of ston *stake* hir vp fast.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 7191.

Stick a pin there, make a note of that; take heed of that. [Colloq.]—**To stick off**†, to set off; adorn. Compare the phrase and quotation under II.

The humble variety whereof [of the Torch-bearers' habits] *stucke off* the more amplie the maskers high beauties, shining in the habits of themselues.
Chapman, Masque of the Middle Temple.

To stick out, to cause to project; protrude.—**To stick pigs,** to hunt wild hogs with the spear, the hunter being mounted, especially in British India. [Colloq.]

II. *intrans.* 1. To be fastened or fixed by or as by piercing or by insertion; remain where thrust in: as, the arrow *sticks* in the target.

Therein *stiked* a lily flour. *Chaucer*, Sir Thopas, l. 196.

Lucretia's glove, wherein her needle *sticks*.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 317.

2. To be thrust; extend or protrude in any direction.

She espied his cloven foot,
From his gay robes *sticking* thro'.
The Dæmon Lover (Child's Ballads, I. 303).

To stick off†, to appear to advantage; show off; make a display.

I'll be your foil, Laertes; in mine ignorance
Your skill shall, like a star i' the darkest night,
Stick fiery *off* indeed. *Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 2. 268.

To stick out, to project; be prominent.

One hair a little here *sticks out*, forsooth.
B. Jonson, Volpone, iii. 2.

To stick up, to stand up; be erect. [Colloq.]—**To stick up for,** to espouse or maintain the cause of; speak or act in defense of; defend: as, to *stick up for* an absent friend; to *stick up for* the truth or one's rights. [Colloq.]

Heard him abuse you to Ringwood. Ringwood *stuck up for* you and for your poor governor—spoke up like a man—like a man who *sticks up for* a fellow who is down.
Thackeray, Philip, xl.

To stick up to. Same as *to stand up to* (which see, under *stand*). [Colloq.]

No matter how excellent may be the original disposition of the head boy, if there is no one who dare *stick up to* him, he soon becomes intolerable.
Contemporary Rev., LV. 173.

stick[1] (stik), *n.* [< *stick*[1], *v.*] A thrust with a pointed instrument which pierces, or is intended to pierce.

stick[2] (stik), *v.*; pret. and pp. *stuck* (formerly *sticked*), ppr. *sticking*. [< ME. *sticken*, *stikken*, *stykken*, *stiken*, *styken*, *steken*, *stikien*, *stykien*, *stekien* (pret. *stikede*, etc.; also, by conformity with *stick*[1], pret. *stak*, pp. *steken*, *stoken*), be fastened, adhere, also fasten, < AS. *stician* (pret. *sticode*) (= MLG. *steken*), pierce, stab, intr. cleave, adhere, stick; a weak form, parallel with an unreecorded form to be assumed as the cognate of the LG., etc., weak verb, namely AS. **steccan* = MD. *stecken* = MLG. LG. *stecken* = OHG. *stecchen*, MHG. G. *stecken* (pret. *steckte*; also, by conformity with *stechen*, pret. *stach*), stick, set, stick fast, remain, = Sw. *sticka* = Dan. *stikke*, stab, sting (these appar. due in part to the LG. forms cognate with *stick*[1]); not found in Goth., where the form would be **stakjan*, standing for **staikjan* = AS. as if **stæcan*, etc., a secondary form from the root **stik*, or else directly from the root **stak*, a collateral form of the root **stik*: see *stick*[1], and cf. *stick*[3]. The forms and senses of the primitive and derivative verbs become confused, and cannot now be wholly separated; in most dictionaries the two verbs are completely merged. Under *stick*[2] are put all uses of the verb so spelled not clearly belonging originally to *stick*[1] or *stick*[3]. The proper pret. of *stick*[2] is *sticked*; this has been superseded by *stuck*, or dial. *stack* (ME. *stak*), which prop. belongs only to *stick*[1].] **I.** *trans.* 1. To pierce; stab. See *stick*[1].—2. To fasten or attach by causing to adhere: as, to *stick* a postage-stamp on a letter.

Twenty ballads *stuck* about the wall.
I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 65.

You should be on the look-out when Debarry's side have *stuck* up fresh bills, and go and paste yours over them.
George Eliot, Felix Holt, xxviii.

3. To cause to come to a stand; puzzle; pose. [Slang.]—4. To impose upon; cheat; chouse. [Slang.]

The pawnbrokers have been so often *stuck* . . . with inferior instruments that it is difficult to pledge even a really good violin.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, II. 18.

The second purchaser found a customer willing to give ten francs for it, but the latter's family so ridiculed him for having been *stuck* on the canvas that he put it away out of sight in his garret. *The American*, XIII. 14.

5. To beat, as at a game of cards: with *for* before the penalty or stake: as, to *stick* one *for* the drinks at poker. [Slang.]—**To be stuck on,** to be greatly taken with; be enamored of. [Slang, U. S.]—**To be stuck up,** to be proud or conceited. [Colloq.]—**To stick one's self up,** to exalt or display one's self; assert one's self. [Colloq.]—**To stick up,** to plunder; waylay and rob: as, to *stick up* a mail-coach; to *stick up* a bank. [Bush-rangers' slang, Australia.]

Having attacked, or, in Australian phrase, *stuck up* the station, and made prisoners of all the inmates.
Leisure Hour, March, 1885, p. 192. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

II. *intrans.* 1. To cleave as by attraction or adhesion; adhere closely or tenaciously.

She nadde on but a streit olde sak,
And many a cloute on it ther *stak*.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 458.

The gray hairs yet *stuck* to the heft.
Burns, Tam o' Shanter.

And on thy ribs the limpet *sticks*.
Tennyson, The Sailor-Boy.

2. To remain where placed; hold fast; adhere; cling; abide.

A born devil, on whose nature
Nurture can never *stick*. *Shak.*, Tempest, iv. 1. 189.

Now began an ill name to *stick* upon the Bishops of Rome and Alexandria. *Milton*, Reformation in Eng., ii.

But finding that they [doubts] still *stuck* with his followers, he took the last and best way of satisfying them.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, II. ii.

"We may teach you to ride by-and-by, I see; I thought not to see you *stick* on so long—" "I should have *stuck* on much longer, sir, if her sides had not been wet."
R. D. Blackmore, Lorna Doone, xi.

3. To hold or cling in friendship and affection.

There is a friend that *sticketh* closer than a brother.
Prov. xviii. 24.

Like true, inseparable, faithful loves,
Sticking together in calamity.
Shak., K. John, iii. 4. 67.

4. To be hindered from proceeding or advancing; be restrained from moving onward or from acting; be arrested in a course, career, or progress; be checked or arrested; stop.

And zit in my synne y stonde and *sticke*,
Ynel custum ys ful hard to blynne.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 197.

I had most need of blessing, and "Amen"
Stuck in my throat. *Shak.*, Macbeth, ii. 2. 33.

We *stuck* upon a sand bank so fast that it was after sunset before we could get off.
Bruce, Source of the Nile, I. 93.

5. To be embarrassed or puzzled; be brought to a standstill, as by being unable to interpret or remember the words one is attempting to read or recite.

They will *stick* a long time at a part of a demonstration, not for want of will and application, but really for want of perceiving the connection of two ideas.
Locke, Conduct of the Understanding, § 6.

Some of the young chaps *stick* in their parts. They get the stage-fever and knocking in the knees.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, III. 142.

6. To scruple; hesitate: with *at*.

I . . . desired his opinion of it, and in particular touching the paucity of Auditors, whereat I formerly *sticked*, as you may remember.
Thomas Adams, in Ellis's Lit. Letters, p. 148.

To serve him I should, I think, *stick* at nothing.
Pepys, Diary, IV. 141.

To stick at it, to persevere. [Colloq.]—**To stick by,** (*a*) To adhere closely to; be constant or faithful to.

For, of so many thousands that were vnder mine empire, you only haue folowed and *sticked by* me.
J. Brende, tr. of Quintus Curtius, v.

(*b*) To remain with; abide in the memory or possession of: as, ill-gotten gains never *stick by* a man.

Nothing *stickes* faster *by* vs, as appeares,
Then that which we learne in our tender yeares.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 197.

To stick in one's gizzard. See *gizzard*.—**To stick in** or **to one's fingers,** to remain unlawfully in one's hands.

He was—if half Leicester's accusations are to be believed—a most infamous peculator. One-third of the money sent by the Queen for the soldiers *stuck in his fingers*.
Motley, Hist. United Netherlands, II. 87.

To stick out, to refuse to comply or come to terms; hold out or hold back: as, to *stick out* for a better price.—**To stick to,** to abide firmly and faithfully by; hold fast to: as, to *stick to* a resolution.

stick[2] (stik), *n.* [< *stick*[2], *v.*] 1. An adhesion, as by attraction or viscosity.

A magnetic *stick* between the wheels and the rails, which largely augments the amount of traction.
Elect. Rev. (Amer.), XVII. 194.

2. Hesitation; demur; a stop; a standstill.

When he came to the Hill Difficulty, he made no *stick* at that, nor did he much fear the lions.
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, Sixth Stage.

3. A strike among workmen. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

stick[3] (stik), *n.* [< ME. *sticke*, *stikke*, < AS. *sticca*, a stick, peg, nail, = MD. *stick*, *steck*, MLG. *sticke*, LG. *stikke* = OHG. *stiecho*, *steecho*, *steecho* (> It. *stecco*, thorn, *stecca*, staff, F. *étiquette*, ticket, etc.), MHG. *steeke*, *steche*, G. *stecken*, a stick; cf. Icel. *stika*, stick (for fuel), a stick (yard-measure): so called as having orig. a sharp point; from the root of *stick*[1] (AS. **stecan*, etc.): see *stick*[1], *stick*[2], and cf. *stake*, *steak*, *stitch*, *stickle*[1], *etiquette*, *ticket*, etc.; also *stock*[1], etc.] 1. A piece of wood, generally rather long and slender; a branch of a tree or shrub cut or broken off; also, a piece of wood chopped or cut for burning or other use: often used figuratively.

Of all townes, castels, fortes, bridges, and habitations, they left not any *stick* standing.
Spenser, State of Ireland.

Wither'd *sticks* to gather, which might serve
Against a winter's day. *Milton*, P. R., I. 316.

Come, hostess, lay a few more *sticks* on the fire. And now, sing when you will.
I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 174.

2. A cudgel; a rod; a wand; especially, a walking-stick or cane.

Al-though thow stryke me with thi staffe, with *stikke* or with gerde. *Piers Plowman* (B), xii. 14.

Your old friend Mr. Burchell, walking . . . with the great *stick* for which we used so much to ridicule him!
Goldsmith, Vicar, xxx.

Stick is a large genus, running up from switch to cudgel, from rod to bludgeon. *De Quincey*, Homer, ii.

3. Anything in the form of a stick, or somewhat long and slender: as, a *stick* of candy; a *stick* of sealing-wax; one of the *sticks* of a fan, whether of wood, metal, or other material.

A painted Landskip Fann, cutt, gilded *Sticks*.
Quoted in *Ashton's* Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, I. 176.

4. Specifically — (*a*) The wand or baton with which a musical conductor directs a chorus or orchestra. (*b*) The wooden rod or back of a bow for playing on a musical instrument of the viol class. (*c*) The wooden rod or wand, with a rounded or padded head, with which a drum or similar musical instrument is beaten and sounded; a drumstick. — **5.** In *printing:* (*a*) A composing-stick. (*b*) A piece of furniture used to lock up a form in a chase or galley. It is called, according to the place it occupies, *head-stick*, *foot-stick*, *side-stick*, or *gutter-stick*. — **6.** The rod which is carried by the head of a rocket, and serves to direct its flight.

And the final event to himself [Mr. Burke] has been that, as he rose like a rocket, he fell like the *stick*.
T. Paine, Letter to the Addressers.

7. A timber-tree. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.] — **8.** *Naut.*, a mast: as, the gale was enough to blow the *sticks* out of her. [Humorous.] — **9.** That which is strung on a stick; a string: as, a *stick* of herring. — **10.** The number of twenty-five eels, or the tenth part of a bind, according to the old statute *de ponderibus*. Also called *strike*. — **11.** A stick-insect. See *stick-bug* and *walking-stick*. — **12.** A person who is stiff and awkward in bearing; hence, a stupid, incapable, or incompetent person. [Colloq.]

I was surprised to see Sir Henry such a *stick*. Luckily the strength of the piece did not depend upon him.
Jane Austen, Mansfield Park, xiii.

About the poorest *stick* for a legislator ever elected.
New York Tribune, Sept. 4, 1855.

As cross as two sticks. See *cross*[1]. — **Devil on two sticks.** See *devil*. — **In a cleft stick.** See *cleft*[2]. — **Long stick.** In measuring British muslins, *long stick* is the yard-measure of 36 inches and a thumb, equivalent to 37 inches. It is used to measure goods for the home market. Goods for the foreign market are measured by *short stick*, in which the yard consists of 35 inches and a thumb, or about 36 inches. — **Middle stick**, a measure containing 35½ inches and a thumb to the yard, or about 36½ inches. — **Stick and stone**, the whole; everything: as, to leave neither *stick* nor *stone* standing. Compare *stock and block*, under *stock*[1].

And this it was she swore, never to marry
But such a one whose mighty arm could carry . . .
Her bodily away through *stick and stone*.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Burning Pestle, ii. 1.

To beat all to sticks, to outdo completely. [Colloq., Eng.]

Many ladies in Strasburg were beautiful, still
They were *beat all to sticks* by the lovely Odille.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 239.

To cut one's stick. See *cut*. — **To go to sticks and staves,** to go to pieces; fall into ruin: in allusion to a tub with broken hoops.

She married a Highland drover or tacksman, I can't tell which, and they *went* all *to sticks and staves*.
Miss Ferrier, Inheritance, I. 95. (*Jamieson.*)

=**Syn. 2.** See *staff*.

stick[3] (stik), *v. t.* [< *stick*[3], *n.*] **1.** To furnish or set with sticks, as for climbing upon: said of peas.

But I . . . must . . . go *stick* some rows of peas which are already flourishing in our new garden.
Carlyle, in Froude, First Forty Years, xxiv.

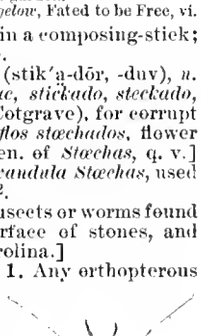
I was *sticking* peas in my own garden.
Jean Ingelow, Fated to be Free, vi.

2. In *printing*, to arrange in a composing-stick; compose: as, to *stick* type.

stickadore†, **stickadove**† (stik'a-dōr, -duv), *n.* [Also *stickadoue*, *sticadoue*, *stickado*, *steckado*, *sticados*; < F. *stechados* (Cotgrave), for corrupt forms of NL. *stœchados*, *flos stœchados*, flower of *Stœchas*: *stœchados*, gen. of *Stœchas*, q. v.] A species of lavender, *Lavandula Stœchas*, used officinally. See *lavender*[2].

stick-bait (stik'bāt), *n.* Insects or worms found sticking to the under surface of stones, and used as bait. [North Carolina.]

stick-bug (stik'bug), *n.* **1.** Any orthopterous insect of the family *Phasmidæ:* particularly applied to *Diapheromera femorata*, the commonest insect of this kind in the United States, where it is also called *wood-horse*, *stick-insect*, *twig-bug*, *twig-insect*, *walking-twig*, *walking-stick*, *prairie-alligator*, *specter*, and *devil's horse*. See cut under *Phasma*. [Local, U. S.] — **2.** A predaceous reduvioid bug of the United States, *Emesa longipes*, with a long slender brown body and long spider-like legs, the front pair of which are raptorial; the spider-bug. When lodged on a twig, it swings its body back and forth like some of the daddy-long-legs. This insect resembles some of the *Phasmidæ*, which receive the same name, but belongs to a different order.


Stick-bug (*Emesa longipes*).

stick-culture (stik'kul″tūr), *n.* A bacterial culture made by thrusting a platinum needle (sterilized and then dipped into a growth of the microbe or other material to be examined) into the culture-medium, as a tube of gelatin.

sticked†. An obsolete past participle of *stick*[2].

sticker[1] (stik'ėr), *n.* [< *stick*[1] + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who or that which sticks or stabs; especially, one who kills swine or other animals by sticking or stabbing.

Master Bardell the pig-butcher, and his foreman, or, as he was more commonly called, Sam the *Sticker*.
Hood, Sketches on the Road, The Sudden Death.

2. An anglers' gaff. [Slang.] — **3.** A sharp remark or an embarrassing question, intended or adapted to silence or pose a person. *Thackeray.*

sticker[2] (stik'ėr), *n.* [< *stick*[2] + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who adheres, clings, or sticks to anything.

Although culture makes us fond *stickers* to no machinery, not even our own. *M. Arnold*, Culture and Anarchy, Pref.

2. One who sticks, or causes to adhere, as by pasting.

The bill-*sticker*, whose large flat basket, stuffed with placards, leaned near him against the settle.
George Eliot, Felix Holt, xxviii.

3. Same as *paster*, 2. — **4.** An article of merchandise which sticks by the dealer and does not meet with a ready sale. [U. S.] — **5.** In *organ-building*, a wooden rod serving to transmit motion between the ends of two reciprocating levers. Stickers are usually held in place by pins in their ends, which work freely in holes or slots in the lever-ends. See cut under *organ*. **6.** *pl.* The arms of a crank-axis employed to change the plane and direction of a reciprocating motion. For distinction the arms are thus named when they act by compression, and are called *trackers* when they act by tension. The axis is termed a *roller*.

stickful (stik'fūl), *n.* [< *stick*[3] + *-ful*.] In *printing*, as much composed type as can be contained in a composing-stick.

stick-handle (stik'han″dl), *n.* The handle of a walking-stick. See *cane*[1].

stick-helmet (stik'hel″met), *n.* A mask with additional guards for the forehead and head, used in cudgel-play.

stickiness (stik'i-nes), *n.* The property of being sticky, adhesive, or tenacious; viscousness; glutinousness.

sticking[1] (stik'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *stick*[1], *v.*] The act of stabbing or piercing. (*a*) The act of thrusting a knife or spear into the neck or body of a beast. Hence — (*b*) *pl.* The part of a beast's neck where it is stabbed by the butcher; a coarse and cheap cut of beef or pork.

The meat is bought in "pieces," of the same part as the sausage-makers purchase — the *stickings* — at about 3*d.* the pound.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, I. 196.

(*c*) Stitching; needlework. [Scotch, in the form *steeking*.]

The cloth of it was satin fine,
And the *steeking* silken wark.
The Jolly Goshawk (Child's Ballads, III. 289).

sticking[2] (stik'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *stick*[2], *v.*] **1.** The act of coming to a stop. Compare *sticking-place*.

All *stickings* and hesitations seem stupid and stony.
Donne, Letters, iv.

Specifically — **2.** *pl.* The last of a cow's milk; strippings. [Prov. Eng.]

sticking-place (stik'ing-plās), *n.* The point where anything sticks, stays, or stops; a place of stay.

Which flower out of my hand shall never passe,
But in my heart shall have a *sticking-place*.
Gorgeous Gallery of Gallant Inventions (1578), quoted in [Furness's Variorum Shakespeare, Macbeth.

But screw your courage to the *sticking-place*,
And we'll not fail. *Shak.*, Macbeth, i. 7. 60.

sticking-plaster (stik'ing-plās″tėr), *n.* **1.** Same as *resin plaster* (which see, under *plaster*). — **2.** Court-plaster.

In the reign of Charles I., . . . suns, moons, stars, and even coaches and four were cut of *sticking plaister*, and stuck on the face.
J. Ashton, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, I. 169.

sticking-point (stik'ing-point), *n.* Same as *sticking-place*.

One sight of thee would nerve me to the *sticking-point*.
Disraeli, Alroy, i. 2.

stick-insect (stik'in″sekt), *n.* Same as *stick-bug*, 1. See *walking-stick*.

stick-in-the-mud (stik'in-thē-mud'), *n.* An old fogy; a slow or insignificant person. [Colloq.]

This rusty-colored one [a pin] is that respectable old *stick-in-the-mud*, Nicias.
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Oxford, I. x.

stickit (stik'it), *p. a.* [Sc. form of *sticked*, pp. of *stick*[2] (and *stick*[1]).] Stuck. [Scotch.] — **Stickit minister,** in Scotland, a student of theology who fails to obtain license, or a licentiate who fails to obtain a pastoral charge.

He became totally incapable of proceeding in his intended discourse —. . . shut the Bible — stumbled down the pulpit-stairs, trampling upon the old women who generally take their station there — and was ever after designated as a *stickit minister*.
Scott, Guy Mannering, ii.

stick-lac (stik'lak), *n.* See *lac*[2], 1.

stickle[1] (stik'l), *n.* [< ME. **stikel*, **stykyl* (in comp.), < AS. *sticel* (also, with diff. formative, *sticels*), a prickle, sting, = MD. *stekel*, later *stickel*, D. *stekel* = LG. *stikkel* (in comp.), also *stikke* = OHG. *stichil*, MHG. *stichel*, G. dial. *stickel*, a prickle, sting, = Icel. *stikill*, the pointed end of a horn, = Norw. *stikel*, a prickle (cf. MD. *stackel*, OHG. *stachulla*, *stacchulla*, *stachilla*, *stachila*, MHG. G. *stachel*, a thorn, prickle, sting); akin to *sticea*, etc., a (pointed) stick (see *stick*[2]), < **steean*, pierce, prick, stick: see *stick*[1].] A sharp point; a prickle; a spine. [Obsolete, except in *stickle*back, *stickle*-haired, *stickly*, and the local name Pike o' *Stickle*, one of the two Pikes of Langdale in England.]

stickle[2] (stik'l), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *stikle*; < ME. *stikel*, < AS. *sticol*, *sticel*, steep, high, inaccessible, < **steean*, pierce, prick, stick: see *stick*[1].] **I.** *a.* **1.** Steep; high; inaccessible. — **2.** High, as the water of a river; swollen; sweeping; rapid.

When they came thither, the riuer of the Shenin, which inuironeth and runneth round about the citie, they found the same to be so deepe and *stikle* that they could not passe ouer the same. *Giraldus Cambrensis*, Conq. of Ireland, [p. 37 (Holinshed's Chron., I.).

II. *n.* **1.** A shallow in a river where the water, being confined, runs with violence.

Patient anglers standing all the day
Neare to some shallow *stickle* or deepe bay.
W. Browne, Britannia's Pastorals, ii. 4.

2. A current below a waterfall.

The water runs down with a strong, sharp *stickle*, and then has a sudden elbow in it, where the small brook trickles in. *R. D. Blackmore*, Lorna Doone, vii.

[Prov. Eng. in all uses.]

stickle[3] (stik'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *stickled*, ppr. *stickling*. [A mod. var. of *stightle*, which also appears (with a reg. change of the orig. guttural *gh* to *f*) as *stiffle*: see *stightle*. In defs. II., 2, 3, the sense has been influenced by association with *stick*[2].] **I.**† *trans.* To interpose in and put a stop to; mediate between; pacify.

They ran unto him, and pulling him back, then too feeble for them, by force *stickled* that unnatural fray.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, i.

II. *intrans.* **1.**† To interpose between combatants and separate them; mediate; arbitrate.

There had been blood shed if I had not *stickled*.
W. Carturight, The Ordinary (Hazlitt's Dodsley, XII. 275).

2. To take part with one side or the other; uphold one party to a dispute.

Fortune (as she 's wont) turn'd fickle,
And for the foe began to *stickle*.
S. Butler, Hudibras, I. iii. 516.

You, Bellmour, are bound in Gratitude to *stickle* for him; you with Pleasure reap that Fruit which he takes pains to sow. *Congreve*, Old Batchelor, I. 4.

3. To contest or contend pertinaciously on insufficient grounds; insist upon some trifle.

I hear no news about your bishops, farther than that the lord lieutenant *stickles* to have them of Ireland.
Swift, Letter, May 13, 1727.

4. To hesitate.

Some . . . *stickle* not to aver that you are cater-cousin with Beelzebub himself.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 122.

5. To play fast and loose; waver from one side to the other; trim.

stickleback (stik'l-bak), *n.* [Also corruptly *sticklebag*, and metamorphosed *tittlebat*; < ME. **stikelbak*, *stykylbak*; < *stickle*[1] + *back*[1]. Cf. *thornback*, and see *stickling*.] Any fish of the family *Gasterosteidæ:* so called from the sharp


Two-spined Stickleback (*Gasterosteus aculeatus*).
(From Report of U. S. Fish Commission.)

spines of the back. They are small fishes, a few inches long, of 5 genera, *Gasterosteus*, *Pygosteus*, *Eucalia*, *Apeltes*, and *Spinachia*, but very pugnacious and rapacious, being especially destructive to the spawn and fry of many larger fishes. They inhabit fresh waters and sea-arms of northern Europe, Asia, and North America

to the number of nearly 20 species. The common two- or three-spined stickleback, banstickle, burnstickle, or tittlebat, is *G. aculeatus*, 4 inches long. Another is the nine- or ten-spined, *Pygosteus pungitius*. The fifteen-spined stickleback, or sea-stickleback, is *Spinachia vulgaris*, of the northerly coasts of Europe, a marine species, from 5 to 7 inches long, of very slender elongate form, with a tubular snout. They are among the most characteristic fishes of the northern hemisphere in the colder regions. Except in the breeding-season, they live in shoals, and are sometimes numerous enough to become of commercial value for their oil or for manure. They are noted for the construction of elaborate nests which the male builds for the eggs, in which several females often or generally deposit their burden. The eggs are comparatively few, and while being hatched are assiduously guarded by the male. The local or popular synonyms of the sticklebacks are numerous, among them *prickleback*, *sprickleback*, *stickling*, and *sharpling*.

Nest of Stickleback.

sticklebag (stik'l-bag), *n.* A corruption of *stickleback*. *I. Walton*, Complete Angler, i. 5.

stickle-haired† (stik'l-hārd), *a.* Having a rough or shaggy coat; rough-haired.

These [dogs] that serve for that purpose are *stickle haired*, and not unlike the Irish grayhounds.
Sandys, Travailes, p. 60.

stickler (stik'lėr), *n.* [An altered form of *stiteler*, **stightler*, after *stickle* for *stightle*: see *stickle*[3], *stightle*.] **1**†. An attendant on or a judge of a contest, as a duel; a second; hence, an arbitrator; a peacemaker.

The dragon wing of night o'erspreads the earth,
And, *stickler*-like, the armies separates.
Shak., T. and C., v. 8. 18.

Buriasso, a *stickler* or iudge of any combatants, such a one as brings into the listes such as shall fight a combat, or run at tilt. *Florio*, 1598.

Hee is a great *stickler* in the tumults of double Iugges, and venters his head by his Place, which is broke many times to keep whole the peace.
Bp. Earle, Micro-cosmographie, A Constable.

2. An obstinate contender about anything, often about a thing of little consequence: as, a *stickler* for ceremony; an advocate; a partizan.

He was one of the delegates (together with Dr. Dale, &c.) for the Tryall of Mary Queen of Scots, and was a great *stickler* for the saving of her life.
Aubrey, Lives (William Aubrey).

stickling (stik'ling), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *styckelyng*; < ME. *stikeling*, *stykelynge*, *stekelyng*; < *stickle*[1] + *-ing*[3]. Cf. *stickleback*.] A fish: same as *stickleback*.

stickly (stik'li), *a.* [< *stickle*[1] + *-y*[1].] Prickly; rough. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

stick-play (stik'plā), *n.* Same as *cudgel-play* or *single-stick*.

stick-pot (stik'pot), *n.* A lath-pot for taking lobsters: the common form of lobster-trap, semicylindrical or rectangular in shape, and constructed of laths or of any narrow strips of wood.

Other names by which they are known to the fishermen are "box-traps," "house-pots," "*stick-pots*," and "lath-coops." *Fisheries of U. S.*, V. ii. 666.

stickseed (stik'sēd), *n.* A plant of the genus *Echinospermum*, of the borage family. The genus consists of rather slender rough weeds whose seeds bear on the margin from one to three rows of barbed prickles, by which they adhere to clothing, etc. *E. Virginicum*, the beggar's-lice, is a leading American species.

sticktail (stik'tāl), *n.* The ruddy duck, *Erismatura rubida*. See cut under *Erismatura*. *J. P. Giraud*, 1844. [Long Island.]

sticktight (stik'tīt), *n.* A composite weed, *Bidens frondosa*, whose flat achenia bear two barbed awns; also, one of the seeds. The name is doubtless applied to other plants with adhesive seeds. Compare *beggar's-ticks*, *beggar's-lice*.

sticky[1] (stik'i), *a.* [< *stick*[2] + *-y*[1].] **1.** Having the property of adhering to a surface; inclining to stick; adhesive; viscous; viscid; glutinous; tenacious.—**2.** Humid; producing stickiness; muggy: as, a disagreeable, *sticky* day. [Colloq.]

sticky[2] (stik'i), *a.* [< *stick*[3] + *-y*[1].] Like a stick; stiff.

But herbs draw a weak juyce, and have a soft stalk; and therefore those amongst them which last longest are herbs of strong smell, and with a *sticky* stalk.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 583.

Sticta (stik'tä), *n.* [NL. (Schreber, 1774), < Gr. στικτός, spotted, dappled, punctuated, verbal adj. < στίζειν, mark with a pointed instrument, prick: see *stigma*.] A large, mostly tropical, genus of parmeliaceous lichens, of the family *Peltigeræi*. The thallus is frondose-foliaceous, variously lobed, but for the most part wide-lobed, and coriaceous or cartilaginous in texture. The apothecia are scutelliform, submarginal, elevated, and blackened; the spores are fusiform and acicular, two- to four-celled, usually colorless. There are about 20 North American species. Some of the exotic species, as *S. argyracea*, are rich in coloring matter. See *crottles*[2], *hazel-crottles*, *lungwort*, 3, *oaklungs*, *rag*[1], 3, and cut under *apothecium*.

sticteine (stik'tē-in), *a.* [Irreg. < *Sticta* + *-ine*.] In *bot.*, relating or belonging to the genus *Sticta*. *E. Tuckerman*, N. A. Lichens, I. 83.

stictiform (stik'ti-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *Sticta* + L. *forma*, form.] In *bot.*, having the form or characters of the genus *Sticta*.

stid†, *n.* A Middle English form of *stead*.

stiddy[1] (stid'i), *n.* A dialectal form of *stithy*.

James Yorke, a blacksmith of Lincoln, . . . is a servant as well of Apollo as Vulcan, turning his *stiddy* into a study.
Fuller, Worthies, Lincoln, II. 295.

stiddy[2], *a.* A dialectal form of *steady*[1].

stiet. See *sty*[1], *sty*[2], *sty*[3].

Stiebel's canal. See *canal*[1].

stieve, stievely. See *steeve*[1], *steevely*.

stife[1] (stīf), *a.* A dialectal variant of *stiff*.

stife[2] (stīf), *n.* [Cf. *stifle*, *stive*[2].] Suffocating vapor. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

A large open-mouthed chimney or stack, about 45 feet high (one for each set), which serves to carry off the smoke from the fires, the fumes from the metal, and the *stife* from the grease.
W. H. Wahl, Galvanoplastic Manipulations, lxv. 517.

stiff (stif), *a.* and *n.* [Also dial. *stife*, *stive* (with diphthong after orig. long vowel); < ME. *stif*, *styf*, *steef*, *stef*, < AS. *stif* or *stīf* = OFries. *stef*, North Fries. *stif*, *styf*, *stīf* (Siebs) = MD. *stief*, *stijf*, D. *stijf* = MLG. *stif* or *stīf*, LG. *stief* = MHG. *stīf* (appar. < MLG.), G. *steif* = Dan. *stiv* = Sw. *styf* = Norw. *stiv* (Icel. **stīfr* (Webster), not found, *stífr* (Haldorsen), prob., like the other Scand. forms, of LG. origin); Teut. √ *stif*, *stīf*; akin to Lith. *stiprus*, strong, *stipti*, be stiff, L. *stipes*, a stem (see *stipe*). Cf. *stifle*[1].]

I. *a.* **1.** Rigid; not easily bent; not flexible or pliant; not flaccid: as, *stiff* paper; a cravat *stiff* with starch.

A *stif* spere. *King Alisaunder*, l. 2745.

Oh God, my heart! she is cold, cold, and *stiff* too,
Stiff as a stake; she's dead!
Fletcher, Double Marriage, v. 2.

Hark! that rustle of a dress,
Stiff with lavish costliness!
Lowell, The Ghost-Seer.

2. Not fluid; thick and tenacious; neither soft nor hard: as, a *stiff* batter; *stiff* clay.

I grow *stiff*, as cooling metals do.
Dryden, Indian Emperor, v. 2.

3. Drawn tight; tense: as, a *stiff* cord.

Then the two men which did hold the end of the line, still standing there, began to draw, & drew til they had drawn the ends of the line *stiffe*, & together.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 433.

Keep a *stiff* rein, and move but gently on;
The coursers of themselves will run too fast.
Addison, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., ii.

4. Not easily bent; not to be moved without great friction or exertion; not working smoothly or easily.

As he [Rip Van Winkle] rose to walk, he found himself *stiff* in the joints. *Irving*, Sketch-Book, p. 56.

The plugs were *stiff*, and water could not be got.
Mrs. Gaskell, Mary Barton, v.

5. Not natural and easy in movement; not flowing or graceful; cramped; constrained: as, a *stiff* style of writing or speaking.

And his address, if not quite French in ease,
Not English *stiff*, but frank, and form'd to please.
Cowper, Tirocinium, l. 671.

Our hard, *stiff* lines of life with her
Are flowing curves of beauty.
Whittier, Among the Hills.

6. Rigidly ceremonious; formal in manner; constrained; affected; unbending; starched: as, a *stiff* deportment.

This kind of good manners was perhaps carried to an excess, so as to make conversation too *stiff*, formal, and precise. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 119.

7. Strong and steady in motion: as, a *stiff* breeze.

And, like a field of standing corn that 's mov'd
With a *stiff* gale, their heads bow all one way.
Beau. and Fl., Philaster, iii. 1.

8. Strong; lusty; stanch, both physically and mentally. [Now provincial only.]

Yet oft they quit
The dank, and, rising on *stiff* pennons, tower
The mild aereal sky. *Milton*, P. L., vii. 441.

Somtyme I was an archere good,
A *styffe* and eke a stronge,
I was commytted the best archere
That was in mery Englonde.
Lytell Geste of Robyn Hode (Child's Ballads, V. 120).

9. Strong: said of an alcoholic drink, or mixed drink of which spirit forms a part.

But, tho' the port surpasses praise,
My nerves have dealt with *stiffer*.
Tennyson, Will Waterproof.

10. Firm in resistance or persistence; obstinate; stubborn; pertinacious.

A grene hors gret & thikke,
A stede ful *stif* to strayne [guide].
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 173.

Ther the batayle was *stiffest* and of more strengthe.
Joseph of Arimathie (E. E. T. S.), p. 18.

The boy remained *stiff* in his denial, and seemed not affected with the apprehension of death.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 58.

11. Hard to receive or accept; hard to bear.

Labienus—
This is *stiff* news—hath with his Parthian force
Extended Asia from Euphrates.
Shak., A. and C., i. 2. 104.

12. Hard to master or overcome; very difficult: as, a *stiff* examination in mathematics.

We now left the carriages, and began a *stiff* climb to the top of the hill. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 447.

13. *Naut.*, bearing a press of canvas or of wind without careening much; tending to keep upright: as, a *stiff* vessel; a *stiff* keel: opposed to *crank*.

It continued a growing storm all the day, and towards night so much wind as we bore no more sail but so much as should keep the ship *stiff*.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 17.

14. High; steep: as, a *stiff* price. [Slang.]—**15.** Unyielding; firm: said of prices, markets, etc.: as, the wheat-market is *stiff*. [Commercial slang.]—**16.** Rigid as in death; dead. [Slang.]—**A stiff neck.** See *neck*.—**To keep a stiff upper lip.** See *lip*.=**Syn. 1.** Unbending, unyielding.—**6.** Prim, punctilious.—**10.** Inflexible, uncompromising.

II. *n.* **1.** A dead body; a corpse. [Slang.]

They piled the *stiffs* outside the door—
They made, I reckon, a cord or more.
John Hay, Mystery of Gilgal.

2. In *hatting*, a stiffener.—**3.** Negotiable paper. [Commercial slang.]—**4.** Forged paper. [Thieves' slang.]—**To do a bit of stiff**, to accept or discount a bill. [Slang.]

How are the Three per Cents, you little beggar? I wish you'd *do* me *a bit of stiff*; and just tell your father, if I may overdraw my account, I'll vote with him.
Thackeray, Newcomes, vi.

stiff (stif), *v. i.* [< ME. *stiffen*, *styffen*, a later form of *stiven*, early ME. **stifien*, < AS. *stifian* or *stīfian*, be stiff, < *stif*, *stīf*, stiff: see *stiff*, *a.*, and cf. *stive*[1], the older form of the verb.] To become or grow stiff. (*a*) To become upright or strong.

As sone as they [chicks] *styffe* and that they steppe kunne,
Than cometh and crieth her owen kynde dame.
Richard the Redeless, iii. 54.

(*b*) To become obstinate or stubborn.

But Dido affrighted *stift* also in her obstinat onset.
Stanihurst, Æneid, iv.

stiff-borne (stif'bōrn), *a.* Carried on with unyielding constancy or perseverance.

The *stiff-borne* action. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., i. 1. 177.

stiffen (stif'n), *v.* [= Sw. *styfna* = Dan. *stivne*; as *stiff* + *-en*[1].] **I.** *intrans.* To become stiff. (*a*) To become less flexible or pliant; become rigid.

With chatt'ring teeth he stands, and *stiff'ning* hair,
And looks a bloodless image of despair!
Pope, Iliad, xiii. 364.

In this neighbourhood I have frequently heard it said that if a corpse does not *stiffen* within a reasonable time it is a sign of another death in the family.
N. and Q., 7th ser., X. 114.

(*b*) To become less soft or fluid; grow thicker or harder; become inspissated: as, jellies *stiffen* as they cool.

The lender soil then *stiff'ning* by degrees. *Dryden.*

(*c*) To become steady and strong: as, a *stiffening* breeze.
(*d*) To become unyielding; grow rigid, obstinate, or formal.

Sir Aylmer Aylmer slowly *stiffening* spoke:
"The girl and boy, Sir, know their differences!"
Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

(*e*) To become higher in price; become firmer or more unyielding: as, the market *stiffens*. [Commercial slang.]

II. *trans.* To make stiff. (*a*) To make less pliant or flexible.

From his saddle heavily down-leapt,
Stiffened, as one who not for long has slept.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 259.

(*b*) To make rigid, constrained, formal, or habitual.

I pity kings, whom Worship waits upon, . . .
Whom Education *stiffens* into state.
Cowper, Table-Talk, l. 125.

(c) To make more thick or viscous; inspissate: as, to *stiffen* paste. (d) To make stubborn or obstinate.

The man . . . who is settled and *stiffened* in vice.
Barrow, Sermons, III. xvi. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

stiffener (stif'nėr), *n.* [< *stiffen* + *-er*[1].] One who or that which stiffens. (a) Formerly used specifically for a piece of stiff material worn inside a stock or neckcloth, and also for a similar device worn in leg-of-mutton sleeves. (b) In *bookbinding*, a thick paper or thin millboard used by bookbinders as an inner lining to book-covers to give them the needed stiffness.

stiffening (stif'ning), *n.* [Verbal n. of *stiffen*, *v.*] 1. Something that is used to make a substance stiff or less soft, as starch.—2. Something inserted to make a garment, or part of a garment, stiff and capable of keeping its shape. See *buckram*, *crinoline*.

stiffening-machine (stif'ning-ma-shēn″), *n.* In *hat-making*, an apparatus for applying the heated composition used to harden and stiffen the felt of hats. It consists of a vat filled with melted shellac, and a pair of rollers for removing the superfluous stiffening material after the hat has been dipped in the vat.

stiffening-order (stif'ning-ôr″dėr), *n.* A custom-house warrant by which ballast or heavy goods may be taken on board before the whole inward cargo is discharged, to prevent the vessel from getting too light. *Imp. Dict.*

stiff-hearted (stif'här'ted), *a.* Obstinate; stubborn; contumacious.

They are impudent children and *stiffhearted*.
Ezek. ii. 4.

stiffle[1] (stif'l), *n.* A dialectal form of *stighle*, *stickle*[3].

stiffle[2]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *stifle*[2].

stiffler (stif'lėr), *n.* [Also *stifler*; < late ME. *styffeler*, a var. of **stightler*, whence also *stickler*: see *stickler*, *stickle*, *stiffle*, *stighle*.] 1†. Same as *stickler*.

The king intendeth, in eschewing all inconvenients, to be as big as they both, and to be a *styffeler* atween them.
Paston Letters, III. 98, quoted in J. Gairdner's Richard III. i.

The drift was, as I judged, for Dethick to continue such *stifflers* in the College of his pupils, to win him in time by hook or crook the master's room.
Abp. Parker, p. 252. (*Davies.*)

2. A busybody. *Halliwell* (spelled *stifler*). [Prov. Eng.]

stiffly (stif'li), *adv.* [< ME. *stifliche*, *styfly*, *stifli* (= MD. *stijflick*); < *stiff* + *-ly*[2].] In a stiff manner, in any sense of the word *stiff*.

And you, my sinews, grow not instant old,
But bear me *stiffly* up. *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 5. 95.

Pistorius and others *stiffly* maintain the use of charms, words, characters, &c. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 271.

stiff-neck (stif'nek), *n.* Cervical myalgia; sometimes, true torticollis.

stiff-necked (stif'nekt or -nek″ed), *a.* Stubborn; inflexibly obstinate; contumacious: as, a *stiff-necked* people.

stiff-neckedness (stif'nekt-nes or -nek″ed-nes), *n.* The property or character of being stiff-necked; stubbornness.

stiffness (stif'nes), *n.* [< ME. *styfnesse*, *styfnes*; < *stiff* + *-ness*.] The state or character of being stiff, in any sense.

stifftail (stif'tāl), *n.* The ruddy duck, *Erismatura rubida*. See cut under *Erismatura*. [Local, U. S.]

stiff-tailed (stif'tāld), *a.* Having rigid rectrices or tail-feathers denuded to the base; erismaturine: specifically noting ducks of the genus *Erismatura*.

stifle[1] (stī'fl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *stifled*, ppr. *stifling*. [Early mod. E. also *stifil*; < Icel. *stifla* = Norw. *stirla*, dam up, choke, stop, perhaps (like Norw. *stivra*, stiffen) freq. of Norw. *stira* = Sw. *styfva* = Dan. *stive* = ME. *stiven*, stiffen: see *stive*[1], *stiff*, *v.* The word was prob. confused with E. *stive*[2]. < OF. *estiver*, pack tight. stive: see *steve*.] **I.** *trans.* 1†. To choke up; dam up; close.

Make fast the chamber door, *stifle* the keyhole and the crannies. *Shirley*, Traitor, iii. 1.

2. To kill by impeding respiration, as by covering the mouth and nose, by introducing an irrespirable substance into the lungs, or by other means; suffocate or greatly oppress by foul air or otherwise; smother.

Sure, if I had not pinch'd yon 'till you wak'd, you had *stifled* me with Kisses. *Congreve*, Old Batchelor, ii. 3.

I took my leave, being half *stifled* with the closeness of the room. *Swift*, Account of Partridge's Death.

3. To stop the passage of; arrest the free action of; extinguish; deaden; quench: as, to *stifle* flame; to *stifle* sound.

They [colored bodies] stop and *stifle* in themselves the rays, which they do not reflect or transmit.
Newton, Opticks, I. ii. x.

She whisper'd, with a *stifled* moan.
Tennyson, Mariana in the South.

4. To suppress; keep from active manifestation; keep from public notice; conceal; repress; destroy: as, to *stifle* inquiry; to *stifle* a report; to *stifle* passion; to *stifle* convictions.

A record surreptitiously or erroneously made up, to *stifle* or pervert the truth. *Blackstone*, Com., III. xxv.

=**Syn. 2.** *Suffocate*, *Strangle*, etc. See *smother*.—**4.** To hush, muffle, muzzle, gag.

II. *intrans.* To suffocate; perish by asphyxia.

You shall *stifle* in your own report,
And smell of calumny. *Shak.*, M. for M., ii. 4. 158.

stifle[2] (stī'fl), *n.* [Formerly also *stiffle*; appar. < *stiff*, dial. *stife*: see *stiff*.] 1. The stifle-joint.

If the horse bee but hurt in the *stifle* with some stripe or straine.
Topsell, Four-Footed Beasts (1607), p. 405. (*Halliwell.*)

2. Disease or other affection of the stifle-bone or stifle-joint, as dislocation or fracture of the patella.

stifle-bone (stī'fl-bōn), *n.* The patella of the horse; the kneepan, kneecap, or bone of the stifle-joint.

stifled (stī'fld), *a.* [Formerly also *stiffled*; < *stifle*[2] + *-ed*[2].] Affected with stifle. See *stifle*[2], 2.

The horse is said to be *stifled* when the stiffling bone is removed from the place.
Topsell, Four-Footed Beasts (1607), p. 405. (*Halliwell.*)

stifle-joint (stī'fl-joint), *n.* The stifle or knee-joint of the horse; the joint of the hind leg between the hip and the hock, whose convexity points forward, which is close to the belly, and which corresponds to the human knee. See cut under *Equidæ*.

stifler (stī'flėr), *n.* [< *stifle*[1], *v.*, + *-er*[2].] *Milit.* See *camouflet*.

stifle-shoe (stī'fl-shö), *n.* A form of horseshoe exposing a curved surface to the ground: used in treating a stifled horse. It is fixed on the sound foot, with the effect of forcing the animal to throw its weight on the weak joint, and thus strengthen it by exercise.

stifling (stī'fling), *p. a.* Close; oppressive; suffocating: as, a *stifling* atmosphere.

E'en in the *stifling* bosom of the town.
Cowper, Task, iv. 753.

stifling-bonet†, *n.* Same as *stifle-bone*.

stightt, *v.* [ME. *stigten*, < AS. *stihtan*, *stihtian* (for **stiftan*), order, rule, govern, = MD. D. *stichten*, found, build, impose a law, = OHG. MHG. G. *stiften* = Icel. *stipta*, *stifta*, *stigta* = Sw. *stifta*, *stikta* = Dan. *stifte*, found, institute; cf. Icel. *stētt*, foundation, pavement, stepping-stone, foot-piece. Hence *stightle*.] To found; establish; set.

The ston that theron was *stigt* was of so stif vertu
That neuer man vpon mold migt it him on haue.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 4425.

stightlet, *v.* [< ME. *stightlen*, *styghtlen*, *stightelen*, *stiztlen*, *styztlen*, order, arrange, direct, freq. of *stighten*, AS. *stihtan*, order, rule, govern: see *stight*. Hence mod. E. *stickle*[3], *stiffle*[2], q. v.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To order; arrange; dispose of; take order concerning; govern; direct.

That other was his stiward that *stigtled* al his meyne.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 1199.

II. *intrans.* To make arrangements; treat; direct; mediate; stickle.

When thay com to the conrte keppte wern thay fayre,
Stygtled with the stewarde, stad in the halle.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 90.

stigma[1] (stig'mä), *n.*; E. pl. *stigmas* (stig'mäz), used chiefly in senses 1, 2, and 6; L. pl. *stigmata* (stig'ma-tä), used more or less in all the senses. [= F. *stigmate* = Sp. Pg. *estigma* = It. *stimate*, *stigma* = G. *stigma*, < NL. *stigma*, < L. *stigma*, < Gr. στίγμα, pl. στίγματα, a mark, esp. of a pointed instrument, a spot, brand, < στίζειν, mark (with a point), prick, brand: see *stick*[1].] 1. A mark made with a red-hot iron, formerly in many countries upon criminals as a badge of infamy; a brand impressed on slaves and others.

The Devil, however, does not imprint any *stigma* upon his new vassal, as in the later stories of witch-compacts.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 95.

2. Any mark of infamy, slur, or disgrace which attaches to a person on account of evil conduct.

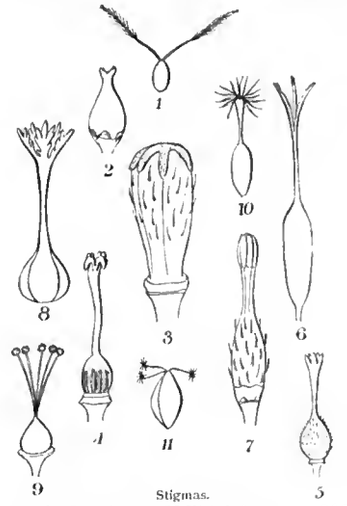
Happy is it for him that the blackest *stigma* that can be fastened upon him is that his robes were whiter than his brethren's. *Bp. Hall*, Remains, Pref.

3. In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, a mark; a marked point or place: variously applied to marks of color, as a spot, and to many different pores or small holes. Specifically—(a) A birth-mark; a nævus. (b) The point or place on the surface of an ovary where a mature Graafian follicle ruptures. (c) In *ornith.*, the place where the calyx or ovisac of the ovary ruptures to discharge an ovum into the oviduct. See *calyx*, 3 (b). (d) In *entom.*: (1) The exterior orifice of a trachea; a spiracle. See cuts under *pulmonary*, *flesh-fly*, *sheep-bot*, and *Acarida*. (2) A chitinous spot or mark on the anterior margin of the fore wings of many insects, formed by a special enlargement of a vein; a pterostigma. (e) In *Protozoa*, a spot of pigment; the so-called eye of an infusorian. (f) In *Annelida*, one of the pores or openings of the segmental organs. (g) In *Hydrozoa*, the pore by which a pnenmatocyst opens to the exterior. See cut under *Hydrozoa*. (h) In *Pharyngopneusta*, as an ascidian, one of the ciliated openings by which the cavity of the pharynx is placed in communication with that of the atrial canal. See cuts under *Appendicularia* and *Tunicata*.

4. A place or point on the skin which bleeds periodically or at irregular intervals during some mental states. The spontaneous appearance of stigmata was formerly regarded superstitiously.—**5.** *pl.* In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, marks said to have been supernaturally impressed upon the bodies of certain persons in imitation of the wounds on the crucified body of Christ.

In the life of St. Francis of Assisi we have the first example of the alleged miraculous infliction of *stigmata*.
Encyc. Brit., XXII. 549.

6. In *bot.*, a modified part of the style or, when that is wanting, of the surface of the ovary, which in impregnation receives the pollen. In



Stigmas.

1. Of *Cynodon Dactylon*. 2. Of *Vitis Labrusca*. 3. Of *Papaver Argemone*. 4. Of *Gordonia pubescens*. 5. Of *Tilia Americana*. 6. Of *Silene Pennsylvanica*. 7. Of *Tribulus cistoides*. 8. Of *Dionæa muscipula*. 9. Of *Linum Virginianum*. 10. Of *Parietaria officinalis*. 11. Of *Rumex obtusifolius*.

the latter case the stigma is said to be *sessile*, as in the poppy and the tulip. When the style is present, the stigma may be *terminal*, occupying its summit, as in the plum and cherry, or *lateral*, running down its face in one or two lines, as in *Ranunculus*. Its form and appearance are very various. In many plants there is only one stigma, while in others there are two, three, five, or many, according to the number of styles or style-branches. The stigma is composed of delicate cellular tissue; its surface is destitute of true epidermis, and is usually moist. See *pistil* (with cut) and *pollen-tube*.

stigma[2] (stig'mä), *n.* [Gr. στίγμα, the ligature ς, an altered form, to bring in στ, of σίγμα or σῖγμα, the letter σ, ς, sigma: see *sigma*. The ligature was also called στῖ.] In *Gr. gram.* and *paleog.*, a ligature (ς) still sometimes used for στ (*st*), and also used as a numeral (6).

stigma-disk (stig'ma-disk), *n.* In *bot.*, a disk forming the seat of a stigma, sometimes produced by the fusion of two or more style-apices, as in *Asclepias*.

stigmal (stig'mal), *a.* [< *stigma*[1] + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to a stigma; stigmatic. Specifically applied in entomology to a vein of the wings of some insects, whose modification makes a stigma (pterostigma).

Stigmaria (stig-ma'ri-ä), *n.* [NL., < L. *stigma*, a mark (see *stigma*[1]), + *-aria*.] A former genus of fossil plants, very abundant in many regions in the coal-measures, and especially in the under-clay, or clayey material (often mixed with more or less sand) by which most seams of coal are underlain; also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus. These plants are cylindrical root-like bodies, usually starting from a center in four main branches, and afterward bifurcating irregularly, and extending sometimes to great distances. The bodies are covered with small round depressions or scars arranged in lozenge-shaped patterns, and each the point of attachment of a ribbon-shaped filament or rootlet. In some cases the stigmarias have been found attached to trunks of *Sigillaria*, in such a position as would naturally be occupied by the roots with reference to the stem of the plant or tree; hence they have been admitted by most paleobotanists to be in fact the roots of the widely distrib-

uted coal-plant called *Sigillaria*. Some who maintain this, however, admit that the relation of the stigmarias to the plant itself was peculiar; while others believe that they were floating stems, able under favorable conditions to play the part of roots. This opinion has for its support the fact that thick beds of under-clay are frequently found almost entirely made up of remains of stigmarias, while not even a fragment of *Sigillaria* can be found in the vicinity.

Stigmarian (stig-mā'ri-an), *a.* [< *Stigmaria* + *-an.*] Relating to, containing, or consisting of *Stigmaria*. *Geol. Mag.*, No. 267, p. 407.

stigmarioid (stig-mā'ri-oid), *a.* [< *Stigmaria* + *-oid.*] In *bot.*, resembling *Stigmaria*.

stigmata, *n.* Latin plural of *stigma*[1].

stigmatal (stig'ma-tal), *a.* [< *stigmata* + *-al.*] In *entom.*, pertaining to, near, or containing the stigmata or breathing-pores: stigmatic: as, the *stigmatal* line of a caterpillar.

stigmatic (stig-mat'ik, formerly also stig'ma-tik), *a.* and *n.* [< ML. *stigmaticus*, < L. *stigma*, < Gr. *στίγμα*, a mark, brand: see *stigma*[1].] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to a stigma, in any sense of that word. Specifically—(*a*) Having the character of a brand; ignominious.

Print in my face
The most *stigmaticke* title of a villaine.
Heywood, Woman Killed with Kindness (Works, II. 110).

(*b*) Marked with or as with a stigma or brand; repulsive; abhorrent.

So the world is become ill favoured and shrewd-pated, as politic in brain as it is *stigmatic* in limbs.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, I. 19.

(*c*) In *nat. hist.*, belonging to or having the character of a stigma; stigmal. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 374. (*d*) In *bot.*, receptive of pollen: said of parts of the style which have the function without the form of a stigma, as the "silk" of maize. (*e*) Bearing the stigmata; stigmatized. See *stigma*[1], 5.—**Stigmatic cells**, in *bot.*, same as *lid-cells*.

II. *n.* 1. A person who is marked with stigmata, in the ecclesiastical or the pathological sense; a stigmatist.—2. A criminal who has been branded; one who bears upon his person the marks of infamy or punishment; a notorious profligate.

Convaide him to a justice, where one swore
He had been branded *stigmatic* before.
Philomythie (1616). (*Nares.*)

3. One on whom nature has set a mark of deformity.

But like a foul, mis-shapen *stigmatic*,
Mark'd by the destinies to be avoided.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., ii. 2. 136.

stigmatical (stig-mat'i-kal), *a.* [< *stigmatic* + *-al.*] Same as *stigmatic*. *Shak.*, C. of E., iv. 2. 22.

stigmatically (stig-mat'i-kal-i), *adv.* With stigmata; with a mark of infamy or deformity.

If you spye any man that has a looke,
Stigmatically drawne, like to a furies,
(Able to fright) to such I lie give large pay.
Dekker, Wonder of a Kingdom, iii. i.

stigmatiferous (stig-ma-tif'e-rus), *a.* [< NL. *stigma(t-)*, a stigma, + L. *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] In *bot.*, stigma-bearing.

stigmatiform (stig'ma-ti-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *stigma(t-)*, stigma, + L. *forma*, form.] In *entom.*, having the structure or appearance of a stigma, spiracle, or breathing-pore; spiraculiform.

stigmatisation, stigmatise, etc. See *stigmatization*, etc.

stigmatist (stig'ma-tist), *n.* [< Gr. *στίγμα(τ-)*, a mark, a brand (see *stigma*[1]), + *-ist.*] One on whom the stigmata, or marks of Christ's wounds, are said to be supernaturally impressed.

stigmatization (stig'ma-ti-zā'shon), *n.* [< *stigmatize* + *-ation.*] 1. The act of stigmatizing, or the condition of being stigmatized; specifically, the supposed miraculous impression of the marks of Christ's wounds on the bodies of certain persons.—2. The act, process, or result of producing, as by hypnotic suggestion, on the surface of the body points or lines which bleed. [Recent.]

Also spelled *stigmatisation*.

stigmatize (stig'ma-tīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *stigmatized*, ppr. *stigmatizing*. [< F. *stigmatiser* = Sp. *estigmatizare* = Pg. *estigmatisar* = It. *stimatizzare*, < ML. *stigmatizare*, < Gr. *στιγματίζειν*, mark, brand, < *στίγμα(τ-)*, a mark, brand: see *stigma*[1].] 1. To mark with a stigma or brand.

They had more need some of them . . . to have their cheeks *stigmatised* with a hot iron.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 474.

2. To set a mark of disgrace on; disgrace with some mark or term of reproach or infamy.

It was thought proper to restrain it [comedy] within bounds by a law enacting that no person should be *stigmatized* under his real name.
Goldsmith, Essay, Origin of Poetry.

3. To produce red points, sometimes bleeding, in or on: as, a person or the skin *stigmatized* by hypnotic suggestion. [Recent.]

Also spelled *stigmatise*.

stigmatized (stig'ma-tīzd), *p. a.* 1. Marked with a stigma; branded; specifically, marked with the stigmata of the passion.—2. Resembling stigmata: as, the *stigmatized* dots on the skin in measles.

Also spelled *stigmatised*.

stigmatose (stig'ma-tōs), *a.* [< NL. **stigmatosus*, < *stigma*[1], a stigma: see *stigma*[1].] 1. In *bot.*, same as *stigmatic*.—2. Affected with stigmata; stigmatized.

stigme (stig'mē), *n.* [< Gr. *στιγμή*, a prick, point.] 1. In *Gr. paleog.*, a dot used as a punctuation-mark; especially, a dot placed at the top of the line, like the later Greek colon, and having the value of a period.—2. In *Gr. pros.*, a dot placed over a time or syllable to mark the ictus.

Stigmonema (stig-mō-nē'mä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *στίγμα*, a mark, + *νῆμα*, a thread.] A genus of cyanophyceous algæ, giving name to the family *Stigmonemeæ*.

Stigmonemeæ (stig-mō-nē'mē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Stigmonema* + *-eæ.*] A family of cyanophyceous algæ, embraced, according to late systematists, in the order *Scytonemaceæ*.

Stigmus (stig'mus), *n.* [NL. (Jurine, 1807), < Gr. *στίγμα*, a mark: see *stigma*[1].] In *entom.*, a genus of fossorial wasps, of the family *Pemphredomidæ*, having a large stigma to the fore wing and a petiolate abdomen. *S. troglodytes* of Europe makes its cells in the hollow straws of thatched roofs, and provisions them with masses of immature *Thripes*.

stilar, *a.* See *stylar*.

Stilbeæ (stil'bē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *στίλβειν*, glitter, shine, + *-eæ.*] A division of hyphomycetous fungi, characterized by the cohering of the spore-bearing hyphæ into a dense and slender stipe.

stilbite (stil'bīt), *n.* [< Gr. *στίλβειν*, glitter, shine, + *-ite*[2].] 1. A common zeolitic mineral, usually occurring in radiated or sheaf-like tufts of crystals having a pearly luster on the surface of cleavage. It varies in color from white to brown or red. It is essentially a hydrous silicate of aluminium and calcium. Also called *desmine*. See cut under *tufted*.

2. The mineral heulandite.

stile[1] (stīl), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *style*; < ME. *stile*, *style*, *stigele*, < AS. *stigel* (= OHG. *stigila*, *stiagil*, MHG. *stiegel*, *stigele*, a step, G. dial. *stegel*, a step), a stile, < *stigan* (pp. *stigen*), climb, ascend. Cf. *styl*[1], *n.*, and *stair.*] 1. A series of steps, or a frame of bars and steps, for ascending and descending in getting over a fence or wall.

Jog on, jog on, the foot-path way,
And merrily hent the *stile*-a.
Shak., W. T., iv. 3. 133.

2. In *carp.*, a vertical part of a piece of framing, into which the ends of the rails are fixed by mortises and tenons. See cut of panel-door, under *door*.

stile[2]†, *n.* A former and more correct spelling of *style*[1].

stile[3]†, *n.* A former spelling of *style*[2].

stilet[1]† (sti-let'), *n.* A former and more correct form of *stiletto*. *Scott*, Monastery.

stilet[2] (sti'let), *n.* In *zoöl.*, a small style; a stylet.

stiletteț (sti-let'), *n.* Same as *stylet*.

stiletto (sti-let'ō), *n.* [< It. *stiletto*, a dagger, dim. of *stilo*, a dagger, < L. *stilus*, a stake, a pointed instrument: see *stile*[2], *style*[2], and cf. *stylet.*] 1. A dagger having a blade slender and narrow, and thick in proportion to its width—that is, triangular, square, etc., in section, instead of flat.—2. A small sharp-pointed implement used for making eyelet-holes and for similar purposes. Stilettos are of ivory, bone, metal, and other materials.—3†. A beard trimmed into a sharp-pointed form.

The *stiletto* beard,
O, it makes me afeard,
It is so sharp beneath.
Acad. of Compl. (*Nares.*)

The very quack of fashion, the very he that
Wears a *stiletto* on his chin? *Ford*, Fancies, iii. 1.

stiletto (sti-let'ō), *v. t.* [< *stiletto*, *n.*] To strike or wound with a stiletto; hence, in general, to stab.

Henry IV. . . . [was] likewise *stilettoed* by a rascal votary. *Bacon*, Charge against W. Talbot, p. 202.

still[1] (stil), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *stil*, *stille*, *styll*, *stylle*; < ME. *stille*, *stylle*, < AS. *stille* = OS. *stilli* = OFries. *stille* = MD. *stille*, *stil*, D. *stil* = MLG. *stille*, LG. *still* = OHG. *stilli*, MHG. *stille*, G. *still* = Icel. *stillr* = Dan. *stille* = Sw. *stilla*, quiet, still; with adj. formative, from the root (*stel*) of AS. *steall*, etc., a place, stall: see *stall*[1], *stell.*] **I.** *a.* 1. Remaining in place; remaining at rest; motionless; quiet: as, to stand, sit, or lie *still*.

Foot & hond thou kepe fulle *stylle*
Fro clawyng or tryppyng, hit ys skylle.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 13.

2. Calm; tranquil; peaceful; undisturbed or unruffled: as, *still* waters run deep; a *still* night.

In the calmest and most *stillest* night.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iii. 1. 28.

A Poet in *still* musings bound.
Wordsworth, Sonnets, iii. 11.

3. Silent; quiet; calm; noiseless; hushed.

A man that sayth little shall perceiue by the speeche of another;
Be thou *stil* and see, the more shalt thou perceyue in another.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 85.

The trumpet's silver sound is *still*,
The warder silent on the hill!
Scott, Marmion, i., Int.

4. Soft; low; subdued: as, a *still* small voice.

The gentle blasts of western winds shall move
The trembling leaves, and through their close boughs breathe
Still musick, whilst we rest ourselves beneath
Their dancing shade. *Carew*, Poems, p. 70. (*Latham.*)

5. Not sparkling or effervescing: said of wine, mineral water, and other beverages: contrasted with *sparkling*; by extension, having but little effervescence. Thus, *still* champagne is not the non-effervescent natural wine, but champagne which is only moderately sparkling.

6†. Continual; constant.

But I of these will wrest an alphabet,
And by *still* practice learn to know thy meaning.
Shak., Tit. And., iii. 2. 45.

Still alarm, an alarm of fire given by a person calling at a station, and not by the regular system of fire-signals.—**Still days.** See *day*[1].—**Still hunt.** See *hunt.*—**Still life,** inanimate objects, such as furniture, fruits, or dead animals, represented by the painter's art.

The same dull sights in the same landscape mixt,
Scenes of *still life*, and points for ever fixed,
A tedious pleasure on the mind bestow.
Addison, Epil. to British Enchanters.

II. *n.* 1. Calm; silence; freedom from noise.

He [Henry VIII.] had never any . . . jealousy with the King his father which might give any occasion of altering court or counsel upon the change; but all things passed in a *still*. *Bacon*, Hist. Hen. VIII.

2. A still alarm. [Colloq.]

Many alarms were what the firemen called *stills*, where a single engine went out to fight the fire.
Elect. Rev. (Amer.), ii. xxv. 6.

still[1] (stil), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *stille*, *stylle*; < ME. *stillen*, < AS. *stillan* = OS. *stillian*, *stillōn* = MD. D. *stillen* = MLG. LG. *stillen* = OHG. *stillan*, *stillēn*, MHG. G. *stillen* = Icel. Sw. *stilla* = Dan. *stille*, make or become still; from the adj.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To make still; cause to be at rest; render calm, quiet, unruffled, or undisturbed; check or restrain; make peaceful or tranquil; quiet.

Lord, *still* the seas, and shield my ship from harm.
Quarles, Emblems, iii. 11.

2. To calm; appease; quiet or allay, as commotion, tumult, agitation, or excitement.

A turn or two I'll walk,
To *still* my beating mind.
Shak., Tempest, iv. 1. 163.

3. To silence; quiet.

With his name the mothers *still* their babes.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., ii. 3. 17.

O *still* my bairn, nourice;
O *still* him wi' the pap!
Lamkin (Child's Ballads, III. 97).

=**Syn. 1** and **2.** To lull, pacify, tranquilize, smooth.—**3.** To hush.

II. *intrans.* To become calm or tranquil; grow quiet; be still. [Rare.]

Heruppon the people peacyd, and *stilled* unto the tyme the shire was doon. *Paston Letters*, I. 180.

still[1] (stil), *adv.* [Early mod. E. also *stil*, *stille*, *styll*, *stylle*; < ME. *stille*, < AS. *stille* = OS. *stillo* = D. *stil* = OHG. *stillo*, MHG. *stille*, G. *still* = Sw. *stilla* = Dan. *stille*, quietly; from the adj.] 1†. Quietly; silently; softly; peacefully.

Thei criede mercy with good wille,
Somme lowde & somme *stille*.
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 96.

2. Constantly; continually; habitually; always; ever.

Thou *still* hast been the father of good news.
Shak., Hamlet, ii. 2. 42.

What a set face the gentlewoman has, as she were *still* going to a sacrifice! *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, iv. 1.

O first of friends! (Pelides thus reply'd)
Still at my heart, and ever at my side!
Pope, Iliad, xi. 743.

3. Now as in the past; till now; to this time; now as then or as before; yet: as, he is *still* here.

At after noone, with an easy wynde, and salyd *styll* in alto pelage, lenynge Grece on ye lefte hande and Barbary on the ryght hande. *Sir R. Guylforde*, Pylgrymage, p. 12.

Poor Wat, far off upon a hill,
Stands on his hinder legs with listening ear,
To hearken if his foes pursue him *still*.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 699.

Apart she lived, and *still* she lies alone.
Crabbe, Works, I. 113.

4. In an increased or increasing degree; beyond this (or that); even yet; in excess: used with comparatives or to form a comparative: as, *still* greater things were expected; *still* more numerous.

What rich service!
What mines of treasure! richer *still!*
Fletcher (and another), False One, iii. 4.

The matter of his treatise is extraordinary; the manner more extraordinary *still*.
Macaulay, Sadler's Law of Population.

5. For all that; all the same; nevertheless; notwithstanding this (or that).

Though thou repent, yet I have *still* the loss.
Shak., Sonnets, xxxiv.

The Bey, with all his good sense and understanding, was *still* a Mamaluke, and had the principles of a slave.
Bruce, Source of the Nile, I. 30.

Loud and (or **or**) **still**†. See *loud*.—**Still and anon**†, at intervals and repeatedly; continually.

And, like the watchful minutes of the hour,
Still and anon cheer'd up the heavy time.
Shak., K. John, iv. 1. 47.

still[2] (stil), *v.* [< ME. **stillen*, *styllen*, in part an abbr. of *distil*, in part < L. *stillare*, drop, fall in drops, also let or cause to fall in drops, < *stilla*, a drop; cf. *stiria*, a frozen drop, an icicle. Cf. *distil*, *instil*.] **I.**† *intrans.* To drop; fall in drops. See *distil*.

From her faire eyes wiping the deawy wet
Which softly *stild*. *Spenser*, F. Q., IV. vii. 35.

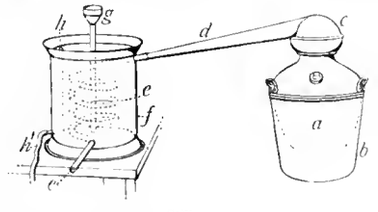
II. *trans.* **1**†. To drop, or cause to fall in drops.

Her father Myrrha sought,
And loved, but loved not as a daughter ought.
Now from a tree she *stills* her odorous tears,
Which yet the name of her who sheds them bears.
Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love, i.

2. To expel, as spirit from liquor, by heat and condense in a refrigerator; distil. See *distil*.

In Burgos, Anno 21., Doctor Sotto cured me of a certeine wandering feuer, made me eat so much Apium, take so much Barley water, & drink so much *stilled* Endiue.
Guevara, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 275.

still[2] (stil), *n.* [< *still*[2], *v.* The older noun was *stillatory*.] **1.** An apparatus for separating, by means of heat, volatile matters from substances



Still.

a, alembic; *b*, hot-water jacket; *c*, head; *d*, rostrum or beak; *e e*, worm; *f*, refrigerator; *g*, funnel-tube for supplying cold water to the refrigerator; *h*, *h'*, tubes for conveying away the warm upper stratum of water, which is heated by the condensation of vapor in the worm.

containing them, and recondensing them into the liquid form. It assumes many forms, according to the purposes for which it is used; but it consists essentially of two parts, a vessel in which the substance to be distilled is heated, and one in which the vapor is cooled and condensed. The most important use of stills is for the distillation of spirituous liquors. See *distillation*, and cut under *petroleum-still*.

2. A house or works in which liquors are distilled; a distillery. *S. Judd*, Margaret, i. 15.—**3.** In *bleaching*, a rectangular vessel made of slabs of freestone or flagstone with rabbeted and stemmed joints held together by long bolts, and provided with a steam-chamber below, and with a manhole for introducing the materials for making chlorid of manganese solution, called *still-liquor*.

stillage (stil′āj), *n.* [Origin uncertain.] A stout support, in the nature of a stool, for keeping something from coming in contact with the floor of a shop, factory, bleachery, etc. Specifically—(*a*) In *bleaching*, a stout low stool or bench to keep textiles or yarns from the floor, and to permit the moisture to drain out of them. (*b*) In the packing of cloths and other goods for shipment, etc., a stool or bench for supporting the goods taken out of a stock to be packed. Some stillages are made so that they can be tilted, and allow articles placed on them to slide off into packing-boxes, etc.

stillatitious (stil-ą-tish′us), *a.* [< L. *stillaticius*, dropping, dripping, < *stillare*, pp. *stillatus*, drop, trickle: see *still*[2], *v.*] Falling in drops; drawn by a still. [Rare.] *Imp. Dict.*

stillatory (stil′ą-tō-ri), *n.*; pl. *stillatories* (-riz). [< ME. *stillatorie*, a distilling-vessel (cf. OF. F. *stillatoire*, a.), < ML. *stillatorium*, neut. of **stillatorius*, adj., < L. *stillare*, pp. *stillatus*, fall in drops: see *still*[2], *v.*] **1.** A still; a vessel for distillation; an alembic.

His ferheed dropped as a *stillatorie*
Were ful of plantayne and of paritorie.
Chaucer, Prol. to Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 27.

In *stillatories* where the vapour is turned back upon itself by the encounter of the sides of the *stillatory*.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 27.

2. A laboratory; a place or room in which distillation is performed; a still-room.

Marius, Armanus, as you are noble friends,
Go to the privy garden, and in the walk
Next to the *stillatory* stay for me.
Beau. and Fl. (?), Faithful Friends, iv. 3.

still-birth (stil′bėrth), *n.* The birth of a lifeless thing; also, a still-born child.

still-born (stil′bôrn), *a.* Dead at birth; born lifeless: as, a *still-born* child.

still-burn (stil′bėrn), *v. t.* To burn in the process of distillation: as, to *still-burn* brandy.

stiller[1] (stil′ėr), *n.* [< *still*[1] + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who or that which stills or quiets.—**2.** A wooden disk laid on the liquid in a full pail to prevent splashing. [Prov. Eng.]

stiller[2] (stil′ėr), *n.* A distiller. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXX. 830.

still-fish (stil′fish), *v. i.* [< *still*[1] + *fish*[1], after *still-hunt*.] To fish from a boat at anchor.

still-fisher (stil′fish″ėr), *n.* An angler engaged in still-fishing.

still-fishing (stil′fish″ing), *n.* Fishing from a boat at anchor, or from the bank of a stream.

still-house (stil′hous), *n.* A distillery, or that part of it which contains the still.

still-hunt (stil′hunt), *v.* [< *still hunt*: see under *hunt*.] **I.** *trans.* To hunt stealthily; stalk; lie in ambush for.

The only way to get one [a grizzly] is to put on moccasins and *still-hunt* it in its own haunts.
T. Roosevelt, Hunting Trips, p. 327.

The best time to *still-hunt* deer is just before sunset, when they come down from the hills to drink.
Sportsman's Gazetteer, p. 81.

II. *intrans.* To hunt without making a noise; pursue game stealthily or under cover.

The best way to kill white-tail is to *still-hunt* carefully through their haunts at dusk.
T. Roosevelt, Hunting Trips, p. 118.

An inferior sort of *still-hunting*, as practised, for instance, on Norwegian islands for the large red-deer.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLI. 394.

still-hunter (stil′hun″tėr), *n.* One who pursues game stealthily and without noise; one who hunts from ambush or under cover; a stalker. *W. T. Hornaday*, Smithsonian Report, 1887, ii. 430.

Stilliard[1]†, *n.* See *Steelyard*[1].

stilliard[2]†, *n.* An old spelling of *steelyard*[2].

stillicide (stil′i-sīd), *n.* [< F. *stillicide*, < L. *stillicidium*, *stilicidium*, a falling of drops, dripping, falling rain, < *stilla*, a drop (see *still*[2]), + *cadere*, fall.] **1**†. A continual falling or succession of drops.

The *stillicides* of water, . . . if there be water enough to follow, will draw themselves into a small thread, because they will not discontinue; but if there be no remedy, then they cast themselves into round drops.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 24.

2. In *Rom. law*: (*a*) The right to have the rain from one's roof drop on another's land or roof. (*b*) The right to refuse to allow the rain from another's roof to drop on one's own land or roof.

stillicidious (stil-i-sid′i-us), *a.* [< *stillicide* + *-i-ous*.] Falling in drops. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., ii. 1.

stillicidium (stil-i-sid′i-um), *n.* [L.: see *stillicide*.] A morbid dropping or trickling.—**Stillicidium lacrymarum**, the trickling of tears down over the lower lids from obstruction of the lacrymal passages.—**Stillicidium urinæ**, a discharge of urine in drops.

stilliform (stil′i-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *stilla*, a drop, + *forma*, form.] Drop-shaped.

stilling (stil′ing), *n.* [Also *stillion*; appar. a variant of E. dial. *stelling*, a shed for cattle (= LG. *stelling* = G. *stellung*, a stand, scaffold; cf. Icel. *stilling*, management), < *stell* + *-ing*.] **1.** A stand for casks.—**2.** In a brewery, a stand on which the rounds or cleansing-vats are placed in a trough, which serves to carry off the overflowing yeast.—**3.** A stand on which pottery is placed in the drying-kiln preparatory to firing.

Stillingia (sti-lin′ji-ą), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1767), named after Benjamin *Stillingfleet*, an English botanist who published botanical papers in 1759.] **1.** A genus of apetalous plants, of the order *Euphorbiaceæ*, tribe *Crotoneæ*, and subtribe *Hippomaneæ*. It is characterized by monœcious flowers in terminal bracted spikes, each bract bearing two glands—the male flowers having a small calyx with two or three broad shallow lobes, and two or rarely three free exserted stamens, and the female flowers bearing an ovary of two or three cells, which terminate in undivided styles united at the base, and ripen into two-valved carpels which on falling leave the receptacle armed with three hard spreading horns. There are about 13 species, natives of North and South America, the Mascarene Islands, and the islands of the Pacific. They are mostly smooth shrubs, usually with alternate short-petioled leaves and a few small female flowers solitary under the lower bracts of the dense sterile spike, which bears usually three male flowers under each of the short and broad upper bracts. One species, *S. sylvatica*, occurs from Virginia southward, for which see *queen's-delight* and *silver-leaf*.

2. [*l. c.*] A plant of the above genus, especially the officinal *S. sylvatica*.

stillion (stil′yon), *n.* Same as *stilling*. *G. Seamell*, Breweries and Maltings, p. 92.

stillitory†, *n.* An erroneous spelling of *stillatory*.

still-life, *n.* See *still life*, under *still*[1].

still-liquor (stil′lik″or), *n.* Bleaching-liquor prepared by the reaction of hydrochloric acid upon manganese binoxid in large stone chambers called *stills* (whence the name). It is a solution of manganese chlorid.

stillness (stil′nes), *n.* [< ME. *stilnesse*, < AS. *stilnes*, *stillnes* (= OFries. *stilnese*, *stilnisse* = MLG. *stilnisse* = OHG. *stilnissi*, *stilnessi*, MHG. *stilnisse*, *stilnesse*), < *stille*, still: see *still*[1] and *-ness*.] The state or character of being still. (*a*) Rest; motionlessness; calmness: as, the *stillness* of the air or of the sea. (*b*) Noiselessness; quiet; silence: as, the *stillness* of the night. (*c*) Freedom from agitation or excitement: as, the *stillness* of the passions. (*d*) Habitual silence; taciturnity.

still-peering†, (stil′pēr″ing), *a.* Appearing still.

O you leaden messengers,
That ride upon the violent speed of fire,
Fly with false aim; move the *still-peering* air,
That sings with piercing.
Shak, All's Well, iii. 2. 113.

[A doubtful word, by some read *still-piercing*.]

still-room (stil′rōm), *n.* **1.** An apartment for distilling; a domestic laboratory.—**2.** A room connected with the kitchen, where coffee, tea, and the like are made, and the finer articles supplied to the table are made, stored, and prepared for use. [Eng.]

still-stand (stil′stand), *n.* A standstill; a halt; a stop. [Rare.]

The tide swell'd up unto his height,
That makes a *still-stand*, running neither way.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., ii. 3. 64.

still-watcher (stil′woch″ėr), *n.* In *distilling*, a reservoir in which the density of the liquid given over is tested by a hydrometer in order to follow the progress of the distillation.

stilly (stil′i), *a.* [< ME. *stillich*, < AS. *stillīc* (= MLG. *stillich*, *stillik*); as *still*[1] + *-ly*[1].] Still; quiet.

Oft in the *stilly* night,
Ere Slumber's chain has bound me,
Fond Memory brings the light
Of other days around me.
Moore, Irish Melodies.

stilly (stil′li), *adv.* [< ME. *stilliche*, < AS. *stillīce* (= MD. *stillick*, also *stillekens* = MLG. *stilliken*, *stilken*); as *still*[1] + *-ly*[2].] **1.** Silently; without uproar.

And he a-rooa as *stilliche* as he myght.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 180.

The hum of either army *stilly* sounds.
Shak., Hen. V., iv., Prol., l. 5.

2. Calmly; quietly; without agitation.

He takes his own, and *stilly* goes his way.
Dr. H. More, Cupid's Conflict, st. 47.

stilogonidium (stī″lō-gō-nid′i-um), *n.*; pl. *stilogonidia* (-ą). [NL., < L. *stilus*, a pointed instrument, + NL. *gonidium*, q. v.] In *bot.*, a gonidium cut off or separated from the end of a sterigma.

stilp (stilp), *v. i.* [With variation of vowel, < *stulp*, a prop: see *stulp*.] **1.** To stalk; take long, high steps in walking.—**2.** To go on stilts or crutches. [Scotch.]

stilpers (stil′pėrz), *n. pl.* [< *stilp* + *-er*[1].] Stilts; crutches. [Scotch.]

stilpnomelane (stilp-nom′e-lān), *n.* [< Gr. στιλπνός, glittering (< στίλβειν, glitter, glisten), + μέλας (μελαν-), black, dark.] A black, greenish-black, or bronze-colored mineral occurring in foliated plates or thin scales sometimes

forming a velvety coating (the variety chalcodite), also in fibrous forms. It is essentially a hydrous silicate of iron.

stilpnosiderite (stilp-nō-sid′e-rīt), *n.* [< Gr. στιλπνός, glittering, + E. *siderite.*] Same as *limonite.*

stilt (stilt), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *stylte;* < ME. *stilte, stylte,* < Sw. *stylta,* a prop, stilt, = Dan. *stylte* (cf. Norw. *styltra*), a stilt, = D. *stelt,* a stilt, wooden leg, = MLG. LG. *stelte* = OHG. *stelza,* MHG. G. *stelze,* a prop, crutch; perhaps akin to *stale*[2], *stalk*[2].] **1†.** A prop used in walking; a crutch.

> Verely she was heled, and left her *styltes* thore,
> And on her fete went home resonably well.
> *Joseph of Arimathie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 47.
>
> I have laughed a-good to see the cripples
> Go limping home to Christendom on *stilts.*
> *Marlowe,* Jew of Malta, ii. 3. 215.

2. One of two props or poles, each having a step or stirrup at some distance from the lower end, by means of which one may walk with the feet raised from the ground, and with a longer stride: used for crossing sandy or marshy places, streams, etc., and by children for amusement. Stilts were sometimes merely props fastened under the feet, as if very high-heeled shoes. Those used by children are slender poles about 6 feet long, with steps or stirrups 12 inches or more from one end; the longer end of the pole can be held by the hand or passed behind the arm. In a modified form the upper end of the pole is much shorter, and is fitted with a cross-handle which can be grasped by the hand, or is strapped to the leg below the knee. Stilts are used by the shepherds of the marshy Landes in southwestern France.

> The doubtful fords and passages to try
> With *stilts* and lope-staves.
> *Drayton,* Barons' Wars, i. 43.

3. In *hydraul. engin.*, one of a set of piles forming the back for the sheet-piling of a starling. *E. H. Knight.*—**4.** The handle of a plow. *Scott,* Kenilworth, xv.—**5.** In *ceram.*, a support, generally of iron, used to hold a piece of pottery in the kiln, to allow the fire free access to the bottom of the piece. Also called *cockspur* and *spur* (which see).—**6.** [Abbr. of *stilt-bird.*] In *ornith.*, any bird of the genus *Himantopus:* so called from the extremely long, slender legs. The bill is likewise very slender, straight, and sharp. The body is slender, the neck long, the wings are long and pointed, and the tail is short. The stilts are wading-birds living in marshes. They are white below, with most of the upper parts glossy-black, the bill is black, and the legs are of some bright tint. They are very generally distributed over the world, nest on the ground, and lay four dark-colored, heavily spotted eggs. Their food consists of small soft animals found in the mud and water, which they explore with their probe-like bills. The common stilt of the Old World is *H. candidus* or *melanopterus;* that of the United States is *H. mexicanus,* a rare bird in the eastern regions of the country, but abundant in some parts of the west. It is about 15 inches long, and 30 in extent of wings; the bill 2¾ inches; the legs, from the feathers to the toes, 7½ inches. There are only three toes, which are semipalmated. This species is locally called *longshanks* and *lawyer.* The South American stilt is *H. nigricollis;* the Australian, *H. leucocephalus.* A related bird of Australia to which the name extends is *Cladorhynchus pectoralis,* having the toes webbed like those of the avoset.—**Stilt prolegs,** in *entom.*, the prolegs of a caterpillar when they are unusually long, so that the body over them is much raised above the surface on which the insect walks.

Black-necked Stilt (*Himantopus mexicanus*).

stilt (stilt), *v. t.* [< *stilt, n.*] To raise above the ordinary or normal position or surface, as if by the use of stilts.

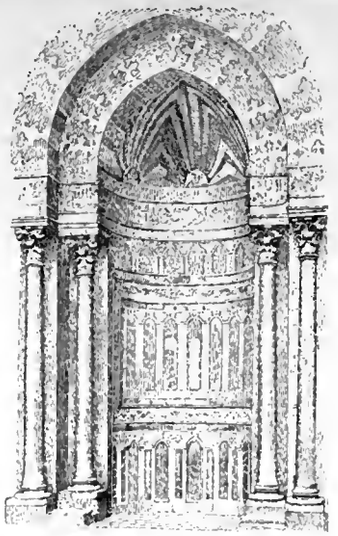
> The fluted columns [of San Moisé] are *stilted* upon pedestals, and their lines are broken by the bands which encircle them like broad barrel-hoops.
> *Howells,* Venetian Life, xviii.

stilt-bird (stilt′bėrd), *n.* **1.** The stilt or stilt-plover.—**2†.** *pl.* Wading birds collectively; the grallatorial birds, constituting the old order *Grallæ* or *Grallatores.* Also called *stilt-walkers.*

stilted (stil′ted), *p. a.* Elevated, as if on stilts; hence, pompous; inflated; formal; stiff and bombastic: said especially of language: as, a *stilted* mode of expression; a *stilted* style.

> His earliest verses have a *stilted,* academic flavor.
> *Stedman,* Vict. Poets, p. 39.

Stilted arch, an arch which does not spring immediately from the apparent or feigned imposts, as from the capitals of the supporting pillars, but from horizontal courses of masonry resting on these false imposts, as if the arch were raised on stilts. Such arches occur frequently in all mediæval styles, especially as a means of maintaining a uniform height when spans of different widths are used in the same range. Compare *arch*[1].



Stilted Arch.—Mihrab in the Mosque of Sultan Hassan, Cairo.

stiltedness (stil′ted-nes), *n.* Stilted character; pompous stiffness. *Athenæum,* No. 3195, p. 94.

stiltify (stil′ti-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *stiltified,* ppr. *stiltifying.* [< *stilt* + *-i-fy.*] To raise as on stilts; elevate or prop up, as with stilts. [Rare.]

> Skinny dwarfs ye are, cushioned and *stiltified* into great fat giants. *C. Reade,* Cloister and Hearth, lxv.

Stilton cheese. See *cheese*[1].

stilt-petrel (stilt′pet′rel), *n.* A stormy petrel of the genus *Fregetta:* so called from the length of the legs. *F. grallaria* is an example.

stilt-plover (stilt′pluv″ėr), *n.* The stilt or stilt-bird: so called because it has only three toes on each foot, like a plover.

stilt-sandpiper (stilt′sand″pī-pėr), *n.* A long-legged sandpiper of America, *Micropalama himantopus.* The adult in summer is blackish above, with each feather edged and tipped with white, or tawny and bay; the under parts are mixed reddish, whitish, and black in streaks on the throat, elsewhere in bars; the ear-coverts are chestnut, the upper tail-coverts white with dusky bars, and the bill and feet greenish-black. The length is 8¾ inches, the extent 16½. The young and the adults in winter are quite different, being ashy-gray above, with little or no trace of the reddish and black; a line over the eye and the whole under parts are white; and the jugulum and sides are suffused with ashy, and streaked with dusky. The bird inhabits North America, breeding in high latitudes, and migrating in the fall to Central and South America. See cut under *Micropalama.*

stilt-walker (stilt′wâ″kėr), *n.* **1.** One who walks on stilts. *Amer. Nat.*, Nov., 1889, p. 943. —**2.** A grallatorial bird; a stilt-bird.

stilty (stil′ti), *a.* [< *stilt* + *-y*[1].] Inflated; pompous; stilted. *Quarterly Rev.*

stilus, *n.* See *stylus.*

Stilwell act. See *act.*

stime (stim), *n.* [Also *styme;* < ME. *stime;* a var. of *steem, stem,* a ray of light (see *steam*). It is otherwise explained as perhaps a var., due to some interference, of *shim,* < AS. *scima,* a light, brightness, a gleam of light (see *shim*[1], *shime*).] A ray of light; a glimmer; a glimpse: not now used except in negative expressions. [Now only Scotch.]

> Ne he iwis might se a *stime.*
> *Cursor Mundi,* l. 19652. (*Stratmann.*)
>
> Wherewith he blinded them so close
> A *stime* they could not see.
> *Robin Hood and the Beggar* (Child's Ballads, V. 201).

stimulant (stim′ū-lant), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *stimulant* = Sp. Pg. *estimulante* = It. *stimolante,* < L. *stimulan(t-)s,* ppr. of *stimulare,* prick, urge, stimulate: see *stimulate.*] **I.** *a.* Stimulating; serving to stimulate, incite, or provoke; specifically, in *physiol.*, temporarily quickening some functional or trophic process.—**Stimulant balsam,** a mixture of oil of turpentine 8 parts and flour mustard 1 part.

II. *n.* **1.** That which stimulates, provokes, or incites; a stimulus; a spur.

> The *stimulant* used to attract at first must be not only continued, but heightened to keep up the attraction.
> *Mrs. H. More,* Cœlebs, xxv.

2. In *physiol.*, an agent which temporarily quickens some functional or trophic process. It may act directly on the tissue concerned, or may excite the nerves which effect the process or paralyze the nerves which inhibit it. Stimulants comprise certain medicinal substances, as ammonia, alcohol, ethylic ether, as well as physical conditions, such as warmth, cold, light, or electricity, esthetic effects, as music and other products of art, and emotions of various kinds, as joy, hope, etc. Stimulants have been divided into *general* and *topical,* according as they affect directly or indirectly the whole system or only a particular part.—**Diffusible stimulants,** those stimulants, as ether or ammonia, which have a speedy and quickly transient effect.

stimulate (stim′ū-lāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *stimulated,* ppr. *stimulating.* [< L. *stimulatus,* pp. of *stimulare* (> It. *stimolare* = Sp. Pg. *estimular* = F. *stimuler*), prick, urge, stimulate, < *stimulus,* a goad: see *stimulus.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To prick; goad; excite, rouse, or animate to action or more vigorous exertion by some effective motive or by persuasion; spur on; incite.

> The general must *stimulate* the mind of his soldiers to the perception that they are men, and the enemy is no more. *Emerson,* Courage.
>
> Mystery in nature *stimulates* inquiry; why should it not do so in religion? *J. F. Clarke,* Self-Culture, p. 149.

2. In *physiol.*, to quicken temporarily some functional or trophic process in.—**3.** Specifically, to affect by the use of intoxicating drinks.

> We were all slightly *stimulated* [with arrack] before a move was made toward the dinner table.
> *O'Donovan,* Merv, xi.

Stimulating bath, a bath containing aromatic astringent or tonic ingredients.—**Syn. 1.** To encourage, impel, urge, instigate, provoke, whet, foment, kindle, stir up.

II. *intrans.* To act as a stimulus.

> Urg'd by the *stimulating* goad,
> I drag the cumbrous waggon's load.
> *Gay,* To a Poor Man, l. 87.

stimulation (stim-ū-lā′shọn), *n.* [= F. *stimulation* = Sp. *estimulacion* = Pg. *estimulação* = It. *stimolazione,* < L. *stimulatio(n-),* a pricking, incitement, < *stimulare,* prick, goad, stimulate: see *stimulate.*] **1.** The act of stimulating, or the state of being stimulated; urging; encouragement; incitement; increased or quickened action or activity.

> The providential *stimulations* and excitations of the conscience. *Rp. Ward,* Sermon, Jan. 30, 1674. (*Latham.*)
>
> A certain length of *stimulation* seems demanded by the inertia of the nerve-substance.
> *W. James,* Prin. of Psychol., I. 648.

2. In *med.*, the act or method of stimulating; the condition of being stimulated; the effect of the use of stimulants.

> The latent morbid predisposition [to delirium tremens] engendered in the nervous system by prolonged and abnormal *stimulation* is evoked or brought into activity by the depressing influence of the shock [of a corporeal injury].
> *J. M. Carnochan,* Operative Surgery, p. 153.

—**Syn. 1.** See *stimulate.*

stimulative (stim′ū-lā-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= It. *stimolativo;* as *stimulate* + *-ive.*] **I.** *a.* Having the quality of stimulating; tending to stimulate.

II. *n.* That which stimulates; that which rouses into more vigorous action; a stimulant or incentive.

> Then there are so many *stimulatives* to such a spirit as mine in this affair, besides love!
> *Richardson,* Clarissa Harlowe, I. 225. (*Davies.*)

stimulator (stim′ū-lā-tor), *n.* [= F. *stimulateur* = It. *stimolatore,* < LL. *stimulator,* an instigator, < L. *stimulare,* prick, goad: see *stimulate.*] One who or that which stimulates.

stimulatress (stim′ū-lā-tres), *n.* [= F. *stimulatrice* = It. *stimolatrice,* < L. *stimulatrix,* fem. of (LL.) *stimulator:* see *stimulator.*] A woman who stimulates or animates.

stimulose (stim′ū-lōs), *a.* [< F. *stimuleux* = It. *stimoloso,* < L. *stimulosus,* abounding with prickles, < *stimulus,* a prick, goad, prickle: see *stimulus.*] In *bot.*, covered with stings or stimuli.

stimulus (stim′ū-lus), *n.*; pl. *stimuli* (-lī). [= F. *stimulus, stimule* = Sp. *estimulo* = Pg. *estimulo* = It. *stimolo, stimulo,* < L. *stimulus,* a goad, a pointed stake, fig. a sting, pang, an incitement, spur, stimulus, < √*stig-,* also in *instigare,* set on, incite, urge, = Gr. *στίζειν,* pierce, prick, = AS. **stecan,* pierce: see *stick*[1].] **1.** Literally, a goad.—**2.** In *bot.*, a sting: as, the nettle is furnished with *stimuli.*—**3.** The point at the end of a crozier, pastoral staff, precentor's staff, or the like. In the staves of ecclesiastical authority the stimulus or point is regarded as the emblem of judgment or punishment.

4. Something that excites or rouses the mind or spirits; something that incites to action or exertion; an incitement or incentive.

We went to dine last Thursday with Mr. ——, a neighboring clergyman, a haunch of venison being the *stimulus* to the invitation. *Sydney Smith*, in Lady Holland, vi.

The infinitely complex organizations of commerce have grown up under the *stimulus* of certain desires existing in each of us. *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 28.

5. In *physiol.*, something which evokes some functional or trophic reaction in the tissues on which it acts.

Light does not act as a *stimulus* to the nervous substance, either fibres or cells, unless it have an intensity which is nearly deadly to that substance.
G. T. Ladd, Physiol. Psychology, p. 179.

Absolute stimulus difference, in *psychophysics*, the actual difference in strength between two stimuli.—**Relative stimulus difference**, in *psychophysics*, the ratio of the difference between two stimuli to their mean.—**Stimulus receptivity**, in *psychophysics*, the power of appreciating stimuli, measured by the least intensity of stimulus giving the greatest conscious effect.—**Stimulus scope**, in *psychophysics*, the difference between the measure of stimulus receptivity and the stimulus threshold.—**Stimulus susceptibility**, in *psychophysics*, the power of perceiving a stimulus, so that the greater the stimulus susceptibility the lower the stimulus threshold.—**Stimulus threshold**, in *psychophysics*, the minimum amount of stimulus required to produce a conscious effect.

stinch†, *v. t.* [A var. of *staneh*[1].] To stanch.

First, the blood must hee *stinched*, and howe was that done? *Breton*, Miseries of Mauillia, p. 39. (*Davies.*)

stine (stīn), *n.* A dialectal form of *styan*.

sting[1] (sting), *v.*; pret. and pp. *stung* (pret. formerly *stang*), ppr. *stinging*. [< ME. *stingen* (pret. *stang*, *stong*, *stonge*, pp. *stungen*, *stongen*, *y-stongen*, *y-stonge*), < AS. *stingan* (pret. *stang*, pp. *stungen*) = Icel. *stinga* = Sw. *stinga* = Dan. *stinge*; cf. Goth. *us-stiggan*, push, push out, = L. **stinguere*, quench: see *stick*[1], *v.*] **I.** *trans.* **1**†. To pierce; prick; puncture.

To the hert with a sharpe spere ye hym *stonge*,
& with .iii. nayles made hym shede his gittles blode.
Joseph of Arimathie (E. E. T. S.), p. 38.

Thei ben y-sewed with whigt silk, . . .
Y-*stongen* with stiches.
Piers Plowman's Crede (E. E. T. S.), l. 553.

2†. To impale.

He *stingeth* him upon his speres orde.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 645.

3. To prick severely: give acute pain to by piercing with a sharp point; especially, to pierce and wound with any sharp-pointed weapon supplied with acrid or poisonous fluid, as a fang or sting, with which certain animals and plants are furnished; bite; urticate: as, to be *stung* by a bee, a scorpion, or a nettle, or by a serpent or a sea-nettle.

What, wouldst thou have a serpent *sting* thee twice?
Shak., M. of V., iv. 1. 69.

I often have been *stung* too with curst bees.
B. Jonson, Sad Shepherd, ii. 2.

4. To pain acutely, as if with a sting; goad: as, a conscience *stung* with remorse.

Unhappy Psyche, *stung* by these reproaches,
Profoundly feels the wound dive in her heart.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, v. 14.

5. To stimulate; goad.

She was trying to task herself up to her duty. At last she *stung* herself into its performance by a suspicion.
Mrs. Gaskell, North and South, xxxviii.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To have a sting; be capable of wounding with a sting; use the sting: literally or figuratively: as, hornets *sting*; epigrams often *sting*; a *stinging* blow.

At the last it biteth like a serpent, and *stingeth* like an adder. Prov. xxiii. 32.

2. To give pain or smart; be sharply painful; smart: as, the wound *stung* for an hour.

Under the dust, beneath the grass,
Deep in dim death, where no thought *stings*.
A. C. Swinburne, Félise.

sting[1] (sting), *n.* [= Icel. *stingi*, a pin, a stitch in the side, = Sw. *sting*, a sting (in sense 4), = Dan. *sting*, stitch; from the verb.] **1.** A sharp-pointed organ of certain insects and other animals, capable of inflicting by puncture a painful wound.

I bring no tales nor flatteries; in my tongue, sir,
I carry no fork'd *stings*. *Fletcher*, Loyal Subject, ii. 1.

In *zoöl.*, specifically—(*a*) The modified ovipositor of the females of certain insects, as bees, wasps, hornets, and many other *Hymenoptera*; an aculeus; a terebra. This weapon is generally so constructed as to inflict a poisoned as well as punctured wound, which may become inflamed and very painful or even dangerous; an irritating fluid is injected through the tubular sting when the thrust is given. See cut under *Hymenoptera*. (*b*) The mouth-parts of various insects which are formed for piercing and sucking, as in the mosquito and other gnats or midges, gadflies, fleas, bedbugs, etc. In these cases the wound is often poisoned. See cuts under *gnat* and *mosquito*. (*c*) A stinging hair or spine of the larvæ of various moths, or such organs collectively. See cuts under *hag-moth*, *saddleback*, and *stinging*. (*d*) The falces of spiders, with which these creatures bite—in some cases, as of the katipo or malmignatte, inflicting a very serious or even fatal wound. See cuts under *chelicera* and *falx*. (*e*) The curved or claw-like telson of the tail of a scorpion, inflicting a serious poisoned wound. See cuts under *scorpion* and *Scorpionida*. (*f*) One of the feet or claws of centipeds, which, in the case of some of the larger kinds, of tropical countries, inflict painful and dangerous wounds. (*g*) The poison-fang or venom-tooth of a noxious serpent; also, in popular misapprehension, the harmless soft forked tongue of any serpent. See cuts under *Crotalus* and *snake*. (*h*) A fin-spine of some fishes, capable of wounding. In a few cases such spines are connected with a venom-gland whence poison is injected; in others, as the tail-spines of sting-rays, the large bony sting, several inches long and sometimes jagged, is smeared with a substance which may cause a wound to fester. See cuts under *stone-cat*, *sting-ray*. (*i*) An urticating organ, or such organs collectively, of the jellyfishes, sea-nettles, or other cœlenterates. See cut under *nematocyst*.

2. In *bot.*, a sort of sharp-pointed hollow hair, seated upon or connected with a gland which secretes an acrid or poisonous fluid, which, when introduced under the skin, produces a stinging pain. For plants armed with such stings, see *cowhage*, *nettle*[1] (with cut), *nettle-tree*, 2, and *tread-softly*.—**3.** The fine taper of a dog's tail. *Sportsman's Gazetteer*.—**4.** The operation or effect of a sting; the act of stinging; the usually poisoned punctured wound made by a sting; also, the pain or smart of such a wound.

Their softest touch as smart as lizards' *stings*!
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii. 2. 325.

5. Anything, or that in anything, which gives acute pain, or constitutes the principal pain; also, anything which goads to action: as, the *sting* of hunger; the *stings* of remorse; the *stings* of reproach.

The *sting* of death is sin. 1 Cor. xv. 56.

Slander,
Whose *sting* is sharper than the sword's.
Shak., W. T., ii. 3. 86.

A bitter jest leaves a *sting* behind it.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., To the Reader, p. 77.

6. Mental pain inflicted, as by a biting or cutting remark or sarcasm; hence, the point of an epigram.

There is nothing harder to forgive than the *sting* of an epigram. *O. W. Holmes*, The Atlantic, LXVI. 667.

7. A stimulus, irritation, or incitement; a nettling or goading; an impulse.

The wanton *stings* and motions of the sense.
Shak., M. for M., i. 4. 59.

Exserted sting. See *exserted*.

sting[2] (sting), *n.* [Also *steing*; a var. of *stang*[1].] **1**†. A pole.—**2**†. A pike; a spear.—**3.** An instrument for thatching.—**4.** The mast of a vessel. [Prov. Eng. or Scotch in all uses.]

sting-and-ling (sting'and-ling'), *adv.* [Lit. pole and line; < *sting*[2] + *and* + *ling*, Se. var. of *line*[2].] Entirely; completely; with everything; hence, by force. [Scotch.]

Unless he had been brought there *sting and ling*.
Scott, Antiquary, xliv.

stingaree (sting'ga-rē), *n.* [A corrupt form of *sting-ray*.] See *sting-ray*.

sting-bull (sting'bůl), *n.* The greater weever, or sting-fish, *Trachinus draco*. See *Trachinus* and *weever*. Also called *otter-fish*.

stinger (sting'ėr), *n.* [< *sting*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who or that which stings, vexes, or gives acute pain.

That malice
Wears no dead flesh about it, 'tis a *stinger*.
Middleton, More Dissemblers Besides Women, iii. 2.

(*a*) An animal or a plant that stings.

The Mutilla being a well-armed insect, and a severe *stinger*. *E. D. Cope*, Origin of the Fittest, p. 212.

(*b*) The sting of an insect. (*c*) A biting or cutting remark. [Colloq.] (*d*) A smart, telling blow. [Colloq.]

Rooke, . . . rushing at him incautiously, received a *stinger* that staggered him and nearly closed his right eye.
C. Reade, Hard Cash, xliii.

sting-fish (sting'fish), *n.* **1.** Same as *sting-bull*. See cut under *Trachinus*.—**2.** The sea-scorpion, *Cottus scorpius*, a fish of the family *Cottidæ*.

stingily (stin'ji-li), *adv.* In a stingy manner; with mean niggardliness; in a niggardly manner.

stinginess (stin'ji-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being stingy; extreme avarice; niggardliness; miserliness.

stinging (sting'ing), *p. a.* **1.** That uses a sting; furnished with a sting or stinging organs of any sort; urticating: as, a *stinging* insect or sea-nettle.—**2.** In *bot.*, noting a plant furnished with stinging hairs. See *sting*[1], 2.—**3.** That pierces or wounds as with a sting; that causes acute pain, irritation, or the like; keen; sharp; pungent; telling: as, a *stinging* tongue; a *stinging* rebuke or remark.

He wrapped her warm in his seaman's coat,
Against the *stinging* blast.
Longfellow, Wreck of the Hesperus.

The *stinging* lash of wit.
O. W. Holmes, Opening of Fifth Ave. Theatre, N. Y., 1873.

Stinging ant, an ant of the family *Myrmicidæ*.—**Stinging bug**, the blood-sucking cone-nose, *Conorhinus sanguisuga*, a common bug of the family *Reduviidæ*, which sucks the blood of man and domestic animals, and inflicts a painful wound. See cut under *Conorhinus*.—**Stinging caterpillar**, the larva of any one of certain bombycid moths in the United States, as *Saturnia maia*, *Hyperchiria io*, *Empretia stimulea*, *Phobetron pithecium*,

Stinging Caterpillar, or Slug-caterpillar, and Moth of *Lagoa opercularis*, both natural size.

Limacodes scapha, and *Lagoa opercularis*, which are provided with stinging spines.—**Stinging hair**. See *hair*[1] and *stinging spine*.—**Stinging nettle**. See *nettle*[1], 1.—**Stinging spine**, in *entom.*, one of the modified bristles of any stinging caterpillar, which are sharp and have an urticating effect. See cuts under *hag-moth* and *saddleback*.—**Stinging tree**. Same as *nettle-tree*, 2.

stinging-bush (sting'ing-bůsh), *n.* Same as *tread-softly*.

stinging-cell (sting'ing-sel), *n.* The thread-cell or lasso-cell with which any cœlenterate, as a sea-nettle, urticates. See *nematophore*, and cuts under *enida* and *nematocyst*.

stingingly (sting'ing-li), *adv.* With stinging effect.

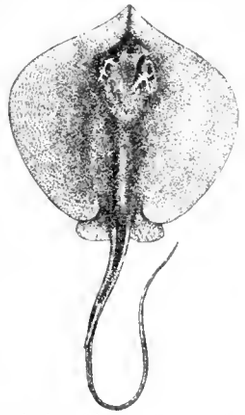
stingless (sting'les), *a.* [< *sting*[1] + *-less*.] Having no sting, as an insect. *Shak.*, J. C., v. 1. 35.—**Stingless nettle**, the richweed or clearweed, *Pilea pumila*. See *clearweed*.

sting-moth (sting'môth), *n.* The Australian *Doratifera vulnerans*, whose larva is capable of inflicting a stinging wound.

stingo (sting'gō), *n.* [With a simulated It. or Sp. or L. termination, < *sting*[1]: in allusion to its sharp taste.] Strong malt liquor. [Colloq.]

Come, let 's in and drink a cup of *stingo*.
Randolph, Hey for Honesty, ii. 6.

sting-ray (sting'rā), *n.* [Also, corruptly, *stingaree*, *stingoree*; < *sting*[1] + *ray*[2].] A batoid fish of the family *Trygonidæ*, as *Trygon* (or *Dasybatis*) *pastinaca*, having a long, smooth, flexible, lash-like tail armed near the base with a bony spine several inches long, sharp at the point, and serrated along the sides. It is capable of inflicting a severe and very painful wound, which appears to be poisoned by the slime with which the sting is covered. There are many species of sting-rays, in some of which there are two or three spines bundled together. The British species above named is locally known as *fire-flare* or *fiery-flare*. The commonest sting-ray of the North Atlantic coast of the United States is *T. centrura*, locally known as *clam cracker*, and corruptly called *stingaree*. *T. sabina* is a similar southern species. The name extends to any ray with a tail-spine. See *Myliobatidæ* (*a*).



Southern Sting-ray (*Trygon sabrina*). (From Report of U. S. Fish Commission.)

stingtail (sting'tāl), *n.* A sting-ray.

sting-winkle (sting'wing'kl), *n.* The hedge-hog-murex. *Murex erinaceus* or *europæus*: so called by fishermen because it bores holes in other shell-fish, as if stinging them.

stingy[1] (sting'i), *a.* [< *sting*[1] + *-y*[1].] Stinging; piercing, as the wind; sharp, as a criticism. [Colloq. or prov. Eng.]

stingy[2] (stin'ji), *a.* [A dialectal (assibilated) form and deflected use of *stingy*[1].] **1.** Ill-tempered. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—**2.** Meanly avaricious; extremely close-fisted and covetous; niggardly: as, a *stingy* fellow.

The griping and *stingy* humour of the covetous.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, II. vii.

3. Scanty; not full or plentiful.

When your teams
Drag home the *stingy* harvest.
Longfellow, Wayside Inn, Birds of Killingworth.

=Syn. 2. *Parsimonious*, *Miserly*, etc. (see *penurious*), illiberal, ungenerous, saving, chary.

stink (stingk), *v.*; pret. and pp. *stunk* (pret. formerly *stank*), ppr. *stinking*. [< ME. *stinken*, *stynken* (pret. *stank*, *stonk*, pp. *stonken*), < AS. *stincan* (pret. *stanc*, pp. *stuncen*), smell, have an odor, rise as vapor, = MD. D. *stinken* = MLG. LG. *stinken* = OHG. *stinchan*, smell, have an odor, MHG. G. *stinken* = Sw. *stinka* = Dan. *stinke*, have a bad smell, stink; cf. Gr. *τάγγος*, rancid. Perhaps connected with Icel. *stökkva*, spring, leap, sprinkle, but not with Goth. *stiggkwan*, smite, thrust, strike; ef. L. *tangere*, touch (see *tact*, *tangent*). Hence ult. *stench*[1].] **I.** *intrans.* To emit a strong offensive smell; send out a disgusting odor: hence, to be in bad odor; have a bad reputation; be regarded with disfavor.

And therwithal he *stank* so horribel.
Chaucer, Monk's Tale, l. 627.

Fall Fate upon us,
Our memories shall never *stink* behind us.
Fletcher, Humorous Lieutenant, iii. 7.

Stinking badger, the stinkard or teledu.—**Stinking bunt.** Same as *stinking smut*.—**Stinking camomile.** Same as *mayweed*.—**Stinking cedar**, a coniferous tree of the genus *Torreya*: so named from the strong peculiar odor of the wood and foliage, especially when bruised or burnt. Most properly so called is *T. taxifolia*, an extremely local tree of western Florida, an evergreen of moderate size, with bright-yellow (or in old trees reddish) wood susceptible of a fine polish, very durable in contact with the soil, and, where found, largely used for fence-posts. Also called *savin*. See cut under *Torreya*. The similar *T. Californica* is the California nutmeg (see *nutmeg*). *T. grandis* of China, called *kaya*, affords a good timber. *T. nucifera*, a smaller Japanese species, yields a wood valued by coopers and turners, and a food-oil is expressed from its nuts. Also *stinking yew*.—**Stinking crane's-bill.** Same as *herb-robert*.—**Stinking goosefoot.** Same as *notchweed*.—**Stinking hellebore, hoarhound.** See the nouns.—**Stinking mayweed**, the common mayweed.—**Stinking nightshade.** Same as *henbane*.—**Stinking nutmeg**, the California nutmeg, one of the stinking cedars. See *nutmeg*.—**Stinking smut.** See *smut*, 3.—**Stinking vervain**, the guinea-hen weed. See *Petiveria*.—**Stinking yew.** Same as *stinking cedar*.

II. *trans.* To annoy with an offensive smell; affect in any way by an offensive odor. *Imp. Dict.*

stink (stingk), *n.* [< ME. *stinke*, *stynk*, *stynke*: from the verb. Cf. *stench*[1].] 1. A strong offensive smell; a disgusting odor; a stench.

And fro him comethe out Smoke and *Stynk* and Fuyr, and so moche Abhomynacioun that unethe no man may there endure. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 282.

In Köln, a town of monks and bones,
And pavements fanged with murderous stones,
And rags, and hags, and hideous wenches —
I counted two and seventy stenches,
All well-defined and several *stinks!*
Coleridge, Cologne.

2†. Hell, regarded as a region of sulphurous smells (or of infamy ?).

So have I doon in erthe, allas the while!
That certes, but if thou my socour be,
To *stynk* eterne he wol my gost exile.
Chaucer, A. B. C., l. 56.

3. A disagreeable exposure. [Slang.]

The newspapers of the district where he was then located had raised before the eye and mind of the public what the "patterers" of his class [genteel beggars] proverbially call a *stink*—that is, had opened the eyes of the unwary to the movements of "Chelsea George."
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, I. 250.

Fire stink, in *coal-mining*, a smell indicating the spontaneous combustion of the coal or goaf somewhere in the mine.=Syn. 1. *Stench*, etc. See *smell*.

stink-alive (stingk'a-liv'), *n.* The bib or pout, *Gadus luscus*: so called because it speedily putrefies after death. *J. G. Wood*.

stinkard (sting'kärd), *n.* [< *stink* + *-ard*.] 1†. One who stinks; hence, a mean, paltry fellow.

Your *stinkard* has the self-same liberty to be there in his tobacco-fumes which your sweet courtier hath.
Dekker, Gull's Hornbook, p. 133.

That foolish knave, that hose and doublet *stinkard*.
Chapman, Gentleman Usher, v. 1.

2. The stinking badger of Java, *Mydaus meliceps*; the teledu. See cut under *teledu*.—3. In *ichth.*, a shark of the genus *Mustelus*.

stinkardly† (sting'kärd-li), *a.* [< *stinkard* + *-ly*[1].] Stinking; mean.

You notorious *stinkardly* bearward.
B. Jonson, Epicœne, iv. 1.

stink-ball (stingk'bâl), *n.* A preparation of pitch, resin, niter, gunpowder, colophony, asafetida, and other offensive and suffocating ingredients, placed in earthen jars, formerly used for throwing upon an enemy's decks at close quarters, and still in use among Eastern pirates.

stink-bird (stingk'bėrd), *n.* The hoactzin, *Opisthocomus cristatus*.

stink-bug (stingk'bug), *n.* Any one of several malodorous bugs, particularly the common squash-bug, *Anasa tristis*, of the *Coreidæ*. See cut under *squash-bug*.

stinker (sting'kėr), *n.* [< *stink* + *-er*[1].] 1. One who or that which stinks; a stinkard; a stinkpot.

The air may be purified . . . by burning of stink-pots or *stinkers* in contagious lanes. *Harvey*, Consumptions.

2. One of several large petrels, as the giant fulmar, *Ossifraga gigantea*, which acquire an offensive odor from feeding on blubber or carrion.

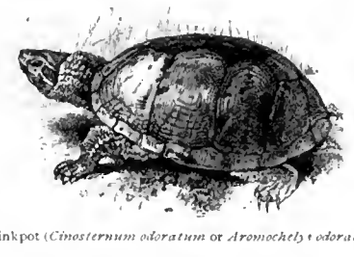
stinkhorn (stingk'hôrn), *n.* [< *stink* + *horn*.] In *bot.*, a common name for certain ill-smelling fungi of the genus *Phallus*. The most common species is *P. impudicus*. See *Phallus*, 3.

stinkingly (sting'king-li), *adv.* In a stinking manner; disgustingly; with an offensive smell.

stinking-weed (sting'king-wēd), *n.* 1. A species of *Cassia*, *C. occidentalis*, found distributed throughout the tropics: so called from its fetid leaves. Also *stinking-wood*.—2. The ragwort, *Senecio Jacobæa*. [Local, Scotland.]

stinking-wood (sting'king-wůd), *n.* 1. Same as *stinking-weed*, 1.—2. A leguminous shrub, *Anagyris fœtida*, of southern Europe.

stinkpot (stingk'pot), *n.* 1. A pot or jar of stinking materials; a chamber-pot. *Smollett.* —2†. A receptacle containing a disinfectant. See the quotation under *stinker*.—3. A stinkball.—4. The musk-turtle, *Cinosternum odoratum* or *Aromochelys odorata*, a stinking kind



Stinkpot (*Cinosternum odoratum* or *Aromochelys odorata*).

of turtle common in some parts of the United States. It is a common inhabitant of the eastern and central streams of the country, and is very troublesome to fishermen by swallowing their bait. It is useful as a scavenger.

stink-rat (stingk'rat), *n.* The musk-turtle. See *stinkpot*, 4. [Local, U. S.]

stink-shad (stingk'shad), *n.* Same as *mud-shad*.

stinkstone (stingk'stōn), *n.* A variety of limestone which gives off a fetid odor when quarried or struck by a hammer. This odor comes from the escape of sulphureted hydrogen, and in most cases it seems to be caused by the decomposition of embedded organic matter. In some quarries in the Carboniferous limestone of Ireland the smell has been found so overpowering that the men were sickened by it, and had to leave off work for a time. (*Jukes.*) Also called *fetid limestone*, and *swinestone*.

stink-trap (stingk'trap), *n.* A contrivance to prevent the escape of effluvia from the openings of drains; a stench-trap.

stink-turtle (stingk'tėr'tl), *n.* The musk-turtle. See *stinkpot*, 4.

stinkweed (stingk'wēd), *n.* 1. An ill-smelling cruciferous plant, *Diplotaxis muralis*, of southern Europe. [Prov. Eng.]—2. The jimsonweed.

stinkwood (stingk'wůd), *n.* One of several trees with fetid wood. (*a*) In South Africa, *Ocotea bullata* (see *Ocotea*) and *Celtis Kraussiana*, the latter a tree 20 feet high and 2 feet in diameter, with a tough yellowish-white wood used for planks, cooperage, etc. (*b*) In Tasmania, a shrub or tree, *Zieria Smithii*, also found in Australia, and sometimes called *sand-fly bush*. (*c*) In the Mascarene Islands, *Fœtidia Mauritiana* of the *Myrtaceæ*, a tree from 20 to 40 feet high, whose wood is used for foundations, not being attacked by white ants.

stint (stint), *v.* [Also obs. or dial. *stent*; < ME. *stinten*, *stynten*, *stenten*, < AS. *styntan*, make dull, blunt, orig. make short (also in comp. *forstyntan*, *ge-stentan*, warn, restrain) (= Icel. *stytta* (for **stynta*), shorten, = Sw. dial. *stynta*, shorten, = Norw. *stytta*, *stutta*, shorten, tuck up the clothes), < *stunt*, dull, obtuse, stupid, = Icel. *stuttr* = OSw. *stunt* = Norw. *stutt*, short: see *stunt*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To cause to cease; put an end to; stay; stop. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Sey, "al forgeven," and *stynt* is al this fare [disturbance].
Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 1107.

Make war breed peace, make peace *stint* war.
Shak., T. of A., v. 4. 83.

Stint thy babbling tongue!
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, i. 1.

The thin jackals waiting for the feast
Stinted their hungry howls as he passed by.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 172.

2†. To bring to a stand; stay; put a stop to.

The kynges were *stynted* at the entre of the forest by a river, and ther assembled alle her peple that thei myght haue. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 154.

3. To forbear; cease.

Art thou a seruing man? then serue againe,
And *stint* to steale as common souldiours do.
Gascoigne, Steele Glas (ed. Arber), p. 67.

Spare not to spur, nor *stint* to ride,
Until thou come to fair Tweedside.
Scott, L. of L. M., i. 22.

4. To limit; restrain; restrict; hence, to limit or confine to a scanty allowance: as, to *stint* one's self in food; to *stint* service or help.

[He] trauels halfe a day without any refreshment then water, whereof wisely and temperately he *stinted* himselfe.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, II. 135.

Was the infinite One to be confined to this narrow space? Could His love be *stinted* to the few to whom He had especially revealed His Will? *Channing*, Perfect Life, p. 61.

5. To assign a definite task to; prescribe a specified amount of labor for: as, to *stint* a pupil or a servant. See *stint*, *n.*, 2.—6. To cover or serve (a mare) successfully; get with foal. See the quotation under *stinted*, 2.

II. *intrans.* 1. To cease; desist; stay; stop; hold.

Of this cry they wolde nevere *stenten*.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 45.

He *styntid* not, nor neuer wold he sese,
And with his swerd where that his stroke glynt,
Owt of ther sadill full redely they went.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 2420.

And swears she'll never *stint*. *Shak.*, Pericles, iv. 4. 42.

2. To be saving or careful in expenditure.

It's in things for show they cut short; while for such as me, it's in things for life we've to *stint*.
Mrs. Gaskell, Mary Barton, xxxvii.

stint (stint), *n.* [Also obs. or dial. *stent*; < *stint*, *v.*] 1. Limit; bound; limitation; restriction; restraint: as, common without *stint* (that is, without limitation or restriction as to the extent of the pasturage, the number of cattle to be pastured, or the period of the year).

If the summe which the debter oweth be above the *stint*, he shall not be released. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 167.

I know not how, Diuine Prouidence seemeth to hane set those Scythian *stints* to the Persian proceedings.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 352.

By rallying round the throne the whole strength of the Royalists and High-Churchmen, and by using without *stint* all the resources of corruption, he [Danby] flattered himself that he could manage the Parliament.
Macaulay, Sir W. Temple.

2. Fixed amount or quantity; allowance; prescribed or allotted task or performance: as, a certain *stint* of work.

Put me to a certain *stint*, sir; allow me but a red herring a-day. *Fletcher* (*and another*), Love's Cure, ii. 1.

In the divided or social state, these functions are parcelled out to individuals, each of whom aims to do his *stint* of the joint work. *Emerson*, Misc., p. 72.

Margaret had a new *stint* at quilling.
S. Judd, Margaret, i. 2.

If you are sick or weak, and can't finish your *stent*, you are given twenty blows with the cat.
The Century, XXXVII. 36.

3. One of several small species of sandpiper, especially of the genus *Actodromos*; a sandpeep. The common stint is the dunlin, purre, or ox-bird, *Pelidna alpina*. (See *dunlin*.) This is an early, if not the first, application of the name, as by Ray, who called this bird also

American Least Stint (*Actodromos minutilla*).

oxeye and *least snipe*. The little stint is *Actodromas minuta;* the least stint is *A. minutilla*, which abounds in North America, and is also known as *Wilson's sandpiper*. Temminck's stint is *A. temminckii;* the red-necked, *A. ruficollis*. There are several others of the same genus. The broad-billed sandpiper, *Limicola platyrhyncha*, is a kind of stint, and the spoon-billed, *Eurynorhynchus pygmæus*, is another. Extension of the name to the sanderling and to phalaropes is unusual.

stintance† (stin'tans), *n.* [< *stint* + *-ance*.] Stint; limit; restriction; restraint. *London Prodigal*, p. 7. (*Halliwell.*) [Rare.]

stinted (stin'ted), *p. a.* 1. Limited; scanty; scrimped.

> Oh! trifle not with wants you cannot feel,
> Nor mock the misery of a *stinted* meal.
> *Crabbe*, Works, I. 9.

2. In foal. See *stint*, *v. t.*, 6. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

> *Stinted*, 'in foal.' The word was printed, in this sense, in a catalogue of live-stock for sale at Nashville a year or two ago [1886]. Halliwell and Wright give it as an adjective, meaning in foal, used in the West of England.
> *Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass.*, XVII. 44.

stintedness (stin'ted-nes), *n.* The character or condition of being stinted.

stinter (stin'tėr), *n.* [< *stint* + *-er*[1].] One who or that which stints, checks, or puts a stop to: as, a *stinter* of strife.

> Let us now see whether a set form, or this extemporary way, be the greater hinderer and *stinter* of it.
> *South*, Sermons, II. iii.

stintingly (stin'ting-li), *adv.* Restrictedly; restrainedly; grudgingly. *George Eliot*, Janet's Repentance, viii.

stintless (stint'les), *a.* [< *stint* + *-less*.] 1†. Ceaseless.

> His life was nothing els but *stintlesse* passion.
> *Rowland*, Betraying of Christ (1598). (*Halliwell.*)

2. Without stint; unstinted; generous.

> He gets glimpses of the same *stintless* hospitality.
> *The Century*, XXVII. 201.

stinty (stin'ti), *a.* [< *stint* + *-y*[1].] Restricted; grudging; illiberal. [Rare.]

> Those endowments which our Anglo-Saxon forefathers made to win for themselves and kindred such ghostly aids in another world were neither few nor *stinty*.
> *Rock*, Church of our Fathers, ii. 327.

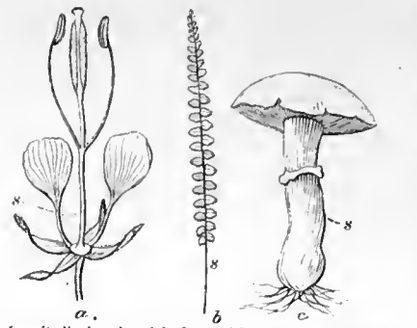
stiony, *n.* See *styany*.

Stipa (stī'pă), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1753), named from the flaxen appearance of the feathery awns of *S. pennata;* < L. *stipa*, *stupa*, *stuppa*, the coarse part of flax, tow: see *stupa*.] A genus of grasses, of the tribe *Agrostideæ*, type of the subtribe *Stipeæ*. It is characterized by one-flowered paniceled spikelets, with their pedicels not continued beyond the flower, which contains three or perhaps sometimes only two lodicules and a narrow acuminate flowering glume indurated closely around the grain and prolonged, usually by a joint, into a long and commonly conspicuously twisted or bent awn. There are nearly 100 species, widely dispersed through both tropical and temperate regions. They are tufted grasses, usually tall, with convolute leaves and a slender, sparingly branched panicle of rather long scattered spikelets, with awns sometimes extremely attenuated. A general name of the species is *feather-grass*, applying particularly to the highly ornamental *S. pennata* of Europe. The only common species of the eastern United States is *S. avenacea*, the black oat-grass; westward the species are numerous—several, known as *bunch-beard-*, or *feather-grass*, being somewhat valuable wild forage-plants of the mountains and great plains. Among these are *S. comata* (*silk-grass*) and *S. spartea* (*porcupine-grass*), the latter remarkable for its hygrometric awns, which are coiled when dry, but uncoil under moisture and, when resisted, tend to push the seed into the ground. *S. viridula*, var. *robusta*, of Mexico, New Mexico, etc., is reported to have a narcotic effect upon horses, and is called *steepy-grass*. *S. aristiglumis* of Australia is a valuable fodder-plant, of remarkably rapid growth; *S. micrantha* of Queensland borrows the name of *bamboo*. *S. tenacissima* and *S. arenaria*, on account of their large membranous spikelets and two-cleft flowering glume, are sometimes separated as a genus, *Macrochloa* (Kunth, 1835). See *esparto*, *alfa*, and *atocha-grass*.

stipate (stī'pāt), *a.* [< L. *stipatus*, pp. of *stipare*, crowd, press together. Cf. *constipate*.] In *bot.*, crowded.

stipe[1] (stīp), *n.* [A dial. var. of *steep*[1]. Cf. *Stiper Stone group*.] A steep ascent. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

stipe[2] (stīp), *n.* [< F. *stipe*, a stipe, = Sp. *estipite*, a door-post, = It. *stipite*, a stock, trunk, post, door-post, < L. *stipes* (*stipit-*), a stock, trunk, post, poet. a tree, a branch of a tree; perhaps cognate with E. *stiff*.] 1. In *bot.*, a stalk or support of some sort, the word being variously employed. (*a*) In flowering plants, the stalk formed by the receptacle or some part of it, or by a carpel. To distinguish further this kind of stipe, various other terms are employed, as *thecaphore*, *gynophore*, *gonophore*, *anthophore*, *gynobase*, and *carpophore*. See cut under *Arachis*. (*b*) The stalk or petiole of a frond, especially of a fern or seaweed. See cut under *seaweed*. (*c*) In fungi, especially of the genus *Agaricus*, the stalk or stem which supports the pileus or cap. (*d*) The caudex of a tree-fern. Also *stipes*. See cut in next column.



a, Longitudinal section of the flower of *Gynandropsis pentaphylla*, showing the calyx, two of the petals, two of the stamens, and the stipitate ovary. *b*, Frond of *Asplenium Trichomanes*. *c*, *Agaricus campestris*. (*s*, Stipe in *a*, *b*, and *c*.)

2. In *anat.*, a stem: applied to two branches, anterior and posterior, of the zygal or paroccipital fissure of the brain. *B. G. Wilder.*—3. In *zoöl.*, a stipes.

stipel (stī'pel), *n.* [< NL. **stipella*, for **stipitella*, dim. of L. *stipes*, a post: see *stipe*[2].] In *bot.*, a secondary stipule situated at the base of the leaflets of a compound leaf. Unlike stipules, there is only a single one to each leaflet, with the exception of the terminal leaflet, which has a pair.

stipellate (stī'pel-āt), *a.* [< NL. **stipellatus*, < **stipella*, a stipel: see *stipel*.] In *bot.*, bearing or having stipels.

stipend (stī'pend), *n.* [= Sp. Pg. *estipendio* = It. *stipendio*, < L. *stipendium*, a tax, impost, tribute; in military use, pay, salary; contr. for **stipipendium*, < *stips*, a gift, donation, alms (given in small coin), + *pendere*, weigh out: see *pendent*.] A fixed periodical allowance or payment; settled or fixed pay; salary; pay; specifically, in Scotland, the salary paid to a clergyman; the income of an ecclesiastical living.

> Americus Vesputius, . . . vnder the *stipende* of the Portugales, hadde sayled towarde the south pole many degrees beyond the Equinoctiall.
> *Peter Martyr* (tr. in Eden's First Books on America, [ed. Arber, p. 134).

> 'Twas a wonder with how small a *stipend* from his father Tom Tusher contrived to make a good figure.
> *Thackeray*, Henry Esmond, x.

=Syn. *Pay*, etc. See *salary*[1].

stipend (stī'pend), *v. t.* [< F. *stipendier* = Sp. Pg. *estipendiar* = It. *stipendiare*, pay, hire, < L. *stipendiari*, receive pay, serve for pay, < *stipendium*, pay: see *stipend*, *n.*] To pay by settled stipend or wages; put upon or provide with a stipend. *Shelton*, tr. of Don Quixote, xlvii. (*Latham.*) [Rare.]

stipendiarian (stī-pen-di-ā'ri-an), *a.* [< *stipendiary* + *-an*.] Acting from mercenary considerations; hired; stipendiary. *Imp. Dict.*

stipendiary (stī-pen'di-ā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *stipendiaire* = Sp. Pg. *estipendiario* = It. *stipendiario*, < L. *stipendiarius*, pertaining to tribute, contribution, or pay, < *stipendium*, tribute, pay: see *stipend*.] **I.** *a.* Receiving wages or salary; performing services for a stated price or compensation; paid.—**Stipendiary curate.** See *curate*[1].—**Stipendiary estate**, in *law*, a feud or estate granted in return for services, generally of a military kind.—**Stipendiary magistrate**, in Great Britain, a police justice sitting in large cities and towns, under appointment by the Home Secretary on behalf of the crown.

II. *n.*; pl. *stipendiaries* (-riz). 1. One who performs services for a settled payment, salary, or stipend.—2. A stipendiary magistrate. See under I.—3. In *law*, a feudatory owing services to his lord.

stipendiate† (stī-pen'di-āt), *v. t.* [< L. *stipendiatus*, pp. of *stipendiari*, receive pay, serve for pay, < *stipendium*, tribute, salary: see *stipend*, *v.*] To endow with a stipend or salary.

> Besides ye exercise of the horse, armes, dauncing, &c., all the sciences are taught in the vulgar French by professors *stipendiated* by the greate Cardinal.
> *Evelyn*, Diary, Sept. 14, 1644.

Stiper Stone group. [< *Stiper Stones* (see def.).] In *geol.*, a subgroup, the equivalent of the Arenig series in Carnarvonshire: so called from the name *Stiper Stones* given to a prominent ridge of quartzose rocks rising above the moorland in Shropshire, and extending for about ten miles in length. The Arenig or Stiper Stone group, according to Murchison's original classification (1833–4), formed the base of the Silurian system. It is now considered to be the base of Lapworth's Ordovician, of the Cambro-Silurian of Jukes, and of the Middle Cambrian of other English geologists.

stipes (stī'pēz), *n.* [NL., < L. *stipes*, *stips* (*stipit-*), a stock, trunk: see *stipe*[2].] 1. In *bot.*, same as *stipe*[2].—2. In *zoöl.*, a stalk or stem, as an eyestalk or a footstalk; a stipe. Specifically—(*a*) In *entom.*, the footstalk of the maxilla of an insect, the outer or main division of that organ; the second joint of the maxilla, borne upon the cardo, and through the palpifer and subgalea bearing the palpus, galea, and lacinia, when these organs exist. Also called *shaft*. See cuts under *galea* and *Insecta*. (*b*) In *Myriapoda:* (1) The proximal or median one of two pieces of which the protomala, or so-called mandible, consists, the other being the *cardo*. See *protomala*, and figure under *epilabrum*. (2) One of two sets, an inner and an outer, of broad plates into which the deutomala, or second pair of mouth-appendages, of a myriapod is divided. See *deutomata*. *A. S. Packard*, Proc. Amer. Philos. Soc., June, 1883, pp. 198, 200.

stipiform (stī'pi-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *stipes*, *stips* (*stipit-*), a stock, trunk, + *forma*, form.] In *bot.* and *zoöl.*, having the form or appearance of a stipe or stipes. See *stipe*[2], *stipes*.

stipitate (stip'i-tāt), *a.* [< NL. **stipitatus*, < L. *stipes* (*stipit-*), a stock, trunk: see *stipe*[2].] In *bot.* and *zoöl.*, having or supported by a stipe or stipes; elevated on a stipe.

stipitiform (stip'i-ti-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *stipes* (*stipit-*), a stock, trunk (see *stipe*[2]), + *forma*, form.] In *bot.* and *zoöl.*, having the form or character of a stipe or stipes; stipiform; stalklike.

stipiture (stip'i-tūr), *n.* A bird of the genus *Stipiturus;* an emu-wren.

Stipiturus (stip-i-tū'rus), *n.* [NL. (Lesson, 1831), < L. *stipes* (*stipit-*), a stock, trunk, + Gr. *οὐρά*, tail.] An Australian genus of warbler-like birds, assigned to the *Malurinæ* or placed elsewhere, having the tail curiously formed of ten feathers with stiffened shafts and loose decomposed barbs (whence the name); the emu-wrens.

Emu-wren (*Stipiturus malacurus*).

S. malacurus is a small brownish bird streaked with black, and with a blue throat, described by Latham in 1801 as the *soft-tailed flycatcher*. The immediate affinities of the genus are with such forms as *Sphenœacus* and *Sphenura* (see these words), and the true position of all these forms seems to be among or near the reed- or grass-warblers, especially such as have but ten tail-feathers. See *warbler*.

stipple (stip'l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *stippled*, ppr. *stippling*. [< D. *stippelen*, speckle, dot over (cf. *stippel*, a speckle, dim. of *stip*, a point), freq. of *stippen* (> G. *stippen*), prick, dot, speckle, < *stip*, MD. *stip*, *stup*, a point, dot.] To produce gradation in color or shade in (any material) by means of dots or small spots. See *stippling*.

> The interlaying of small pieces can not altogether avoid a broken, *stippled*, spotty effect.
> *Milman*, Latin Christianity, xiv. 10.

stipple (stip'l), *n.* [< *stipple*, *v.*] 1. In the *fine arts*, same as *stippling*.—2. In *decorative art*, an intermediate tone or color, or combination of tones, used to make gradual the passage from one color to another in a design.—**Stipple-engraving process**, the process of making an engraved plate by stippling. The first step is to lay an etching-ground on a copperplate; the next, after the subject has been transferred as in etching, is to dot in the outline: after which the darker parts are marked with dots, which are laid in larger and more closely in the deeper shades. The plate is then bitten in, the ground is removed, and the lighter parts are laid in with dry-point or the stipple-graver.

stippled (stip'ld), *p. a.* Spotted; shaded or modeled by means of minute dots applied with the point of the brush or in a similar way.

stipple-graver (stip'l-grā″vėr), *n.* An engravers' tool of which the point is bent downward so as to facilitate the making of small dots or indentations in the surface of a copperplate.

stippler (stip'lėr), *n.* [< *stipple* + *-er*[1].] 1. One who stipples.—2. A brush or tool used for stippling: as, a *stippler* made of hog's hair.

stippling (stip'ling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *stipple*, *v.*] In the *fine arts*, dotted work of any kind, whether executed with the brush-point, the pencil, or the stipple-graver.

stiptic†, *a.* and *n.* See *styptic*.

stipula (stip'ū-lă), *n.*; pl. *stipulæ* (-lē). [NL., < L. *stipula*, a stalk: see *stipule*.] In *ornith.*, same as *stipule*.

stipulaceous (stip-ū-lā'shius), *a.* [< *stipula* + *-aceous*.] In *bot.*, same as *stipular*.

stipular (stip'ū-lăr), *a.* [< NL. *stipula* + *-ar*[3].] In *bot.*, of, belonging to, or standing in the

place of stipules; growing on stipules, or close to them: as, *stipular* glands.—**Stipular buds**, buds which are enveloped by the stipules, as in the tulip-tree.

stipulary (stip'ū-lā-ri), *a.* [< NL. *stipula* + *-ary*.] In *bot.*, relating to stipules; stipular.

stipulate[1] (stip'ū-lāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *stipulated*, ppr. *stipulating*. [< L. *stipulatus*, pp. of *stipulare* (> It. *stipulare* = Sp. Pg. *estipular* = F. *stipuler*), exact, bargain for; origin doubtful: by some referred to OL. **stipulus*, firm; by others to L. *stipula*, a straw.] To arrange or settle definitely, or by special mention and agreement, or as a special condition: as, it is *stipulated* that A shall pay 5 per cent.

Henry the Fourth and the king my master had *stipulated* with each other that, whensoever any one of them died, the survivor should take care of the other's child.
Lord Herbert of Cherbury, Life (ed. Howells), p. 129.

Those Articles which were *stipulated* in their Favour.
Howell, Letters, I. iii. 20.

It is *stipulated* also that every man shall be bound to obey his own lord "convenienter," or so far as is fitting and right. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 782.

Stipulated damages. (*a*) In a general sense, a sum named in a contract or obligation as the damages to be paid in case of non-performance. (*b*) As commonly used in law, damages liquidated by a stipulation—that is, a sum fixed by a contract or obligation in such manner as to be the sum payable in case of breach, without any further question as to the amount of the actual damages.

stipulate[2] (stip'ū-lāt), *a.* [< NL. **stipulatus*, < L. *stipula*, a stalk, stipule: see *stipule*.] In *bot.*, having stipules: as, a *stipulate* stalk or leaf.

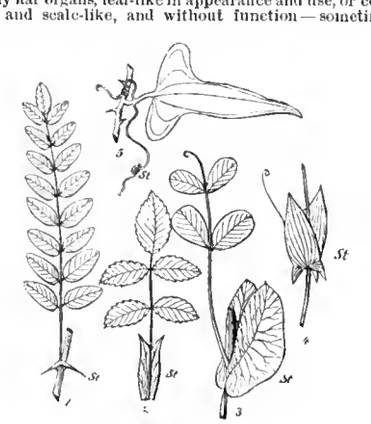
Stipulateæ (stip-ū-lā'tē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (J. von Sachs), < **stipulatus*, stalked (see *stipulate*[2]), + *-eæ*.] Sachs's name for the eusporangiate ferns, a division which embraces the *Ophioglossaceæ* and *Marattiaceæ*. The name is now abandoned, as it is known that there are no stipules in the *Ophioglossaceæ*, and that they are sometimes wanting in the *Marattiaceæ*.

stipulation[1] (stip-ū-lā'shon), *n.* [< F. *stipulation* = Sp. *estipulacion* = Pg. *estipulação* = It. *stipulazione*, < L. *stipulatio*(*n*-), a promise, bargain, covenant, < *stipulari*, demand a formal promise, bargain, covenant, stipulate: see *stipulate*.] 1. The act of stipulating, agreeing, or covenanting; a contracting or bargaining. —2. That which is stipulated or agreed upon; a contract or bargain, or a particular article or item in a contract: as, the *stipulations* of the allied powers to furnish each his contingent of troops; a contract containing so many *stipulations*.—3. In *law*, specifically—(*a*) An agreement between counsel or attorneys in a cause, affecting its conduct. (*b*) An undertaking in the nature of bail taken in the admiralty courts. (*c*) In Roman law, a contract in which the form consisted in a question and answer, formalities which in course of time came to be recognized as making a valid contract which might dispense with the ceremonials required by the earlier law.

stipulation[2] (stip-ū-lā'shon), *n.* [< L. *stipula*, a stalk: see *stipule*.] In *bot.*, the situation and structure of the stipules.

stipulator (stip'ū-lā-tor), *n.* [< L. *stipulator*, one who stipulates, < *stipulari*, demand a formal promise, bargain, stipulate: see *stipulate*.] One who stipulates, contracts, or covenants; in *Rom. law*, one to whom a stipulation or promise was given in the form of contract known as *stipulatio*. See *stipulation*[1], 3 (*c*).

stipule (stip'ūl), *n.* [= F. *stipule* = It. *stipula*, < L. *stipula*, a stalk, stem, blade, dim. of *stipes*, stock, trunk: see *stipe*[2].] 1. In *bot.*: (*a*) One of a pair of lateral appendages found at the base of the petiole of many leaves. Stipules are normally flat organs, leaf-like in appearance and use, or colorless and scale-like, and without function—sometimes, however, as in the magnolia, fig, and beech, serving as bud-scales and falling when the leaves expand. Stipules may be free from the petiole, or adnate by one edge, then passing by grades into mere wing-like expansions of its base; they may be free from one another, or variously united, sometimes so as to clasp the stem, sometimes between it and the leafstalk (then intrapetiolar), sometimes sheathing the stem, as in *Polygonum*, then forming ocreæ (see *ocrea*). The adjacent members of two opposite pairs may become connate around the stem, as in many *Rubiaceæ*. Stipules are sometimes reduced to mere bristles, or take the form of spines, as in the common locust; in *Smilax* they appear to be converted into tendrils. They are often wholly wanting, but where present they generally characterize whole families, as they do the *Malvaceæ*, *Leguminosæ*, and *Rosaceæ*. (*b*) In the *Characeæ*, one of certain unicellular tubes, of greater or less length, on the inner and outer sides of the so-called leaf. (*c*) Same as *paraphyllum* (*b*).—2. In *ornith.*, a newly sprouted feather; a pinfeather. Also *stipula*.



Stipules (*St*).
1. Of *Robinia Pseudacacia*. 2. Of *Rosa canina*. 3. Of *Pisum arvense*. 4. Of *Lathyrus Aphaca*. 5. Of *Smilax bona-nox*.

stipuled (stip'ūld), *a.* [< *stipule* + *-ed*[2].] In *bot.*, furnished with stipules, or lateral leafy appendages.

stipuliform (stip'ū-li-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *stipula*, a stalk, + *forma*, form.] In *bot.*, having the form of a stipule.

stir[1] (stėr), *v.*; pret. and pp. *stirred*, ppr. *stirring*. [Also dial. *steer* (and *stoor*); early mod. E. also *stirr*, *stirre*, *stire*, *stere*; < ME. *stiren*, *steren*, *sturen*, *styren*, < AS. *styrian*, move, stir, = North Fries. *stiaren* = MD. *stooren*, D. *storen*, disturb, vex, = MLG. *stören*, disturb, hinder, = OHG. *stören*, *störren*, scatter, destroy, disturb, MHG. *stæren*, G. *stören*, disturb, interrupt, hinder, = Sw. *störa*, disturb; cf. Icel. *styrr*, a stir, Dan. *for-styrre*, disturb; not connected with L. *sternere*, scatter, or E. *strew*: see *strew*. Cf. *stoor*[2]. Hence ult. *storm* and *sturgeon*. The ME. forms are in some uses confused with similar forms of *steer*[1], 'direct,' 'guide.'] **I.** *trans.* 1. To move; change the position or situation of: as, to *stir* hand or foot.

Stonde he neuere so styfliche thorgh *sterynge* of the bote
He bendeth and boweth the body is vnstable.
Piers Plowman (C), xi. 36.

He pulls you not a hair, nor pares a nail,
Nor *stirs* a foot, without due figuring
The horoscope. *T. Tomkis* (?), Albumazar, i. 3.

2. To set in motion; agitate; disturb.

There is everemore gret Wynd in that Fosse, that *sterethe* everemore the Gravelle, and makethe it trouble.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 32.

My mind is troubled, like a fountain *stirr'd*.
Shak., T. and C., iii. 3. 311.

Airs that gently *stir*
The vernal leaves. *Wordsworth*, Ruth.

3. To move briskly; bestir.

Now *stureth* hym self Arthour,
Thenkyng on hys labour,
And gaderyth to hym strenghth aboute,
Hys kynges & Erles on a rowte.
Arthur (ed. Furnivall), l. 295.

Come, you must *stir* your Stumps, you must Dance.
Steele, Tender Husband, v. 1.

4. To cause the particles or parts of to change place in relation to each other by agitating with the hand or an implement: as, to *stir* the fire with a poker; to *stir* one's coffee with a spoon.

He *stireth* the coles.
Chaucer, Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 267.

Mr. ——, one of the fellowes (in Mr. Fr. Potter's time), was wont to say that Dr. Kettle's braine was like a hasty-pudding, where there was memorie, judgement, and phancy all *stirred* together. *Aubrey*, Lives (Ralph Kettle).

5†. To brandish; flourish.

Now hatz Arthure his axe, & the halme grypez,
& sturnely *sturez* hit aboute, that stryke wyth hit thozt.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 331.

6. To bring into notice or discussion; agitate; debate; moot.

Stir not questions of jurisdiction. *Bacon*, Great Place.

7. To rouse, as from sleep or inaction; awaken.

Nay, then, 'tis time to *stir* him from his trance.
Shak., T. of the S., i. 1. 182.

Thy dear heart is *stirred*
From out its wonted quiet.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 344.

8. To move; excite; rouse.

His steed was bloody red, and fomed yre,
When with the malstring spur he did him roughly *stire*.
Spenser, F. Q., II. v. 2.

The music must be shrill and all confus'd
That *stirs* my blood.
Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, i. 1.

9. To incite; instigate; set on.

Feendis threten faste to take me,
And *steren* helle houndis to bite me.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 70.

With him along is come the mother-queen,
An Æe, *stirring* him to blood and strife.
Shak., K. John, ii. 1. 63.

To stir coals†. See *coal*.—**To stir up.** (*a*) To instigate; incite: as, to *stir up* a nation to rebellion.

To these undertakings these great Lords of the World have been *stirred up* rather by the desire of Fame . . . than by the affection of bearing rule.
Raleigh (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 654).

There's that Will Maskery, sir, as is the rampageousest Methodis' as can be, an' I make no doubt it was him as *stirred up* th' young woman to preach last night.
George Eliot, Adam Bede, v.

(*b*) To excite; provoke; foment; bring about: as, to *stir up* a mutiny; to *stir up* contention.

They gan with fowle reproch
To *stirre up* strife, and troublous contecke broch.
Spenser, F. Q., III. i. 64.

To be more just, religious, wise, or magnanimous then the common sort *stirrs up* in a Tyrant both feare and envy. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, xv.

(*c*) To rouse to action; stimulate; quicken: as, to *stir up* the mind.

[They] are also perpetually *stirred up* to fresh industry and new discoveries. *Bacon*, Physical Fables, ii., Expl.

The man who *stirs up* a reposing community . . . can scarcely be destitute of some moral qualities which extort even from enemies a reluctant admiration.
Macaulay, Sir William Temple.

II. *intrans.* 1. To pass from rest or inaction to motion or action; move; budge: as, they dare not *stir*; to *stir* abroad.

"Master," said he, "be rul'd by me,
From the Green-wood we'll not *stir*."
Robin Hood and the Golden Arrow (Child's Ballads, V. 384).

No disaffected or rebellious person can *stir* without being presently known; and this renders the King very safe in his Government. *Dampier*, Voyages, II. i. 74.

During the time I remained in the convent, the superior thought it proper I should not *stir* out.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 4.

2. To be in motion; be in a state of activity; be on the move or go; be active: as, to be continually *stirring*.

If ye will nedys know at short and longe,
It is evyn a womans tounge,
For that is ever *sterynge*.
Interlude of the Four Elements. (*Halliwell*, under *short*.)

If the gentlewoman that attends the general's wife be *stirring*, tell her there's one Cassio entreats of her a little favour of speech. *Shak.*, Othello, iii. 1. 27.

She will brook
No tarrying; where she comes the winds must *stir*.
Wordsworth, Sonnets, i. 32.

3. To be in circulation; be current; be on foot.

No ill luck *stirring* but what lights on my shoulders.
Shak., M. of V., iii. 1. 99.

Ther dyed such multitudes weekly of ye plague, as all trade was dead, and little money *stirring*.
Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 204.

There is no News at all *stirring* here now.
Howell, Letters, ii. 18.

4. To use an instrument or the hand for making a disturbing or agitating motion, as in a liquid.

The more you *stir* in it the more it stinks. *Bulwer*.

5. To be roused; be excited; disturb or agitate one's self.

You show too much of that
For which the people *stir*. *Shak.*, Cor., iii. 1. 53.

stir[1] (stėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *stirre*; < *stir*[1], *v.*] 1†. Movement; action.

The sounding of our wordes [is] not alwayes egall; for some aske longer, some shorter time to be vttered in, & so, by the Philosophers definition, *stirre* is the true measure of time. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 56.

2. A state of motion, activity, briskness, bustle, or the like; the confusion and tumult of many persons in action.

Why all these words, this clamour, and this *stir*?
Sir J. Denham, Prudence, l. 112.

The house had that pleasant aspect of life which is like the cheery expression of comfortable activity in the human countenance. You could see at once that there was the *stir* of a large family within it.
Hawthorne, Seven Gables, xiii.

It is well to turn aside from the fretful *stir* of the present. *Huxley*, Animal Automatism.

3. Commotion; excitement; tumult: as, his appearance on the scene created quite a *stir*.

Men may thinke it strange there should be such a *stirre* for a little corne; but had it beene gold, with more ease wee might haue got it; and had it wanted, the whole Colony had starued.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 219.

When Portsey, weighing well the ill to her might grow,
In that their mighty *stirs* might be her overthrow.
Drayton, Polyolbion, ii. 448.

An Impost was leuied of the subiects, to satisfie the pay due to the souldioura for the Persian warre, which raised these *stirres*. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 287.

4. Motion; impulse; emotion; feeling.

He did keep
The deck, with glove, or hat, or handkerchief,
Still waving, as the fits and *stirs* of 's mind
Could best express how slow his soul sail'd on.
Shak., Cymbeline, i. 3. 12.

5. A poke; a jog.

"Eh, Arthur?" said Tom, giving him a *stir* with his foot. *T. Hughes*, Tom Brown at Rugby, ii. 8.

6. A house of correction; a lockup; a prison. [Thieves' slang.]

I was in Brummagem, and was seven days in the new *stir*, and nearly broke my neck.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, I. 469.

stir[2] (stir), *n.* [A corruption of *sir.*] Sir. [Scottish vulgarism.]

I'm seeking for service, *stir*. *Scott*, Old Mortality, viii.

stirabout (stêr'a-bout″), *n.* [< *stir*[1] + *about.*] 1. Oatmeal or other porridge.

The fifth book is of pease-porridge, under which are included frumetary, water-gruel, milk-porridge, rice-milk, flumary, *stir-about*, and the like.
W. King, Art of Cookery, Letter ix.

2. Oatmeal and dripping or bacon-fat mixed together and stirred about in a frying-pan. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

Stiretrus (stī-rē'trus), *n.* [NL. (Laporte, 1833), < Gr. *στεῖρος*, barren, + *ἦτρον*, the abdomen.] A notable genus of true bugs, of the family *Pentatomidæ*, comprising about 25 species peculiar to America, most of them tropical. One species, *S. anchorago*, is found in the southern United States, and is a common enemy of the chinch-bug, Colorado potato-beetle, and cotton-worm.

Stiretrus anchorago. (Hair-line shows natural size.)

striated (stir'i-ā-ted), *a.* [< **striate* (< L. *stiria*, a frozen drop, an icicle; cf. *still*[2]) + *-ed*[2].] Adorned with pendants like icicles.

stirioust (stir'i-us), *a.* [< L. *stiria*, a frozen drop, an icicle, + *-ous.*] Consisting of or resembling icicles.

Crystal is found sometimes in rocks, and in some places not much unlike the *stirious* or stillicidious dependencies of ice. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., ii. 1.

stirk (stêrk), *n.* [Also *sterk*, *sturk*; < ME. *stirk*, *styrk*, *sterk*, *stirke*, *styrke*, < AS. *stire*, a young cow, heifer, *styre*, *styric*, a young steer, = MD. *stierick* = MLG. *sterke*, > G. *stärke*, *starke*, a young cow, heifer, G. dial. *sterk*, a young steer; usually explained as derived, with dim. suffix *-ie*, < AS. *steór*, etc., a steer; but prob. connected, as orig. 'a young cow that has not yet calved,' with OHG. *stero*, MHG. *ster*, a ram, Goth. *staira*, barren, L. *sterilis*, barren, Gr. *στεῖρος*, *στέριφος*, barren, Skt. *starī*, barren, sterile: see *sterile.*] An animal of the ox or cow kind from one to two years old. [Prov. Eng. or Scotch.]

stirless (stêr'les), *a.* [< *stir*[1] + *-less.*] Still; motionless; inactive; very quiet. [Rare.]

She kept her hollow, *stirless* eyes on his. There was an absence of movement about her almost oppressive. She seemed not even to breathe. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 228.

stirn (stêrn), *n.* Same as *stern*[5].

stiropt, *n.* An old spelling of *stirrup.*

stirpt (stêrp), *n.* [< ME. *stirpe*, < L. *stirps*, a stock, root, race.] Stock; race; family.

So is ahe spronge of noble *stirp* and high.
Court of Love, l. 16.

Democracies . . . are commonly more quiet, and less subject to sedition, than where there are *stirps* of nobles.
Bacon, Nobility (ed. 1887).

stirpicultural (stêr-pi-kul'tūr-al), *a.* Pertaining to stirpiculture. *The Sanitarian*, XXIV. 514.

stirpiculture (stêr'pi-kul-tūr), *n.* [< L. *stirps*, a stock, race, + *cultura*, culture.] The breeding of special stocks or strains.

Sentimental objections in the way of the higher *stirpiculture*. *The Nation*, Aug. 10, 1876, p. 92.

stirps (stêrps), *n.*; pl. *stirpes* (stêr'pēz). [L.: see *stirp.*] 1. Race; lineage; family; in *law*, the person from whom a family is descended. See *per stirpes*, under *per.*—2. In *zoöl.*, a classificatory group of uncertain rank and no fixed position, by MacLeay made intermediate between a family and a tribe; a superfamily. Compare *group*[1], *section*, *cohort*, and *phalanx.*—3. In *bot.*, a race or permanent variety.

stirrage[1]**t** (stêr'āj), *n.* [< *stir*[1] + *-age.*] The act of stirring; agitation; commotion; stir.

Every small *stirrage* waketh them.
Granger, On Eccles. (1621), p. 320.

stirrage[2]**t**, *n.* Same as *steerage.*

stirrer (stêr'êr), *n.* [< *stir*[1] + *-er*[1].] 1. One who stirs; especially, one who is active or bustling.

Come on, . . . give me your hand, sir; an early *stirrer*.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iii. 2. 3.

Bris. Good day to you.
Cam. You are an early *stirrer*.
Fletcher, Double Marriage, i. 1.

2. One who stirs or agitates anything, as a liquid, with the hand or an implement for stirring.—3. An implement or a machine used for stirring a liquid or the like.

The liquid being taken out on a pointed glass rod or *stirrer*. *W. B. Carpenter*, Micros., § 207.

4. One who incites or instigates; an instigator: often with *up*: as, a *stirrer up* of contention.

We must give, I say,
Unto the motives, and the *stirrers up*
Of humours in the blood.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, iii. 1.

Stirrers of sedition, without any zeal for freedom.
Macaulay, Sir W. Temple.

stirring (stêr'ing), *n.* [< ME. *steringe*, *styrynge*, *sterïinge*; verbal n. of *stir*[1], *v.*] 1. Movement; motion; activity; effort; the act of moving or setting in motion.

Eche abouten other goynge,
Causeth of othres *steringe*.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 800.

The emotions voiced in his song are *stirrings* of the spirit rather than thrills of the senses.
The Atlantic, LXV., p. 4 of adv'ts.

2**t**. Temptation.

3if any *sterynge* on me stele,
Out of the clos of ihi clennesse
Wysse me, lord, in wo & wele,
And kepe me fram vnkyndnesse.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 251.

3. In *agri.*, the second tilth or fallow. *Florio*, p. 273. (*Halliwell.*)—4**t**. Riot; commotion.

I'll lie about Charing-cross, for, if there be any *stirrings*, there we shall have 'em.
Webster and Dekker, Northward Ho, i. 2.

stirring (stêr'ing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *stir*[1], *v.*] 1. Being in active motion; characterized by stir or activity; active; bustling; lively; vivacious; brisk: as, a *stirring* life; *stirring* times.

Such a merry, nimble, *stirring* spirit.
Shak., L. L. L., v. 2. 16.

Those who appear the most *stirring* in the scene may possibly not be the real movers. *Burke*, Rev. in France.

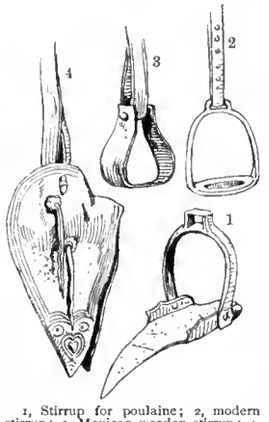
2. Animating; rousing; awakening; stimulating; exciting; inspiriting: as, a *stirring* oration; a *stirring* march.

Often the ring of his verse is sonorous, and overcomes the jagged consonantal diction with *stirring* lyrical effect.
Stedman, Vict. Poets, p. 302.

3**t**. Fickle.

A stythe man of his stature, *stirond* of wille,
Menyt hym to mony thinges, & of mynde gode.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 3833.

stirrup (stir'- or stêr'up), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *stirrop*, *stirop*, *steropе*; < ME. *stirop*, *styrop*, *styrope*, *sterepe*, < AS. *stirāp*, *stigrāp*, *stigerāp* (= MD. *stegerep*, *steeghreep*, also *steeclreep* = OHG. *stegareif*, MHG. G. *stegreif* = Icel. *stigreip*), lit. 'mounting-rope,' < *stīgan*, mount, + *rāp*, rope: see *sty*[1] and *rope*[1]. Cf. D. *stijg-beugel* = G. *steig-bügel* = Sw. *stig-bygel* = Dan. *stig-bøjle*, a stirrup, lit. a ring or loop for mounting (see *bail*[1]).] 1. A support for the foot of a person mounted on a horse, usually a metal loop with the bottom part flat and corrugated or finished with points to give a hold to the sole of the boot and to aid in mounting. The metal loop is suspended from the saddle by a strap or thong, which in modern saddles is adjustable in length. The stirrup of Arab or other Eastern horsemen has a very broad rest for the foot; this projects sometimes beyond the heel, and the sharp edge of it serves instead of a spur. The stirrups of some modern military saddles have a strong front piece of leather or other material which prevents the foot from passing too far into the loop and protects the front of the leg. See also cut under *saddle.*



1, Stirrup for poulaine; 2, modern stirrup; 3, Mexican wooden stirrup; 4, Mexican wooden stirrup with taps.

Our hoste upon his *stiropes* stood anon.
Chaucer, Prol. to Shipman's Tale, l. 1.

I'll hold your *stirrup* when you do alight,
And without grudging wait till you return.
Beau. and Fl., Honest Man's Fortune, iv. 1.

2. *Naut.*, a rope with an eye at its end, through which a foot-rope is rove, and by which it is supported. The ends of stirrups are securely fastened to the yard, and they steady the men when reefing or furling sails.

3. In *mach.*, any piece resembling in shape and functions the stirrup of a saddle, as the iron loop by which a mill-saw hangs from the muley-head or in the sash.—4. In *carp.*, etc., an iron loop-strap or other device for securing a rafter-post or -strut to a tie, or for supporting a beam, etc.—5. A hold for the foot at the end of the stock of a large crossbow, to keep it firm while the bow is bent and the string drawn to the noteh. See cut under *arbalister.*—6. In *anat.*, the stapes or stirrup-bone.

stirrup-bar (stir'up-bär), *n.* The spring-bar or other device on a riding-saddle to which the upper end of the stirrup-strap is fastened.

stirrup-bone (stir'up-bōn), *n.* The stapes of a mammal: so called from its shape.

stirrup-cup (stir'up-kup), *n.* A cup of wine or other liquor presented to a rider when mounted and about to take his departure; a parting-cup.

stirrup-hose (stir'up-hōz), *n. pl.* Heavy stockings worn over the other garments for the legs by men traveling on horseback in the seventeenth century, and probably earlier. They are described as made very large at the top, and secured by points to the girdle or the bag-breeches.

stirrup-iron (stir'up-ī″êrn), *n.* The stirrup proper—that is, the metal loop in which the foot is placed, as distinguished from the leather strap which suspends it.

stirrup-lantern (stir'up-lan″têrn), *n.* A small lantern with an iron frame fastened below the stirrup to light the road at night and also to warm the rider's feet: a contrivance used in the fifteenth century and later.

stirrup-leather (stir'up-leтн″êr), *n.* The leather strap by which a stirrup hangs from the saddle.

stirrup-muscle (stir'up-mus″l), *n.* The stapedius.

stirrup-oil (stir'up-oil), *n.* A sound beating; a drubbing. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

stirrup-piece (stir'up-pēs), *n.* In *carp.*, *mach.*, etc., anything which performs the office of a stirrup, in hanging from a fixed point of support and supporting anything else which lies in its loop or hollow.

stirtet, **stirtt**. Obsolete forms of the preterit and past participle of *start*[1].

stitch (stich), *n.* [< ME. *stiche*, *styche*, < AS. *stice*, a pricking sensation (also in comp. *instice*, an inward stitch, *fær-stice*, a sudden stitch or twinge, *stic-ādl*, *stic-wære*, stitch in the side), not found in lit. sense 'pricking,' 'piercing,' = OFries. *stēke*, *stek* = OHG. *stih*, MHG. G. *stich*, a pricking, prick, sting, stab, stitch, = Goth. *stiks*, a point of time; from the verb, AS. **steean*, etc., prick, sting, stick: see *stick*[1], *stick*[2].] 1. An acute sudden pain like that produced by the thrust of a needle; a sharp spasmodic pain, especially in the intercostal muscles: as, a *stitch* in the side. Such pains in the side may be myalgic, neuralgic, pleuritic, or due to muscular cramp.

'Twaa but a *stitch* into my side,
And sair it troubles me.
The Queen's Marie (Child's Ballads, III. 117).

Corporal sickness is a perpetual monitor to the conscience, every pang a reproof, and every *stitch* reads a lesson of mortality. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 441.

2**t**. A contortion; a grimace; a twist of the face.

If you talk,
Or pull your face into a *stitch* again,
As I love truth, I shall be very angry.
Beau. and Fl., Captain, ii. 2.

3. In *sewing*: (*a*) One movement of a threaded needle, passing in and out of the fabric, and uniting two parts by the thread, which is drawn tight after each insertion. (*b*) The part of the thread left in the fabric by this movement.—4. In *knitting*, *netting*, *crochet*, *embroidery*, *lace-making*, etc.: (*a*) One whole movement of the implement or implements used, as knitting-needles, bobbins, hook, etc. (*b*) The result of this movement, shown in the work itself.—5. The kind or style of work produced by stitching: as, buttonhole-*stitch*; cross-*stitch*; pillow-lace *stitch*; by extension, a kind or style of work with the loom. For stitches in lace, see *point*[1]. See also *whip-stitch.*—6**t**. Distance passed over at one time; stretch; distance; way.

How far have ye come to-day? So they said, From the house of Gaius our friend. I promise you, said he, you have gone a good *stitch*; you may well be aweary; sit down. *Bunyan*, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 314.

7. In *agri.*, a space between two double furrows in plowed ground; a furrow or ridge.

And many men at plough he made, that drave earth here and there,
And turn'd up *stitches* orderly. *Chapman*, Iliad, xviii. 495.

8. A bit of clothing; a rag: as, he had not a dry *stitch* on. [Colloq.]—9. In *bookbind-*

ing, a connection of leaves or pieces of paper, through perforations an inch or so apart, with thread or wire. A *single stitch* is made with two perforations only, the thread being tied near the entering place of the stitching-needle. A *double stitch* has three and sometimes four perforations, the thread being reversed in and out on the upper and under side at each perforation. A *saddle-back stitch* has its perforations in the center of the creased folded double leaves. A *side-stitch* has perforations through the sides of the leaves, about one eighth of an inch from the back fold. A *French stitch* has two perforations only in each section of the pamphlet, the second perforation of the first section ending where the first perforation of the second section begins, in which diagonal line the stitching-needle is put through each succeeding section, and is then reversed and locked at the end. A *machine-stitch* is a succession of ordinary locked stitches made by the sewing-machine. A *wire stitch* has short staples of turned wire, which are forced through the leaves and clamped by one operation of the wire-stitching machine. See *kettle-stitch*.—**Blind stitch.** See *blind*[1].—**Damask stitch.** See *damask*.—**Dotted stitch.** Same as *dot-stitch*.—**False stitch,** in *pillow-lace making*, same as *false pinhole* (which see, under *pinhole*).—**Fancy, Flemish, German, glovers', gobelin, herring-bone, honeycomb, idiot, Irish, overcast stitch.** See the qualifying words.—**Outline-stitch.** See *outline*.—**Plaited stitch.** See *plaited*.—**Raised stitch.** See *raise*[1].—**Royal stitch.** See *royal*.—**Russian stitch.** A kind of ribbed stitch in crochet. *Dict. of Needlework*.—**Short stitch,** a kind of needlework used in embroidery of the simplest kind, where the ground is partly covered by single stitches of a thread usually of different color, the ground not so covered generally forming the pattern.—**Slanting stitch.** See *slant*.—**To go through stitch with**†, to prosecute to the end; complete.

And in regard of the main point, that they should never be able to *go through stitch with* that war.
Urquhart, tr. of Rabelais, Gargantua, i. 47.

(See also *backstitch, chain-stitch, crewel-stitch, cross-stitch, feather-stitch, hemstitch, lock-stitch, rope-stitch, spider-stitch, stem-stitch, streak-stitch*, etc.)

stitch (stich), *v.* [< ME. *stiechen* (pret. *stigte, stigt*), prick, stitch, = MD. *sticken*, D. *stikken* = OHG. *sticchan*, MHG. G. *sticken*, embroider, stitch; from the noun. Cf. *stick*[1], *v.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To unite by stitches; sew.—2. To ornament with stitches.—3. In *agri.*, to form into ridges.—**To stitch up.** (*a*) To form or put together by sewing.

She has, out of impatience to see herself in her Weeds, order'd her Mantua-Woman to *stitch up* any thing immediately. *Steele*, Grief A-la-Mode, v. 1.

(*b*) To mend or unite with a needle and thread: as, to *stitch up* a rent; to *stitch up* an artery.

II. *intrans.* To sew; make stitches.

Stitch! stitch! stitch!
In poverty, hunger, and dirt.
Hood, Song of the Shirt.

stitchel (stich'el), *n.* A kind of hairy wool. [Local.] *Imp. Dict.*

stitcher (stich'ėr), *n.* [< *stitch* + *-er*[1].] One who stitches; also, a tool or machine used in stitching.

All alike are rich and richer,
King with crown, and cross-legged *stitcher*,
When the grave hides all.
R. W. Gilder, Drinking Song.

stitchery (stich'ėr-i), *n.* [< *stitch* + *-ery*.] Needlework; in modern times, the labor or drudgery of sewing.

Come, lay aside your *stitchery;* I must have you play the idle huswife with me this afternoon.
Shak., Cor., i. 3. 75.

stitchfallen (stich'fâ'ln), *a.* [< *stitch* + *fallen*, pp. of *fall*[1].] Fallen, as a stitch in knitting. [Rare.]

A *stitch-fal'n* cheek, that hangs below the jaw.
Dryden, tr. of Juvenal's Satires, x. 309.

stitching (stich'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *stitch*, *v.*] Stitches collectively; especially, ornamental stitches designed to show on the surface of the work.—**Middle stitching** (*naut.*). Same as *monk's seam*, 1.

stitching-horse (stich'ing-hôrs), *n.* A harness-makers' clamp or work-holder mounted on a wooden frame or horse. The jaw of the clamp is kept in position by means of a foot-lever. See cut under *sewing-clamp*.

stitch-wheel (stich'hwēl), *n.* In *harness-making*, a small notched wheel mounted in a handle, used to mark the places for the stitches in hand-sewed work; a pricking-wheel.

stitch-work (stich'wėrk), *n.* Embroidery. *B. Taylor*, Northern Travel, p. 415.

stitchwort (stich'wėrt), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *stichwort;* < ME. *stichwurt*, < AS. *sticwyrt*, < *stice*, stitch, + *wyrt*, plant: see *stitch* and *wort*[1].] One of several plants of the chickweed or starwort genus, *Stellaria*. The proper stitchwort is *S. Holostea*, the greater stitchwort, locally called *allbone, break-bones, shirt-buttons, snap-jack*, etc., a pretty Old World species with an erect slender stem and starry white flowers. The name alludes to its reputed virtue for the cure of stitch in the side, or, according to one old work, to its use for curing the sting of venomous reptiles (Prior). *S. graminea* is in England the lesser stitchwort. In the United States *S. longifolia*, a plant of similar habit, is named *long-leaved stitchwort*. The name is sometimes extended, in books, to the whole genus.

stith[1]† (stith), *a.* [Also *stithe;* < ME. *stith, stithe*, < AS. *stith* = OFries. *stith*, strong, hard, harsh; cf. Icel. *stirdhr*, stiff, rigid, harsh, severe.] Strong; hard.

Telamocus he toke, his tru sone,
Stake hym in a *stith* house, & stuerne men to kepe,
Wallit full wele, with water aboute.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 13844.

stith[2]† (stith), *n.* [< ME. *stith, stithe*, < Icel. *stethi* = Sw. *städ*, an anvil: so called from its firmness; cf. Icel. *stathr*, a fixed place, AS. *stede*, a place, stead: see *stead*. Doublet of *stithy*.] An anvil; a stithy.

The smyth
That forgeth sharpe swerdes on his *stith*.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1168.

stithly† (stith'li), *adv.* [ME., < AS. *stithlice*, strongly, < *stith*, strong: see *stith*[1] and *-ly*[2].] Strongly; stiffly; greatly; sore.

Stithly with stonya [they] steynyt hir to dethe.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 12157.

stithy (stith'i), *n.*; pl. *stithies* (-iz). [Also dial. *stiddy, steddy, steady;* an extension of *stith*[2] (prob. due to confusion with *smithy* as related to *smith*): see *stith*[2].] 1. An anvil.

"Let me sleep on that hard point," said Varney; "I cannot else perfect the device I have on the *stithy*."
Scott, Kenilworth.

2. A smithy; a smith's shop; a forge.

And my imaginations are as foul
As Vulcan's *stithy*. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 2. 89.

stithy (stith'i), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *stithied*, ppr. *stithying*. [< *stithy*, *n.*] To forge on an anvil.

The forge that *stithied* Mars his helm.
Shak., T. and C., iv. 5. 255.

stithy-man† (stith'i-man), *n.* A smith.

The subtle *stithy-man* that lived whilere.
Bp. Hall, Satires, II. i. 44. (*Davies.*)

stive[1] (stīv), *a.* Same as *steeve*[1] for *stiff*.

stive[1]† (stīv), *v.* [< ME. *stiven*, < AS. *stifian* or *stīfian*, also in comp. *āstifian* or *ā-stīfian* (= OFries. *stiva, steva* = MD. D. *stijven* = G. *steifen* = Sw. *styfva* = Dan. *stive*), grow stiff, < *stif* or *stīf*, stiff: see *stiff*.] **I.** *intrans.* To become stiff; stiffen.

II. *trans.* To stiffen.

The hote sunne hade so hard the hides *stiued*.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 3033.

stive[2] (stīv), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *stived*, ppr. *stiving*. [< OF. *estiver* = Sp. Pg. *estivar* = It. *stivare*, < L. *stipare*, compress, crowd together. Cf. *steeve*[3], *steve*.] To stuff; cram; stow; crowd. [Obsolete or provincial.]

You would think it strange that so small a shell should contain such a quantity, but admire, if you saw them *stive* it in their ships. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 12.

"Things are a good deal *stived* up," answered the Deacon. "People's minds are sour, and I don't know, Molly, what we can do." *S. Judd*, Margaret, ii. 8.

stive[3]† (stīv), *v.* [< ME. *stiven*, a var. of *stuven, stuwen*, < OF. *estuver*, stew, bathe: see *stew*[1].] **I.** *trans.* To stew, as meat.

II. *intrans.* To stew, as in a close atmosphere; be stifled. [Provincial.]

I shall go out in a boat. . . . One can get rid of a few hours every day in that way, instead of *stiving* in a damnable hotel. *George Eliot*, Daniel Deronda, liv.

stive[3]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *stew*.

stive[4] (stiv), *n.* [Also dial. *stew;* appar. < MD. *stuyve*, dust, = G. *staub* = Dan. *støv*, dust.] Dust; the dust floating in flour-mills during the operation of grinding. *Simmonds*.

stiver[1] (stī'vėr), *n.* [= Sw. *styfver* = Dan. *styver*, < MD. *stuyver*, D. *stuiver* = G. *stuber*, a stiver; origin unknown.] 1. A small coin formerly current in Holland and in the Dutch colonies: in Dutch called *stuiver*. (*a*) A small silver coin formerly current in Holland, the twentieth part of the Dutch gulden.

Set him free,
And you shall have your money to a *stiver*,
And present payment. *Fletcher*, Beggars' Bush, i. 3.

(*b*) A copper coin formerly current in the Dutch colonies.

Obverse. Reverse.
Stiver.—British Museum. (Size of the original.)

Hence—2. Any very small coin, or coin of little value.

Entre nous, mon cher, I care not a *stiver* for popularity.
Bulwer, My Novel, ix. 3.

"There's fourteen foot and over," says the driver,
"Worth twenty dollars, ef it 's worth a *stiver*."
Lowell, Fitz Adam's Story.

stiver[2]† (stī'vėr), *n.* [< *stive*[3] + *-er*[1].] An inhabitant of the stews; a harlot. *Beau. and Fl.*, Scornful Lady, ii. 1.

stiward†, *n.* A Middle English form of *steward*.

Stizostedion (stī-zō-stē'di-on), *n.* [NL. (Rafinesque, 1820), also *Stizostedium, Stizotethidium*, and prop. **Stizostethium*, < Gr. στίζειν, prick, + στηθίον, dim. of στῆθος, breast.] In *ichth.*, a genus of pike-perches, including two marked species of Europe and North America. They are of large size, are carnivorous, and inhabit fresh waters. *S. vitreum* is the wall-eyed, goggle-eyed, glass-eyed, yellow, or blue pike, dory, or jack-salmon, and *S. canadense* the gray pike, sand-pike, sauger, or hornfish. See cut under *pike-perch*.

stoa (stō'ä), *n.* [< Gr. στοά, sometimes στοιά, a porch, colonnade.] In *Gr. arch.*, a portico, usually a detached portico, often of considerable

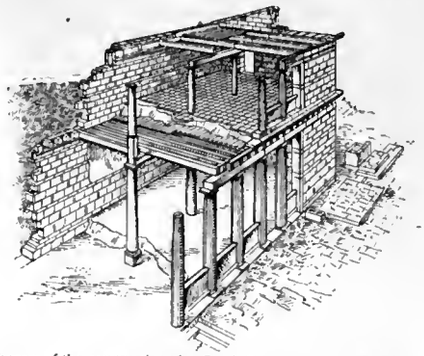
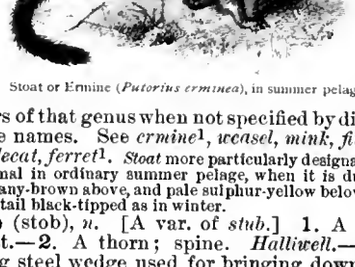


Diagram of the construction of a Greek Stoa, as excavated and restored by the Archæological Institute of America, at Assos, 1882.

extent, generally near a public place to afford opportunity for walking or conversation under shelter. The Greek stoa was often richly adorned with sculpture and painting. Many examples had two stories.—**The Stoa.** Same as *the Porch*. See *porch, Stoic*.

stoat (stōt), *n.* [Also *stote;* a var. of *stot*[1].] The ermine, *Putorius erminea*, and other mem-



Stoat or Ermine (*Putorius erminea*), in summer pelage.

bers of that genus when not specified by distinctive names. See *ermine*[1], *weasel, mink, fitchew, polecat, ferret*[1]. *Stoat* more particularly designates the animal in ordinary summer pelage, when it is dull mahogany-brown above, and pale sulphur-yellow below, with the tail black-tipped as in winter.

stob (stob), *n.* [A var. of *stub*.] 1. A small post.—2. A thorn; spine. *Halliwell.*—3. A long steel wedge used for bringing down coal after holing. *Gresley.* [Prov. Eng. in all uses.]

stoble†, *n.* A Middle English form of *stubble*.

stocah† (stō'kä), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *stokaghe;* < Ir. Gael. *stocach*, an idler in the kitchen.] An attendant; a hanger-on: an old Irish term.

The strength of all that nation is the Kearne, Galloglasse, *Stokaghe*, Horsemen, and Horseboyes.
Spenser, State of Ireland.

stoccade† (sto-kād'), *n.* [Also *stockado, stoccado*, and *stoccata*, after Sp. or It.; < OF. *estoccade, estocade* = Sp. Pg. *estocada*, a thrust, pass, < It. *stoccata*, a thrust with a weapon, < **stoccare*, < *stocco*, a truncheon, short sword, < G. *stock*, a stick, staff, stock, = MD. *stock*, a stock-rapier, etc.: see *stock*[1]. Cf. *stockade*.] 1. A thrust with a sword, one of the movements taught by the early fencing-masters, as in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.

Your punto, your reverso, your *stoccata*, your imbrocata your passada, your montanto.
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, iv. 5.

2. See *stockade*.

stoccade†, *v. t.* See *stockade*.

stoccado†, **stoccata**†, *n.* Same as *stoccade*.

stocco (stok'ō), *n.* [It.: see *stock*[1], *stoccade*.] A long straight sword for thrusting, similar to the tuck. See *tuck*[2] and *estoc*.

stochastic† (stō-kas'tik), *a.* [< Gr. στοχαστικός, able to hit or to guess, conjecturing, < στοχάζεσθαι, aim at, endeavor after, < στόχος, aim, shot, guess.] Conjectural; given to or partaking of conjecture.

Though he [Sir T. Browne] were no prophet, . . . yet in that faculty which comes nearest to it he excelled, i. e. the *Stochastick*, wherein he was seldom mistaken as to future events, as well publick as private.
Whitefoot, quoted in Sir T. Browne's Works, I. xlvii.

stock[1] (stok), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *stocke, stokke, stok, stoke, stoc* (pl. *stokkes*, the stocks), < AS. *stoc, stocc* (*stocc-*), a post, trunk, stock, = OFries. *stok* = MD. *stock*, D. *stok* = MLG. *stok*, LG. *stock* = OHG. *stoc, stoch*, MHG. *stoc* (> It. *stocco*, a rapier), G. *stock* = Icel. *stokkr* = Dan. *stok* = Sw. *stock* (not recorded in Goth.), a post, stock (hence, from Teut., OF. *cstoc*, a stock, trunk of a tree, race, etc., = It. *stocco*, a stock, trunk of a tree, rapier, etc.: see *stocco, stoccade, stock*[2], *tuck*[2], etc.); generally supposed to be connected with the similar words, of similar sense, *stick*[3], *stake*[1], and so with *stack;* but the phonetic connection is not clear. Assuming the sense 'stick' or 'club' to be original, a connection may be surmised with Skt. √ *tuj* (orig. **stug*?), thrust. The senses of this noun are numerous and complicated; the ME. senses are in part due to the OF. *estoc*.] **I.** *n.* **1.** A wooden post; a stake; a stump.

The Cros of oure Lord was made of 4 manere of Trees, . . . and the *Stock*, that stode within the Erthe, . . . was of Cedre. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 10.

Ley this ronde plate upon an evene grond or on an evene ston or on an evene *stok* fix in the gronde.
Chaucer, Astrolabe, ii. 38.

They all went downward, fleetly and gaily downward, and only he, it seemed, remained behind, like a *stock* upon the wayside. *R. L. Stevenson*, Will o' the Mill.

2. A wooden block; a block; a log; hence, something lifeless and senseless.

He swore hire yis, by *stokkes* and by stones,
And by the goddes that in hevene dwelle.
Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 589.

There was an exe, and a *stoke*, and oon of the lewdeste of the shippe badde hym ley down his hedde, and he should be fair ferd wyth, and dye on a swerd.
Paston Letters, I. 125.

More than dead *stocks* would startle at such beauty.
Chapman, Blind Beggar of Alexandria.

And those made thee forsake thy God,
And worship *stocks* and stones.
Wanton Wife of Bath (Child's Ballads, VIII. 155).

3. A person who is as dull and senseless as a block or a log.

Let 's be no stoics nor no *stocks*. *Shak.*, T. of the S., i. 1. 31.

Such a *stock* of a child, such a statue! Why, he has no kind of feeling either of body or mind.
Brooke, Fool of Quality, iii.

What a phlegmatic sot it is! Why, sirrah, you 'r an anchorite!—a vile insensible *stock*. *Sheridan*, Rivals, iii. 1.

4. A dull object or recipient of action or notice, as of wonder, scorn, or laughter; a butt: generally the second element in a compound: as, a gazing-*stock;* a laughing-*stock*.

Howsoever we are all accounted dull, and common jesting *stocks* for your gallants, there are some of us do not deserve it. *Beau. and Fl.*, Woman-Hater, iii. 3.

Thou art the *stock* of men, and I admire thee.
Fletcher, Rule a Wife, iii. 5.

I know, and may presume her such,
As, out of humour, will return no love;
And therefore might indifferently be made
The courting-*stock* for all to practise on.
B. Jonson, New Inn, i. 1.

5. The stalk, stem, or trunk of a tree or other plant; the main body, or fixed and firm part.

Though the root thereof wax old in the earth, and the *stock* thereof die in the ground. Job xiv. 8.

There, in the *stocks* of trees, white fairies do dwell.
B. Jonson, Sad Shepherd, ii. 2.

You know him—old, but full
Of force and choler, and firm upon his feet,
And like an oaken *stock* in winter woods.
Tennyson, Golden Year.

6. A stem in which a graft is inserted, and which is its support; also, a stem, tree, or plant that furnishes slips or cuttings.

You see, sweet maid, we marry
A gentler scion to the wildest *stock*.
Shak., W. T., iv. 4. 93.

The scion ever over-ruleth the *stock*.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., Int. to § 477.

Hence—**7.** The original progenitor of a family or race; the person from whom any given line of descent or inheritance is derived. See *stock of descent*, below.

This firste *stok* was ful of rightwisnesse,
Trewe of his word, sobre, pitous, and free.
Chaucer, Gentilnesse, l. 8.

Brave soldier, yield, thou *stock* of arms and honour.
Fletcher, Bonduca, v. 5.

8. Direct line of descent; race; lineage; family: as, children of the *stock* of Abraham.

What things are these! I shall marry into a fine *stock!*
Brome, Northern Lass, ii. 2.

In his actions and sentiments he belied not the *stock* to which he pretended. *Lamb*, Two Races of Men.

They sprang from different *stocks*. They spoke different languages. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vi.

9. The principal supporting or holding part; the part in which other parts are inserted, or to which they are attached in order to furnish a firm support or hold. Specifically—(*a*) The wooden support to which the barrel and lock of a rifle or like firearm are attached, or upon which the bow of the crossbow is mounted. See cuts under *gun* and *gun-carriage*. (*b*) The handle by which a boring-bit is held and turned; a bit-stock; a brace. See cut under *brace*. (*c*) The block of wood which constitutes the body of a plane, and in which the cutting iron is fitted. See cuts under *plane, rounding-plane*, and *router*. (*d*) The support of the block on which an anvil is fitted, or of the anvil itself. (*e*) The crosspiece of an anchor, perpendicular to the shank, formerly of wood, when the shank was passed through a hole cut in the stock, or the latter was made in two parts joggled to receive the shank: now usually of iron, in which case the stock slips through a hole made in the shank. See cut under *anchor*. (*f*) An adjustable wrench for holding screw-cutting dies. (*g*) That part of a plow to which the handles, irons, etc., are attached. (*h*) A beater, as used in a fulling-mill, in the manufacture of chamois-leather, etc. (*i*) An arm of a bevel-gage or of a square. (*j*) The wooden frame in which the wheel and post of a spinning-wheel are supported.

10. A stiff band of horsehair, leather, or the like, covered with black satin, cambric, or similar material, and made to imitate and replace the cravat or neckband: formerly worn by men generally, and, in some forms, still in military use. It was sometimes fastened behind with a buckle, which was often an ornamental object.


Military Stock, 18th century.

A shining *stock* of black leather supporting his chin.
Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 321.

He wore a magnificent *stock*, with a liberal kind of knot in the front; in this he stuck a great pin.
W. Besant, Fifty Years Ago, p. 98.

11. The front part, especially the front side-piece, of a bed. [Scotch.]

I winna lie in your bed,
Either at *stock* or wa'.
Capt. Wedderburn's Courtship (Child's Ballads, VIII. 12).

12. *pl.* An apparatus for the confinement of vagrants and petty offenders, formerly in use in different parts of Europe, and retained until recently in country villages in England. It consisted of two heavy timbers, one of which could be raised,


Stocks.

and when lowered was held in place by a padlock or the like; notches in these timbers, forming round holes when the upper timber was shut down in place, held firmly the legs of those upon whom this punishment was inflicted; in some cases a second row of openings could be used to retain the hands, and even the neck, also. Compare *pillory*.

This yere was ordeyned in euery warde [of London] a peyr *stockis*. *Arnold's Chronicle*, p. xxxvi.

Mars got drunk in the town, and broke his landlord's head, for which he sat in the *stocks* the whole evening.
Steele, Tatler, No. 4.

13. The frame or timbers on which a ship rests while building; hence, generally, *on the stocks*, in course of construction or preparation.—**14**†. That part of the tally which the creditor took away as evidence of the king's debt, the part retained in the Exchequer being called the *counterstock*. See *tally*.

It was the custom when money was borrowed for State purposes to record the transaction by means of notches on a stick (commonly hazel), and then to split the stick through the notches. The lender took one half as a proof of his claim against the Exchequer, and it was called his *Stock*. The Exchequer kept the other half, which was called the counterstock, and which answered the same purpose as was served in after-times by the counterfoil.
Bithell, Counting-House Dict., p. 290.

15. In *finance:* (*a*) The money represented by this tally; money lent to a government, or a fund consisting of a capital debt due by a government to individual holders who receive a fixed rate of interest. In modern usage, especially in Great Britain, the name is applied to a capital of which payment cannot be claimed, but on which interest is paid in perpetuity at a given rate; hence, *to buy stock* is simply to buy the right to this interest on a certain amount of this capital debt—a right which may be sold again. The various kinds of stocks are called the *public funds*. See *fund*[1], *n.*, 2.

I have known a Captain rise to a Colonel in two days by the fall of *stocks*.
Steele, quoted in Ashton's Reign of Queen Anne, II. 206.

The term *Stock* was originally applied to the material sign and proof of money lent. But as the thing signified was of greater importance to both parties than the sign, it was at length transferred to the money itself, or rather to the right to claim it. In this way *Stock* came to be understood as money lent to the government, and eventually to any public body whatever.
Bithell, Counting-House Dict., p. 290.

(*b*) The share capital of a corporation or commercial company; the fund employed in the carrying on of some business or enterprise, divided into shares of equal amount, and owned by individuals who jointly form a corporation; in the plural, shares: as, bank *stock;* railway *stock; stocks* and bonds.—**16.** The property which a merchant, a tradesman, or a company has invested in any business, including merchandise, money, and credits; more particularly, the goods which a merchant or a commercial house keeps on hand for the supply of customers.

Who trades without a *stock* has naught to fear. *Cibber*.

"We must renew our *stock*, Cousin Hepzibah!" cried the little saleswoman. "The gingerbread figures are all gone, and so are those Dutch wooden milkmaids, and most of our other playthings."
Hawthorne, Seven Gables, v.

17. Fund; sum of money.

Mr. John Whitson being Maior, with his brethren the Aldermen, and most of the Merchants of the Citie of Bristow, raised a *stocke* of 1000*l.* to furnish out two Barkes.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 108.

It 's proverbial He gave them an alms-penny, for which reason Judas carried the bag that had a common *stock* in it for the poor. *Barnard*, Heylin, § 104.

The money is raised out of the interest of a *stock* formerly made up by the nobility and gentry.
Butcher, quoted in Strutt's Sports and Pastimes, p. 103.

18. Hoard or accumulation; store; supply; fund which may be drawn upon as occasion demands: as, to lay in a *stock* of provisions; a *stock* of information.

Though all my *stock* of tears were spent already
Upon Pisano's loss. *Shirley*, Traitor, v. 1.

He set up as a Surgeon upon his bare natural *stock* of knowledge, and his experience in Kibes. But then he had a very great *stock* of confidence withal, to help out the other. *Dampier*, Voyages, I. 388.

A great *stock* of parliamentary knowledge.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vi.

19†. Share; portion.

Whilst we, like younger Brothers, get at best
But a small *stock*, and must work out the rest.
Cowley, To Lord Falkland.

Therefore nothing would satisfie him [a young prodigal] unless he were intrusted with the *Stock* which was intended for him, that he might shew the difference between his Father's Conduct and his own.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, III. i.

20†. Ground; reason; evidence; proof.

He pities our infirmities, and strikes off much of the account upon that *stock*.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 914.

21. The part of a pack of cards which in certain games is not dealt out, but left on the table, to be drawn from as occasion requires.

Nay, then, I must buy the *stock;* send me good carding! I hope the prince's hand be not in this sport.
Fletcher, Humorous Lieutenant, iv. 1.

22. In *agri.:* (*a*) The horses, cattle, sheep, and other useful animals raised or kept on a farm or ranch: distinctively known as *live stock:* as, a farmer's land and *stock*. The term is extended to any animals, as fish or oysters, artificially propagated.

Brandy was produced, pipes lighted, and conversation returned to the grand staple Australian subject—*stock*.
A. C. Grant, Bush Life in Queensland, I. 141.

(*b*) The implements of husbandry stored for use. Also called *dead stock*.—**23.** The raw material from which anything is made; stuff; material: as, paper-*stock* (rags, fiber, wood-pulp, etc.); soap-*stock*.

In its natural state, fat of animals is always associated with cellular tissue and other foreign matters, which must be separated before it can be used as candle *stock*.
Workshop Receipts, 1st ser., p. 350.

24. The liquor or broth prepared by boiling meat, with or without vegetables, etc., so as to extract the nutritious properties, and used as a foundation for different kinds of soup. Also called *soup-stock*.—**25.** A good kind of red and gray brick, used for the exterior of walls and the front of buildings.—**26.** A name of several cruciferous garden-flowers. (*a*) One of several species of *Matthiola*, or sometimes the species in general: originally *stock-gillyflower*. (*b*) By extension, the somewhat similar *Malcolmia maritima*, the Mahon stock, a low diffuse annual, in England called *Virginia* or *virgin stock*, though from the shores of the Mediterranean. The name has been applied also to the genus *Heliophila*.

27†. A covering for the leg; a stocking. Compare *nether-stocks*.

A linen *stock* on one leg, and a kersey boot-hose on the other. *Shak.*, T. of the S., iii. 2. 67.

28. In *her.*, the stump of a tree used as a bearing: represented as cut square on top and eradicated—that is, torn up by the roots—with at least the main roots indicated.—**29.** (*a*) The pillar or post on which the holy-water vessel was fixed. *E. Peacock.* Hence—(*b*) A holy-water vessel, or aspersorium.

Item. oone hollywater *stocke* of glasse with a hasyle.
Inventory 34, Henry VIII.

30. The proceeds of the sale of the catch of a fishing-trip; the net value of a cargo of fish. [New Eng.]—**31.** *pl.* A frame in which a horse or other animal can be secured or slung for shoeing or for a veterinary operation.—**32.** In *mining*, sometimes used as the equivalent of the German *stock* (plural *stöcke*), especially in translating from that language. A "stock" is a mass of ore of irregular form, but usually thick in proportion to its other dimensions, and not having the characters of a true vein, but belonging more properly to the class of segregated veins or masses. Some "stocke" resemble very nearly the "carbonas" of the Cornish miner; others are akin to the "flats" of the north of England.

33. In early forms of feudalism, commendation. See *to accept stock*, below.—**34.** In *zoöl.*, a compound, colonial, or aggregate organism; an aggregate of persons forming one organic whole, which may grow by budding or cast off parts to start a new set of persons: as, a polyp-*stock*. A polypidom, a polyzoary, a chain of salps or doliolids, etc., are examples. Haeckel extends *stock* in this sense to the broader biological conception which includes those plants that propagate by buds or shoots. See *tectology*.—**Dead stock.** See def. 22.—**Drop of stock.** See *drop*.—**Fancy stocks.** See *fancy*.—**Holy-water stock**, a vessel for holy water; a holy-water stoup. See *water*.—**Live stock.** See def. 22.—**Lock, stock, and barrel.** See *lock*[1].—**Long of stock.** See *long*[1].—**Net stock.** See *net*[2].—**On or upon the stocks.** See def. 13.—**Preference or preferred stock.** See *preference*.—**Rolling stock.** See *rolling-stock*.—**Stock-and-bill tackle.** Same as *stock-tackle*.—**Stock and block†**, everything; both capital and interest.

Before I came home I lost all, *stock and block*.
Bailey, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, p. 236.

Stock and die, a screw-cutting die in its holder.—**Stock certificate.** (*a*) In the *law of corporations*, a certificate issued by a corporation or joint-stock company to a shareholder, as evidence of his title to a specified number of shares of the capital stock. (*b*) In *Eng. finance*, a certificate issued by or on behalf of the government, pursuant to the National Debt Act, 33 and 34 Vict., c. 71, to a holder of consols or of some other public indebtedness or annuities, as evidence of his title to such stock, with coupons annexed, entitling the bearer of the coupon to the corresponding dividend. A stock certificate is evidence of title to the stock, as distinguished from the stock itself, which is considered as an intangible right.—**Stock company.** (*a*) A commercial or other company or corporation whose capital is divided into shares, which are held or owned by individuals, generally with limited liability, as distinguished from a *partnership*: as, a *stock* company for the manufacture of window-glass. (*b*) A company of actors and actresses employed more or less permanently under the same management, and usually connected with a central or home theater.—**Stock dividend.** See *dividend*.—**Stock indicator.** See *indicator*.—**Stock in trade**, the goods kept for sale by a shopkeeper; hence, a person's mental equipment or resources considered as qualifying him for a special service or business.—**Stock of descent**, in the *law of inheritances*, the person with whose ownership any given succession of inheritance is considered as commencing. At common law, in order to determine who was entitled to succeed as heir, the inquiry was for the heir of the person last actually seized. This rule has been superseded by modern legislation.—**To accept stock**, in early feudal customs, the act of a lord in receiving another person as his vassal.—**To give stock**, the act of a person in becoming the vassal of a lord.—**To have on the stocks**, to have in hand; be at work upon.—**To take stock.** (*a*) Same as *to accept stock*. (*b*) In *com.*, to make an inventory of stock or goods on hand; hence, with *of*, to make an estimate of; set a value upon; investigate for the purpose of forming an opinion; loosely, to notice.

In *taking stock of* his familiarly worn . . . nautical clothes, piece by piece, she *took stock of* a formidable knife in a sheath at his waist, . . . and *of* a whistle hanging round his neck, and *of* a short jagged knotted club.
Dickens, Our Mutual Friend, ii. 12.

To take stock in. (*a*) To take a share or shares in; take or have an interest in. Hence—(*b*) To repose confidence in; believe in: as, to *take* little *stock in* one's stories. [Colloq.]

Captain Polly gives the right hand of fellowship to two boys *in* whom nobody else is willing to *take stock*, and her faith in them saves them.
Harper's Mag., Oct., 1889, Literary Notes.

To water stocks. See *water*, *v. t.*

II. *a.* Kept in stock; ready for service at all times; habitually produced or used; standing; as, a *stock* play; a *stock* anecdote; a *stock* sermon.

The old *stock*-oaths, I am confident, do not amount to above forty-five, or fifty at most.
Swift, Polite Conversation, Int.

The master of the house, who was burning to tell one of his seven *stock* stories. *Dickens*, Sketches, Tales, x. 2.

stock[1] (stok), *v.* [< ME. *stocken, stokken* = MD. MHG. *stocken*, G. *stöcken*, put in the stocks; from the noun: see *stock*[1], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To provide with a stock, handle, or the like: as, to *stock* a gun or an anchor.

They can mend and new *stock* their pieces, as well, almost, as an Englishman.
Gov. Bradford, in App. to New England's Memorial, p. 456.

2. To fasten, bolt, or bar, as a door or window. [Old and prov. Eng.]

Oftyn tymes the dure is *stokked*, and we parsons & vicars cannot get brede, wyne, nor water.
Fabric Rolls of York Minster (1519), p. 268. (*E. Peacock.*)

3. To put in the stocks as a punishment; hence, to confine; imprison.

Rather deye I wolde and determine,
As thynketh me now, *stokked* in prisone,
In wrechednesse, in filthe and in vermyns.
Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 380.

They suffered great hardships for this their love and good-will, being often *stocked*, stoned, beaten, whipped, and imprisoned. *Penn*, Rise and Progress of Quakers, v.

4. To lay up in store; accumulate for future use: as, to *stock* goods. *Scott*, Quentin Durward, xviii.—**5.** To provide or supply with stock. (*a*) To supply with a stock of goods; store with commodities; store with anything: as, to *stock* a warehouse.

Our Author, to divert his Friends to Day,
Stocks with Variety of Fools his Play.
Steele, Tender Husband, Prol.

The bazaars were crowded with people, and *stocked* with all manner of eastern delicacies.
R. F. Burton, El-Medinah, p. 419.

(*b*) To supply with cattle, sheep, etc., or, in some uses, to supply with domestic animals, implements, etc.: as, to *stock* a farm.

He has bought the great farm, . . .
And *stock'd* it like an emperor.
Fletcher (*and another?*), Prophetess, v. 2.

(*c*) To furnish with a permanent growth, especially with grass: as, to *stock* a pasture.

6. To suffer to retain milk for many hours, as cows before selling.—**7†.** To dig up; root out; extirpate by grubbing: sometimes with *up*.

This tyme is to be *stocked* every tree
Awsy with herbes brode, eke root and bough.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 182.

The wild boar not only spoils her branches, but *stocks up* her roots. *Decay of Christian Piety.*

8. Same as *stack*[1], 2.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To branch out into shoots immediately above ground; tiller: applied to grasses, grain, or flowers.

About two months ago broad blanks were to be seen on many oatfields, and, though they were *stocked* a little, the crop is yet far too thin. *The Scotsman.*

2. To send out sprouts, as from a stem which has been cut over: said of a tree or plant.—**3.** To make a certain profit on stock. See *stock*[1], *n.*, 30. [New Eng.]

stock[2]† (stok), *n.* [< OF. *estoc* = It. *stocco*, a rapier: see *stock*[1], and cf. *estoc, tuck*[2].] **1.** Same as *cstoc;* also, a thrusting-sword used in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, superseding the cut-and-thrust sword of earlier times.—**2.** Same as *stoccade*, 1.

stock[2]† (stok), *v. t.* [< *stock*[2], *n.*] To hit with a rapier or stock.

Oh, the brave age is gone! in my young days
A chevalier would *stock* a needle's point
Three times together.
Fletcher (*and another*), Love's Cure, iii. 4.

stock-account (stok'a-kount'), *n.* In *com.*, an account in a ledger showing on one side the amount of the original stock with accumulations, and on the other the amount of what has been disposed of.

stockade (sto-kād'), *n.* [Formerly also *stockado, stoccade;* < *stock*[2] + *-ade*[1], in imitation of *stoccade*, < F. *estocade*, a thrust in fencing (and of *palisade?*): see *stoccade*.] **1.** In *fort.*, a fence or barrier constructed by planting upright in the ground timber, piles, or trunks of trees, so as to inclose an area which is to be defended. In Oriental warfare such stockades are often of formidable strength and great extent, as the stockades of Rangoon. **2.** An inclosure or pen made with posts and stakes.—**3.** In *hydraul. engin.*, a row of piles serving as a breakwater, or to protect an embankment.

stockade (sto-kād'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *stockaded*, ppr. *stockading*. [Formerly also *stockado, stoccade;* < *stockade, n.*] To encompass or fortify with posts or piles fixed in the ground.

On the back of the Hill, the Land being naturally low, there is a very large Moat cut from the Sea to the River, which makes the whole an Island; and that back part is *stockadoed* round with great Trees, set up an end.
Dampier, Voyages, II. i. 160.

stockado† (sto-kā'dō), *n.* **1.** Same as *stoccade*.

Robrus, who, addict to nimble fence,
Still greets me with *stockado's* violence.
Marston, Satires, i. 132.

2. Same as *stockade*.

Stockadoes, Pallizadoes, stop their waters.
Heywood, Four Prentises (Works, ed. 1874, II. 242).

stockado†, *v. t.* See *stockade*.

stock-beer (stok'bēr), *n.* Lager-beer. See *beer*[1]. [Rare.]

stock-blind (stok'blīnd), *a.* Blind as a stock or block; stone-blind.

True lovers are blind, *stockblind*.
Wycherley, Country Wife, ii. 1.

stock-board (stok'bōrd), *n.* **1.** In *brickmaking*, a board over which the mold is passed, and which forms the bottom of the mold in molding.—**2.** In *organ-building*, the upper board of a wind-chest.

stock-book (stok'bůk), *n.* In *com.*, a book in which a detailed account is kept of the stock of goods on hand.

stock-bow (stok'bō), *n.* A crossbow of any kind; a bow mounted on a stock.

stock-breeder (stok'brē'dėr), *n.* One whose occupation is the breeding of live stock; a stock-farmer; a stock-raiser.

stock-broker (stok'brō'kėr), *n.* [< *stock*[1] + *broker*.] A broker who, for a commission, attends to the purchase and sale of stocks or shares, and of government and other securities, in behalf and for the account of clients. On the London stock-exchange brokers cannot deal directly with brokers, but must treat with a class of operators called *jobbers*. See *jobber*[2], 4.

stock-broking (stok'brō'king), *n.* The business of a stock-broker.

stock-brush (stok'brush), *n.* A brush in which the tufts are arranged on a flat wooden stock with a handle. *Encyc. Brit.*, IV. 403.

stock-buckle (stok'buk'l), *n.* A buckle used to fasten the stock (see *stock*[1], *n.*, 10), usually at the back of the neck. These buckles were frequently of gold, and sometimes jeweled.

stock-car (stok'kär), *n.* On a railroad, a car used to transport live stock, as horses, cattle, pigs, and sheep; a cattle-car. It is usually a long covered car, with sides and ends formed with slats for ventilation, and is sometimes fitted with conveniences for feeding and watering the stock.

stock-dove (stok'duv), *n.* [< ME. *stok-douve, stokke-dowe* = MD. *stock-duyve;* as *stock*[1] + *dove*[1]: so called, according to some writers, because it was at one time believed to be the stock of the many varieties of the domestic pigeon; according to others, from its breeding in the stocks of trees.] The wild pigeon of Europe, *Columba œnas*. It is closely related to the rock-dove, *C. livia*, with which it has often been confounded, but is smaller and darker-colored, without white on the neck or wings. Also rarely called *hole-dove*. Compare *rock-dove, ring dove*.

stock-duck (stok'duk), *n.* The common mallard, *Anas boscas*.

stock-eikle (stok'ī'kl), *n.* Same as *hickwall*. [Worcestershire, Eng.]

stocker (stok'ėr), *n.* [< *stock*[1] + *-er*[1].] **1.** A workman who makes or fits gun-stocks.

The *stocker* upon receiving the stock first roughs it into shape, or, as it is called, trims it out, with a mallet, chisel, and draw-knife. *W. W. Greener*, The Gun, p. 249.

2. One who is employed in the felling and grubbing up of trees. [Prov. Eng.]—**Stockers' saw**, a small saw designed especially for the use of the gun-stocker or armorer.

stock-exchange (stok'eks-chānj″), *n.* 1. A building, place, or mart where stocks or shares are bought and sold.—2. An association of brokers and dealers or jobbers in stocks, bonds, and other securities, created under state or municipal authority, or by corporations concerned in the business connected with the carrying on of railways, mines, manufactures, banks, or other commercial or industrial pursuits.

stock-farm (stok'färm), *n.* A farm devoted to stock-breeding.

stock-farmer (stok'fär″mėr), *n.* A farmer who is chiefly engaged in the breeding and rearing of different kinds of live stock. Also called *stock-farmer.*

stock-father† (stok'fä″ᵀᴴėr), *n.* A progenitor.

stock-feeder (stok'fē″dėr), *n.* 1. One who is chiefly engaged in the feeding or fattening of live stock; a stock-farmer.—2. An attachment to a manger for the automatic supply of a certain quantity of feed to stock at fixed intervals.

stock-fish[1] (stok'fish), *n.* [< ME. *stokefysche, stokfysche* = D. MLG. *stokvisch* = MHG. *stocvisch*, G. *stockfisch* = Sw. *stockfisk* = Dan. *stokfisk;* as *stock*[1], *n.*, + *fish*[1]. The exact sense in which *stock* is here used is uncertain; various views are reflected in the quotations.] Certain gadoid fish which are cured by splitting and drying hard without salt, as cod, ling, hake, haddock, torsk, or cusk. Codfish are thus hard-dried in the air without salt most extensively in Norway and Greenland, but the art has not been acquired in the United States.

From heuse [Norway] is brought into all Europe s fysshe of the kindes of them whiche we caule haddockes or hakes, indurate and dryed with coulde, and beaten with clubbes or stockes, by reason whereof the Germayns caule them *stockefysshe.*
R. Eden, tr. of Jacobus Ziglerus (First Books on America, [ed. Arber, p. 303).

Cogan says of *stockfish*, "Concerniug which fish I will say no more than Erasmus hath written in his Colloquio. There is a kind of fishe which is called in English *Stockfish:* it nourisheth no more than a stock." . . . *Stockfish* whilst it is unbeaten is called Buckhorne, because it is so tough; when it is beaten upon the stock, it is termed *stockfish.* Quoted in *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 155, note.

stock-fish[2] (stok'fish), *n.* [< *stock*[1], *n.*, 22, + *fish*[1].] In *fish-culture*, fish adapted or used for stocking rivers, ponds, lakes, etc.

stock-gang (stok'gang), *n.* In a saw-mill, a group or gang of saws arranged in a frame and used for reducing a log or balk to boards, etc., at one passage through the machine. A saw used in such a stock-gang is called a *stock-saw.*

stock-gillyflower (stok'jil″i-flou-ėr), *n.* A plant of the genus *Matthiola*, chiefly *M. incana:* so called as having a woody stem, to distinguish it from the clove-gillyflower or carnation.

stock-hawk (stok'hâk), *n.* The peregrine falcon, *Falco peregrinus.* See cut under *duck-hawk.* [Shetland.]

stock-holder (stok'hōl″dėr), *n.* One who is a proprietor of stock in the public funds, or who holds some of the shares of a bank or other company.

stock-horse (stok'hôrs), *n.* A horse used on an Australian station in driving, mustering, cutting out, and similar work.

He was an aged *stockhorse*, which I had bought very cheap, as being a secure animal to begin with.
H. Kingsley, Hillyars and Burtons, I.

stockily (stok'i-li), *adv.* In a stocky manner; short and stout: as, a *stockily* built person.

stock-indicator (stok'in″di-kā-tọr), *n.* See *indicator.*

stockinet (stok-i-net'), *n.* [Adapted from *stockinget*, < *stocking* + *-et.*] An elastic knitted textile fabric, of which undergarments, etc., are made. Also spelled *stockinget* or *stockingette*, and also called *jersey, jersey cloth*, and *elastic cloth.*

stocking (stok'ing), *n.* [< *stock*[1] + dim. *-ing.*] 1. A close-fitting covering for the foot and lower leg. Stockings were originally made of cloth or milled stuff, sewed together, but they are now ususlly knitted by the hand or woven in a frame, the material being wool, cotton, or silk.

Their legges were adorn'd with close long white silke *stockings*, curiously embroidered with golde to the Middelegge.
Chapman, Masque of Middle Temple and Lincoln's Inn.

2. Something like or suggesting such a covering. (*a*) The lower part of the leg of a quadruped when of a different color from the rest: as, a horse or cow with white *stockings.* See cut under *gayal.* (*b*) A covering of feathers on the shank of some birds; a legging or leg-muff. Compare *blue-stocking*, 2, and see cuts under *Eriocnemis, Spathura*, and *pouter.*—**Elastic stocking**, a stocking of elastic webbing, used for giving uniform pressure to a limb, as in the treatment of varicose veins.—**In one's stockings or stocking-feet**, without shoes or slippers: used in statements of stature-measurements: as, he stands six feet *in his stockings* (that is, with his shoes off).—**Lisle-thread stocking.** See *thread.*—**Silk stockinga.** See *silk.*—**To sew up one's stocking.** See *sew*[1].

stocking (stok'ing), *v. t.* [< *stocking*, *n.*] To dress in stockings; cover as with stockings. *Dryden.*

stockinger (stok'ing-ėr), *n.* [< *stocking* + *-er*[1].] 1. One who knits or weaves stockings.

The robust rural Saxon degenerates in the mills to the Leicester *stockinger*, to the imbecile Manchester spinner.
Emerson, English Traits, x.

2. One who deals in stockings and other small articles of apparel.

stockinget (stok-ing-et'), *n.* Same as *stockinet.*

stocking-frame (stok'ing-frām), *n.* A special form of knitting-machine; also, a general term for the knitting-machine.

stocking-loom (stok'ing-lōm), *n.* A stocking-frame.

stocking-machine (stok'ing-ma-shēn″), *n.* A stocking-frame or knitting-machine.

stocking-maker (stok'ing-mā″kėr), *n.* A bottle-tit, *Acredula caudata*, or *A. rosea:* translating a French name, *débassaire*, referring to the long woven nest, likened to a stocking. *C. Swainson.*

stocking-yarn (stok'ing-yärn), *n.* Loosely spun thread, made especially for stockings.

stockish (stok'ish), *a.* [< *stock*[1] + *-ish*[1].] Like a stock or block; stupid; blockish. *Shak.*, M. of V., v. 1. 81. [Rare.]

stockishness (stok'ish-nes), *n.* The quality or character of being stockish; stupidity; lack of sense or feeling. [Rare.]

Friend,
I've seen you with St. John—O *stockishness!*
Wear such a ruff, and never call to mind
St. John's head in a charger?
Browning, Strafford, iii. 3.

stock-jobber (stok'job″ėr), *n.* One who speculates in stocks for gain; one whose occupation is the purchase and sale of stocks or shares.

Publick Knaves and *Stock-Jobbers* pass for Wits at her end of the Town, as common Cheats and Gamesters do at yours. *Steele*, Tender Husband, ii. 1.

stock-jobbery (stok'job″ėr-i), *n.* The practice or business of dealing in stocks or shares.

stock-jobbing (stok'job″ing), *n.* The business of dealing in stocks or shares; the purchase and sale of stocks, bonds, etc., as carried on by jobbers who operate on their own account.

stockless (stok'les), *a.* Without a stock: as, *stockless* anchors; *stockless* guns.

stock-list (stok'list), *n.* A list, published daily or periodically in connection with a stock-exchange, enumerating the leading stocks dealt in, the prices current, the actual transactions, etc.

stockman (stok'man), *n.*; pl. *stockmen* (-men). 1. A man who has charge of the stock in an establishment of any kind.—2. A stock-farmer or rancher.—3. A man employed by a stock-farmer as a herdsman or the like. [U. S. and Australia.]

stock-market (stok'mär″ket), *n.* 1. A market where stocks are bought and sold; a stock-exchange.—2. The purchase and sale of stocks or shares: as, the *stock-market* was dull.—3. A cattle-market.

stock-morel (stok'mor″el), *n.* A fungus, *Morchella esculenta.* See *morel*[2], *Morchella.*

stock-owl (stok'oul), *n.* The great eagle-owl of Europe, *Bubo ignavus.*

stock-pot (stok'pot), *n.* A pot in which soup-stock is prepared and kept ready for use.

stock-printer (stok'prin″tėr), *n.* An instrument for automatically printing stock quotations transmitted by telegraph; a stock-indicator.

stock-pump (stok'pump), *n.* A pump which, by means of levers, is operated by the weight of an animal as it walks on the platform of the pump, seeking water.

stock-punished (stok'pun″isht), *a.* Punished by being confined in the stocks. *Shak.*, Lear, iii. 4. 140.

stock-purse (stok'pėrs), *n.* A fund used for the common purposes of any association or gathering of persons.

stock-raiser (stok'rā″zėr), *n.* One who raises cattle and horses; a stock-farmer.

stock-ranch (stok'ranch), *n.* A stock-farm. [Western U. S.]

stock-range (stok'rānj), *n.* A tract or extent of country over which livo stock (especially cattle) range. [Western U. S.]

stock-rider (stok'rī″dėr), *n.* A man employed as a herdsman on an unfenced station in Australia.

Now and afterwards I found out that he was a native of the colony, a very great *stock-rider*, and was principal overseer to Mr. Charles Morton.
H. Kingsley, Hillyars and Burtons, xlviii.

stock-room (stok'röm), *n.* A room in which is kept a reserved stock of materials or goods ready for use or sale.

stocks (stoks), *n. pl.* See *stock*[1], 12.

stock-saddle (stok'sad′l), *n.* A saddle used in the western United States, an improvement of the old Spanish and Mexican saddle. Its peculiarity is its heavy tree and iron horn, made to withstand a strong strain from a rope or reata.

For a long spell of such work a *stock-saddle* is far less tiring than the ordinary Eastern or English one, and in every way superior to it.
T. Roosevelt, The Century, XXXV. 863.

stock-station (stok'stā″shọn), *n.* A ranch or stock-farm. [Australia.]

stock-still (stok'stil'), *a.* Still as a stock or fixed post; perfectly still.

If he begins a digression, from that moment, I observe, his whole work stands *stock-still.*
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, i. 22.

stock-stone (stok'stōn), *n.* A scouring-stone used in the stretching and smoothing of leather before currying.

stock-tackle (stok'tak′l), *n.* A tackle used in handling an anchor and rousing it up to secure it for sea: usually called a *stock-and-bill tackle.*

stock-taking (stok'tā″king), *n.* See *to take stock*, under *stock*[1].

stock-train (stok'trān), *n.* A train of cars carrying cattle; a cattle-train. [U. S.]

stock-whaup (stok'hwâp), *n.* The curlew, *Numenius arquata:* the whaup.

stockwork (stok'wėrk), *n.* [< *stock*[1] + *work;* tr. G. *stockwerk.*] In *mining*, that kind of ore-deposit in which the ore is pretty generally or uniformly distributed through a large mass of rock, so that the excavations are not limited to a certain narrow zone, as they are in the case of an ordinary fissure-vein. This mode of occurrence is almost exclusively limited to, and very characteristic of, stanniferous deposits, and the word is used especially in describing those of the Erzgebirge. Also called *stockwerk* (the German name).

The name of interlaced masses, or *stockworks*, is given to masses of igneous rock penetrated by a great number of little veins of metallic ores which cross in various ways. *Callon*, Mining (tr. by Le Neve Foster and Galloway), i. 47.

The *stockwerk* consists of a series of small veins, interlacing with each other and ramifying through a certain portion of the rock.
J. D. Whitney, Met. Wealth of the U. S., p. 39.

stocky (stok'i), *a.* [< *stock*[1] + *-y*[1]. Cf. *stogy.*] 1. Short and stout; stumpy; stock-like.

They had no titles of honour among them but such as denoted some bodily strength or perfection: as, such a one "the tall," such a one "the *stocky*," such a one "the gruff." *Addison*, Spectator, No. 433.

2. In *zoöl.*, of stout or thick-set form; stout-bodied.—3. In *bot.*, having a strong, stout stem, not spindling.

Stocky plants, vigorous, and growing rapidly, are better than simply early plants. *Science*, XIV. 364.

4. Headstrong; stubborn. [Prov. Eng.]

stock-yard (stok'yärd), *n.* An inclosure connected with a railroad, or a slaughter-house, or a market, etc., for the distribution, sorting, sale, or temporary keeping of cattle, swine, sheep, and horses. Such yards are often of great size, and are arranged with pens, sheds, stables, conveniences for feeding, etc.

stodgy (stoj'i), *a.* [Assibilated form of *stogy*, ult. of *stocky.*] 1. Heavy; lumpy; distended. [Colloq., Eng.]

"Maggie," said Tom, . . . "you don't know what I've got in my pockets." . . . "No," said Maggie. "How *stodgy* they look, Tom! Is it marls or cobnuts?"
George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, i. 5.

2. Crammed together roughly; lumpy; crude and indigestible. [Colloq., Eng.]

The book has too much the character of a *stodgy* summary of facts. *Saturday Rev.*

3. Wet; miry. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

stœchiology, stœchiometrical, etc. Same as *stoicheiology*, etc.

stog (stog), *v.*; pret. and pp. *stogged*, ppr. *stogging.* [< *stog*, *n.*; ult. a var. of *stock*[1], *v.* Cf. *stodge, v.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To plunge a stick down through (the soil), in order to ascertain its depth; probe (a pool or marsh) with a pole. [Scotch.]—2. To plunge and fix in mire; stall in mud; mire. [Colloq., Eng.]

It was among the ways of good Queen Bess,
Who ruled as well as mortal ever can, sir,
When she was *stogg'd*, and the country in a mess,
She was wont to send for a Devon man, sir.
West Country song, quoted in Kingsley's Westward Ho, x.

II. *intrans.* To plant the feet slowly and cautiously in walking. *Jamieson.* [Scotch.]

stogy (stō′gi), *a.* and *n.* [< *stog* + *-y*[1]. Cf. *stodgy, stocky.*] **I.** *a.* Rough; coarse; heavy: as, *stogy* shoes; a *stogy* cigar.

> One of his legs, ending in a *stogy* boot, was braced out in front of him. *The Century*, XXXVI. 88.

II. *n.*; pl. *stogies* (-giz). 1. A rough, heavy shoe.—2. A long, coarse cigar. [Colloq. in all uses.]

stoic (stō′ik), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly also *stoick;* = F. *stoique* = Sp. *estóico* = Pg. *estoico* = It. *stoico*, < L. *stoicus*, < Gr. στωικός, pertaining to a porch or portico, specifically pertaining to that called Στοὰ Ποικίλη, 'the Painted Porch' in the Agora at Athens, and to the school of philosophy founded by Zeno, who frequented this porch.] **I.** *a.* [*cap.*] Pertaining to the Stoics, or to their teaching: as, a *Stoic* philosopher; the *Stoic* doctrine; hence, manifesting indifference to pleasure or pain (compare *stoical*).

II. *n.* 1. [*cap.*] A disciple of the philosopher Zeno, who founded a sect about 308 B. C. He taught that men should be free from passion, unmoved by joy or grief, and submit without complaint to the unavoidable necessity by which all things are governed. The Stoics are proverbially known for the sternness and austerity of their ethical doctrines, and for the influence which their tenets exercised over some of the noblest spirits of antiquity, especially among the Romans. Their system appears to have been an attempt to reconcile a theological pantheism and a materialist psychology with a logic which seeks the foundations of knowledge in the representations or perceptions of the senses, and a morality which claims as its first principle the absolute freedom of the human will. The Stoics teach that whatever is real is material; matter and force are the two ultimate principles; matter is of itself motionless and unformed, though capable of receiving all motions and all forms. Force is the active, moving, and molding principle, and is inseparably joined with matter; the working force in the universe is God, whose existence as a wise thinking being is proved by the beauty and adaptation of the world. The supreme end of life, or the highest good, is virtue—that is, a life conformed to nature, the agreement of human conduct with the all-controlling law of nature, or of the human with the divine will; not contemplation, but action, is the supreme problem for man; virtue is sufficient for happiness, but happiness or pleasure should never be made the end of human endeavor. The wise man alone attains to the complete performance of his duty; he is without passion, although not without feeling; he is not indulgent, but just toward himself and others; he alone is free; he is king and lord, and is inferior in inner worth to no other rational being, not even to Zeus himself.

> Certain philosophers of the Epicureans and of the *Stoicks* encountered him. Acts xvii. 18.

Hence—2. A person not easily excited; one who appears or professes to be indifferent to pleasure or pain: one who exhibits calm fortitude.

> Flint-hearted *Stoics*, you, whose marble eyes
> Contemn a wrinkle, and whose souls despise
> To follow nature's too affected fashion.
> *Quarles*, Emblems, ii. 4.

School of the Stoics, the Porch. See *porch*.

stoical (stō′i-kal), *a.* [< *stoic* + *-al.*] Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of the Stoics; hence, manifesting or maintaining indifference to pleasure or pain; exhibiting or proceeding from calm fortitude: as, *stoical* indifference.

> It is a common imputation to Seneca that, though he declaimed with so much strength of reason, and a *stoical* contempt of riches and power, he was at the same time one of the richest and most powerful men in Rome.
> *Steele*, Tatler, No. 170.

Stoical ethics. See *Stoic*, *n.*, 1.

stoically (stō′i-kal-i), *adv.* In the manner of the Stoics, or of a stoic; without apparent feeling or sensibility; with indifference to pleasure or pain; with calm fortitude.

stoicalness (stō′i-kal-nes), *n.* The state of being stoical; indifference to pleasure or pain; calm fortitude.

stoicheiology (stoi-kī-ol′ō-ji), *n.* [Also *stoichiology*, and more prop. *stœchiology;* < Gr. στοιχεῖον, a small post, also a first principle (dim. of στοῖχος, a row, rank, < στείχειν, go in line or order: see *stich*), + *-λογία*, < λέγειν, speak: see *-ology.*] A division of a science which treats of the nature of the different kinds of objects that science deals with, but not of the manner in which they are associated with one another; the doctrine of elements.

> The conditions of mere thinking are given in certain elementary requisites; and that part of logic which analyzes and considers these may be called its *stoicheiology*, or doctrine of elements. . . . Logical *stoicheiology*, or the doctrine conversant about the elementary requisites of mere thought. . . . In its *stoicheiology*, or doctrine of elements, logic considers the conditions of possible thought.
> *Sir W. Hamilton*, Logic, iv., xxiv.

stoicheiometrical (stoi″kī-ō-met′ri-kal), *a.* [Also *stœchiometrical;* < *stoicheiometr-y* + *-ic-al.*] Pertaining to stoicheiometry.

stoicheiometry (stoi-kī-om′e-tri), *n.* [Also *stœchiometry;* < Gr. στοιχεῖον, a first principle, + μέτρον, a measure: see *meter*[1].] The science of calculating the quantities of chemical elements involved in chemical reactions or processes.

Stoician†, *n.* [ME. *stoicien;* as *Stoic* + *-ian.*] A Stoic. *Chaucer*, Boëthius, v. meter 4.

stoicism (stō′i-sizm), *n.* [= F. *stoïcisme;* as *stoic* + *-ism.*] 1. [*cap.*] The opinions and maxims of the Stoics; also, the conduct recommended by the Stoics.—2. A real or pretended indifference to pleasure or pain; the bearing of pain without betraying feeling; calm fortitude.

> He [Nuncomar] had just parted from those who were most nearly connected with him. Their cries and contortions had appalled the European ministers of justice, but had not produced the smallest effect on the iron *stoicism* of the prisoner. *Macaulay*, Warren Hastings.

=Syn. 2. *Insensibility, Impassibility*, etc. See *apathy*.

stoicity† (stō-is′i-ti), *n.* [< *stoic* + *-ity.*] Stoicalness; stoical indifference. *B. Jonson*, Epicœne, i. 1.

stoit (stoit), *v. i.* [A dial. var. of *stot*[2].] 1. To walk in a staggering way; totter; stumble on any object. [Scotch.]—2. To leap from the water, as certain fish. *Day.* [Prov. Eng.]

stoiter (stoi′tėr), *v. i.* [A dial. var. of *stotter.*] Same as *stoit*.

stoke[1]†, *v. t.* and *i.* [< ME. *stoken,* < OF. *estoquer* (= It. **stoccare*), stab, thrust, < *estoc*, a rapier, stock: see *stock*[2], *stoccade.*] To pierce; stick; thrust.

> Ne short awerd for to *stoke* with point bytynge.
> *Chaucer*, Knight's Tale, l. 1688.

stoke[2] (stōk), *v.*; pret. and pp. *stoked*, ppr. *stoking.* [< *stoker*, taken as an E. noun, < **stoke* + *-er*[1], but appar. < D. *stoker*, < *stoken*, kindle a fire, incite, instigate, < MD. *stoken*, D. *stoken*, a stick, stock, rapier: see *stock*[1]. Cf. *stoke*[1].] **I.** *trans.* To poke, stir up, and maintain the fire in (a furnace, especially one used with a boiler for the generation of steam for an engine); supply with fuel; trim and maintain combustion in.

> Much skill is needed to *stoke* the furnace of a steam-boiler successfully; and one stoker will often be able to keep the steam well up when another of equal strength and diligence will fail altogether.
> *Brande and Cox*, Dict. Sci., Lit., and Art.

Cold stoking, in *glass-manuf.*, the process of lowering the temperature of the oven until the glass attains the tough fluid consistency necessary for blowing.

II. *intrans.* To attend to and supply a furnace with fuel; act as a stoker or fireman.

stoke-hole (stōk′hōl), *n.* The compartment of a steamer in which the furnace-fires are worked: in the United States called *fire-room*.

stoker (stō′kėr), *n.* [< D. *stoker*, one who kindles or sets on fire, < *stoken*, kindle a fire, stir a fire, < *stok*, a stock, stick (hence a poker for a fire): see *stock*[1], and cf. *stoke*[2].] 1. One who attends to and maintains suitable combustion in a furnace, especially a furnace used in generating steam, as on a locomotive or steamship; a fireman.—2. A poker. [Rare.]—**Mechanical stoker**, an automatic device for feeding fuel to a furnace, and for keeping the grate free from ashes and clinkers. Many such machines have been invented. Endless aprons or chains, or revolving toothed cylinders, are common feeders, distributing the coal to the grate in definite quantity as needed, while shaking grates, revolving grate-bars, and special bars called *picker-bars*, with teeth working in the air-spaces of the grate, are employed for the discharge of ashes and cinders.

Stokesia (stō-kē′si-ä), *n.* [NL. (L'Heritier, 1788), named after Dr. Jonathan *Stokes* (1755–1831), a British botanist.] A genus of composite plants, of the tribe *Vernoniaceæ*, subtribe *Eurvernoniceæ*, and series *Stilpnopappeæ*. It is characterized by large stalked heads of blue flowers, with smooth three- or four-angled achenes and a pappus of four or five long bristles. The corollas, unlike the tubular type otherwise prevalent in the tribe, are flattened above the middle and somewhat ligulate, and toward the outside of the head, by their increased size and deeply five-parted border, they suggest the tribe *Cichoriaceæ*. The only species, *S. cyanea*, is a native of the southern United States near the Gulf of Mexico, a rare plant of wet pine-barrens. It is an erect shrub, clad above with loose wool and alternate clasping leaves, and bearing petioled leaves below, which are entire or spiny-fringed. The handsome blue flowers form large terminal heads which are purplish in the bud, resemble those of the China aster, and are grown in large quantities for the London market, under the name of *Stokes's aster*.

Roman Woman Clad in the Stola (over which is draped the palla).

stola (stō′lä), *n.*; pl. *stolæ* (-lē). [L.: see *stole*[2].] An ample outer tunic or dress worn by Roman women over the under-tunic or chemise: it fell as low as the ankles or feet, and was gathered in around the waist by a girdle. It was a characteristic garment of the Roman matrons, as the toga was of the men, and divorced women and courtezans were not permitted to wear it. See cut in preceding column.

stole[1] (stōl). Preterit and obsolete past participle of *steal*[1].

stole[2] (stōl), *n.* [< ME. *stole, stoole,* < OF. *estole*, F. *étole* = Sp. Pg. *estola* = It. *stola*, < L. *stola*, a stola, robe, stole, < Gr. στολή, a long robe; orig., in a gen. sense, dress, equipment, sacerdotal vestment or vestments; < στέλλειν, set, array, despatch: see *stell.*] 1. A stola, or any garment of similar nature.

> Forsoth the fadir seyde to his seruauntis, Soone brynge ȝe forth the first *stoole*, and clothe ȝe him.
> *Wyclif*, Luke xv. 22.
>
> Behind, four priests, in sable *stole*,
> Sung requiem for the warrior's soul.
> *Scott*, L. of L. M., v. 30.

2. In the Roman Catholic, Oriental, and Anglican churches, an ecclesiastical vestment, consisting of a narrow strip of silk or other material, worn over the shoulders (by deacons over one shoulder) and hanging down in front to the knees or below them. It is widened and fringed at the ends, and usually has a cross embroidered on it at the middle and at each extremity. Stoles are worn of different colors, according to the ecclesiastical season. When celebrating the eucharist a priest wears his stole crossed upon the breast and secured by the girdle, at other times simply pendent from the shoulders. A bishop, on account of his pectoral cross, wears it pendent even when celebrating. A deacon wears it over the left shoulder and tied on the right side. In the Greek Church the stole has been worn since early times in two different forms, the deacon's (*orarion*) and the priest's (*epitrachelion*). Originally the stole was of linen, and probably was a napkin or cloth indicative of ministering at the altar and at agapæ. The pall or omophorion is of entirely distinct origin. See *orarium*.

> Forth comth the preest with *stole* aboute his nekke,
> And bad hire be lyke to Sarra and Rebekke
> In wysdom and in trouthe of mariage.
> *Chaucer*, Merchant's Tale, l. 459.

3. A chorister's surplice or cotta: an occasional erroneous use.

> Six little Singing-boys—dear little souls—
> In nice clean faces, and nice white *stoles*.
> *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 210.

4. In *her.*, usually, a bearing representing a scarf with straight and parallel sides, fringed at each end.—**Groom of the stole**, the first lord of the bed-chamber in the household of an English king.—**Order of the Golden Stole**, a Venetian order, the badge of which was a stole of cloth of gold worn over the robes. It disappeared with the independence of the republic of Venice.—**Stole-fee**, a fee paid to a priest for religious or ecclesiastical service, as for marriages, christenings, and funerals.

stole[3] (stōl), *n.* Same as *stolon*.

stole[4]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *stool*.

stoled (stōld), *a.* [< *stole*[2] + *-ed*[2].] Wearing a stole. *G. Fletcher*, Christ's Triumph After Death.

stolen (stō′ln), *p. a.* [Pp. of *steal*[1].] Obtained or acquired by stealth or theft: as, *stolen* goods.

> *Stolen* waters are sweet. Prov. ix. 17.

Stolephoridæ (stol-e-for′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Stolephorus* + *-idæ.*] A family of malacopterygian fishes, typified by the genus *Stolephorus;* the anchovies. The body is oblong or elongate; the snout is produced forward; the mouth is very large and inferior; the maxillaries are very narrow, and project backward; the dorsal fin is submedian and short; the anal fin is rather long; the pectorals are normal; and the ventrals are abdominal, but further advanced than usual, and of moderate size. There is no lateral line, but along the sides is generally developed a broad silvery band, to which the typical genus owes its name. The species are mostly of small size, rarely exceeding 6 inches, and often less. About 70 are known, some inhabiting almost all tropical and temperate seas. *Engraulididæ* is a synonym.

stolephoroid (stō-lef′ō-roid), *n.* and *a.* [< *Stolephorus* + *-oid.*] **I.** *n.* A fish of the family *Stolephoridæ*.

II. *a.* Of, or having characters of, the *Stolephoridæ*.

Stolephorus (stō-lef′ō-rus), *n.* [NL. (Lacépède, 1803), < Gr. στολή, a stole, + φέρειν = E. *bear*[1].] A genus of fishes, related to the herrings, but with a produced snout, and a broad silvery band which has been compared to the white stole or band worn by priests, typical of the family *Stolephoridæ* (or *Engraulididæ*). The common anchovy is *S. encrasicholus*. There are several others, as *S. browni*, from Cape Cod to Brazil, abounding southward; *S. ringens*, from Vancouver Island to Peru, a large anchovy; *S. delicatissimus* and *S. compressus*, of the Californian and Mexican coasts, the latter locally known as *sprat* (see *sprat*[2],

2 (*e*)). This genus has been oftener called *Engraulis*. See cut under *anchovy*.

stolid (stol'id), *a.* [= Sp. *estólido* = Pg. *estolido* = It. *stolido*, < L. *stolidus*, unmovable, slow, dull, stupid; prob. akin to Gr. στερεός.] Heavy; dull; stupid; not easily moved; lacking in or destitute of susceptibility; denoting dullness or impassiveness: as, a *stolid* person; a *stolid* appearance.

> But the *stolid* calm of the Indian alone
> Remains where the trace of emotion has been.
> *Whittier*, Mogg Megone, i.

=Syn. Doltish, wooden.

stolidity (stō-lid'i-ti), *n.* [= It. *stolidità*, < LL. *stolidita(t-)s*, dullness, stupidity, < L. *stolidus*, dull, stupid: see *stolid*.] The state or character of being stolid; dullness; stupidity.

> These certainly are the fools in the text, indocile, intractible fools, whose *stolidity* can baffle all arguments, and be proof against demonstration itself.
> *Bentley*, Sermons, i.

=Syn. See *stolid*.

stolidly (stol'id-li), *adv.* In a stolid manner: as, to gaze *stolidly* at one. *Bailey.*

stolidness (stol'id-nes), *n.* Stolidity.

stolo (stō'lō), *n.*; pl. *stolones* (stō-lō'nēz). [L.: see *stolon*.] In *zoöl.*, a stolon.—**Stolo prolifer**, the proliferating stolon of some animals, as certain ascidians; a germ-stock. See *stolon*, 2 (*e*).

stolon (stō'lon), *n.* [NL., < L. *stolo*(*n-*), a shoot, branch, sucker.] 1. In *bot.*: (*a*) In phanerogams, a reclined or prostrate branch which strikes root at the tip, developing a new plant.

Carex vulgaris, var. *stolonifera*, showing the stolons.

A very slender naked stolon with a bud at the end constitutes a *runner*, as of the strawberry. See also cut under *Solidago*. (*b*) In mosses, a shoot running along or under the ground, and eventually rising into the air and producing fully leafed shoots. *Goebel.*—2. In *zoöl.*, some proliferated part or structure, likened to the stolon of a plant, connecting different parts or persons of a compound or complex organism, and usually giving rise to new zooids by the process of budding. See cuts under *Campanularia* and *Willsia*. (*a*) A process of protoplasm between the different compartments of a multilocular foraminifer. (*b*) The procumbent, adherent, or creeping basal section of the stock of some social infusorians. (*c*) One of the prolongations of the cœnosarc of some actinozoans. (*d*) The second stage of the embryo of some hydrozoans. (*e*) The germ-stock or prolongation of the tunic of some compound ascidians, as a salp; a stolo prolifer. See cuts under *Salpa* and *cyathozooid*.

Also *stole*.

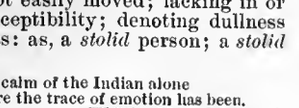
stolonate (stō'lon-āt), *a.* [< *stolon* + *-ate*1.] In *zoöl.*, giving rise to or provided with a stolon or stolons; originating in a stolon; stoloniferous.

stoloniferous (stō-lō-nif'e-rus), *a.* [< L. *stolo*(*n-*), a shoot, sucker, + *ferre*, bear, carry: see *-ferous*.] Producing or bearing stolons; proliferating, as an ascidian or a hydroid; stolonate.

stolzite (stol'zīt), *n.* [Named after Dr. *Stolz* of Teplitz in Bohemia.] Native lead tungstate, a mineral occurring in tetragonal crystals of a green, brown, or red color, and resinous or subadamantine luster. Sometimes called *scheelitine*.

stoma (stō'mą), *n.*; pl. *stomata* (-ma-tą). [NL., < Gr. στόμα (στοματ-), pl. στόματα, the mouth, a mouth, opening, entrance or outlet, a chasm, cleft, etc., the face, front, fore part, etc.; = Zend *staman*, mouth. Cf. *stomach*, from the same source.] 1. In *zoöl.*, a mouth or ingestive opening; an oral orifice; an ostium or ostiole: chiefly used of small or simple apertures, as a cytostome; hence, also, a small opening of any kind through which something may pass in or out; a pore. Specifically—(*a*) An opening of a lymphatic vessel; a lymphatic pore or orifice, as an interstice between the cells of a serous membrane. (*b*) The outer opening of a trachea or air-tube of an insect; a spiracle or breathing-hole. (*c*) A branchial pore of an ascidian or acranial vertebrate.

2. In *bot.*, a minute orifice or slit in the epidermis of leaves, etc., which opens directly into air-cavities or intercellular spaces that pervade the interior, and through which free ingress and egress of air take place; a breathing-pore. The apparatus of the stoma consists usually of a pair of cells (there are several in the *Equisetaceæ*, *Hepaticeæ*, etc.), called *guard-cells* or *guardian-cells*, between the opposed concave sides of which lies the slit or opening, which extends through the whole height of the epidermis and permits free communication between the intercellular spaces and the external air. According to Van Tieghem, the stomata are always open in sunlight and closed in darkness. These cells are strongly thickened on the upper and under walls of their opposed faces, while elsewhere their walls are relatively thin. The opening and closing of a stoma depend upon the difference in thickness of the parts of the walls. When the turgescence of the guard-cells increases, they curve more strongly, and consequently the cleft widens; but with decreased turgescence the cleft becomes narrower. See also cut under *Iris*.



Longitudinal Section of a Stoma taken from the leaf of *Uvularia perfoliata*. (Magnified.)

1. *Strobilanthes Sabinianus*. 2. *Codiæum variegatum*. 3. *Limnocharis Plumieri*. *a*, Stomata. (Magnified.)

3. In Swedenborg's philosophy, a cubical figure with hollowed surfaces, being the figure of the interstices of spheres arranged in what Swedenborg calls the fixed quadrilateral pyramidal position, supposed to be that natural to the spherical particles of water.

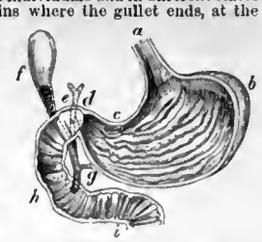
stomacace (stō-mak'ą-sē), *n.* [NL., < L. *stomacace*, < Gr. στομακάκη, a disease of the mouth, scurvy of the gums, < στόμα, mouth, + κάκη, badness, < κακός, bad.] Ulcerous stomatitis. See *stomatitis*.

stomach (stum'ak), *n.* [Now conformed terminally to the L. spelling, but pron. according to its ME. origin; early mod. E. *stomack*, *stomacke*, *stomak*, *stomake*; < ME. *stomak*, *stomake*, *stomoke*, < OF. *estomac*, *estomach*, F. *estomac* = Pr. *estomach* = Sp. *estómago* = Pg. *estomago* = It. *stomaco*, the stomach, < L. *stomachus*, the throat, gullet, also the stomach, fig. taste, liking, also distaste, dislike, irritation, chagrin, < Gr. στόμαχος, the throat, gullet, the orifice of the stomach, hence also the stomach, lit. (as shown also in other uses, the neck of the bladder or of the uterus, etc.) a mouth or opening, < στόμα, mouth, opening: see *stoma*.]

1†. The throat; the gullet; the mouth.

> Spiteful tongues in cankered *stomachs* placed.
> *Raleigh.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

2. A more or less sac-like part of the body where food is digested. In the lowest animals any part of the sarcode or protoplasmic substance of the body is capable of digesting food, and forms during the process a temporary stomach, as in an amœba. In many infusorial animalcules special vacuoles containing food are formed. These are inconstant both in number and in position, whence Ehrenberg's name, *Polygastrica*, for these organisms. In the highest protozoans, which have a definite oral or ingestive area, there is likewise a more or less fixed digestive tract, constituting a stomach. A few of the metazoans have no true digestion, and consequently no stomach; such are the parenchymatous or anenterous worms, which imbibe or soak in nutriment already elaborated in the tissues of the host of which they are parasites. But the vast majority of animals above the protozoans have an intestinal digestive tract the whole or a part of which may properly be called a stomach. In most of these, again, a definite stomach exists as a specialized, usually dilated, part of the alimentary canal, in which food is subjected to a certain degree of digestion subsequent to mastication and insalivation and prior to further digestive changes which go on in the intestine. Among vertebrates more than one section of the alimentary canal is called a stomach, and many vertebrates have more than one. Thus, in birds there are a true glandular stomach, the *proventriculus*, in which the esophagus ends, and a muscular or grinding stomach, the gizzard or *gigerium*. In mammals the stomach always extends from the end of the gullet to the beginning of the gut. It is of extremely variable size and shape. Kinds of mammalian stomachs sometimes distinguished are the simple, as in man, the carnivores, etc.; the complex or plurilocular stomach, as in various marsupials, rodents, some monkeys, etc.; and the compound or pluripartite. The last is confined to the ruminants. (See *Ruminantia*.) In man the stomach is the most dilated and most distensible part of the alimentary canal. It occupies parts of the left hypochondriac and epigastric regions of the abdomen, immediately within the abdominal walls, below the diaphragm and partly under the liver, to the right of the spleen, and above the transverse colon. In form it is irregularly conoidal, and curved upon itself. When moderately distended, it is about 12 inches long and 4 wide; it weighs 3 or 4 ounces. But the size, shape, and hence the anatomical relations, vary greatly in different individuals and in different states of distention. It begins where the gullet ends, at the esophageal or cardiac orifice, and ends at the pyloric orifice, where the duodenum begins. From the cardiac orifice the stomach bulges to the left in a great cul-de-sac, the fundus cardiacus, or cardiac end, in contact with the spleen, and from this greatest caliber the organ lessens in diameter with a sweep to the right. The lesser curvature or short border of the stomach, between the cardiac and pyloric orifices, is uppermost, and is connected with the liver by the lesser or gastrohepatic omentum. The greater curvature or long border of the stomach is opposite the other, between the same two points, and gives attachment to the great or gastrocolic omentum. These two curvatures separate the anterior and posterior surfaces. The stomach is held in place by folds of peritoneum, the gastrocolic, gastrohepatic, gastrosplenic, and gastrophrenic omenta, the last of which gives it most fixity. The arteries of the stomach are the gastric (a branch from the celiac axis), the pyloric and right gastro-epiploic branches of the hepatic, the left gastro-epiploic, and short branches from the splenic artery. The veins end in the splenic, superior mesenteric, and portal veins. The numerous lymphatics consist of a deep set and a superficial set. The nerves are the terminal branches of both pneumogastrics and many branches from the sympathetic system. The coats of the stomach are four—serous, muscular, submucous, and mucous. The serous layer is the peritoneum, which covers the whole organ on both its surfaces, and is reflected away from it along each of its curvatures. The muscular coat includes three sets of fibers—longitudinal, circular, and oblique, the last chiefly limited to the cardia. The submucous coat is simply the connective tissue between the muscular layer and the mucous membrane lining the stomach. This mucous membrane is the so called "coat" of the stomach. It is thick, pinkish, reddish, or brownish, with a soft velvety surface, thrown into longitudinal folds or rugæ when the organ is contracted. Studding the surface of the mucous membrane are numberless depressions or alveoli of polygonal tending to hexagonal form, $\frac{1}{250}$ to $\frac{1}{150}$ of an inch in diameter; these are the enlarged mouths of the tubular gastric glands, which secrete the gastric juice by the action of which gastric digestion is effected. Two kinds of these follicles are distinguished by their microscopic structure—the pyloric and the cardiac. The former are found chiefly at and near the pyloric end, the latter most typical at the cardiac, and there are intermediate forms in intermediate regions. The epithelium lining the mucous membrane and its alveoli is of the kind called *columnar*. Besides the four coats above described, a fifth, a layer of involuntary muscular fibers between the mucous membrane and the submucous layer, is distinguished as the *muscularis mucosæ*. The digestive activity of the stomach is intermittent, and depends upon the stimulus which the presence of food occasions. The muscular arrangement is such that food is continually rolled about, so that every part of the mass is submitted to the action of the gastric juice. In the stomach the proteids are converted into albumins and peptones by the pepsin, milk is curdled by the rennet-ferment, the gelatiniferous tissues are dissolved, and other less important changes are effected. See also cuts under *alimentary*, *Asteroidea*, *Appendicularia*, *Dibranchiata*, *Doliolidæ*, *intestine*, *peritoneum*, *Plumatella*, *pluteus*, *Protula*, *Pulmonata*, *Pycnogonida*, *Ruminantia*, *Salpa*, *Trayulus*, and *Tunicata*.



Human Stomach and Beginning of Intestine, laid open to show rugæ.

a, esophagus or gullet; *b*, cardiac (left) dilatation of stomach; *c*, lesser curvature of stomach, opposite which is the (unlettered) greater curvature; *d*, pylorus, at right extremity of stomach; *e*, biliary or hepatic duct; *f*, gall bladder, whose duct, the cystic duct, forms with the hepatic duct the ductus communis choledochus, or common bile-duct; *g*, pancreatic duct, opening into the last; *h*, *i*, duodenum, or beginning of the small intestine.

3. The digestive person or alimentary zooid of a compound polyp. See *gasterozooid*.—4. In most insects of the orders *Lepidoptera*, *Diptera*, and some *Hymenoptera*, a bladder-like expansion of the esophagus, which can be dilated at the will of the insect; the sucking-stomach, by means of which the nectar of flowers or other liquid is sucked up, as water is drawn into a syringe. In mandibulate insects the ingluvies or crop takes the place of the sucking-stomach, and nearly all insects have two true stomachs, called *proventriculus* and *ventriculus*.

5. Appetite; desire or relish for food: as, to have a good *stomach* for one's meals.

> The body is ay so redy and penyble
> To wake, that my *stomak* is destroyed.
> *Chaucer*, Summoner's Tale, l. 139.

> Pray, seat you, lords; we'll bear you company,
> But with small *stomach* to taste any food.
> *Beau. and Fl.* (?), Faithful Friends, iii. 2.

> I'll make as bold with your meat; for the trot has got me a good *stomach*. *Cotton*, in Walton's Angler, ii. 234.

> In some countries, where men and women have good travelling *stomachs*, they begin with porridge, then they fall to capon, or so forth, but if capon come short of filling their bellies, to their porridge again, 'tis their only course.
> *Webster and Dekker*, Northward Hoe, i. 1.

Hence—6. Relish; taste; inclination; liking: as, to have no *stomach* for controversy.

> He also hathe tolde me moche off hys *stomake* and tendre faver that he owythe to yow. *Paston Letters*, III. 160.

> Finding that the citizens had apparently no *stomach* for the fight, he removed his trophies, and took his departure.
> *Motley*, Dutch Republic, II. 66.

7. Disposition. (*a*) Spirit; temper; heart.

Though I bea not worthie to receive any favor at the handes of your maistership, yet is your exeellente herte and nohle *stomake* worthie to shewe favour.
Udall, in Ellis's Lit. Letters, p. 4.

This was no small Magnanimity in the King, that he was able to pull down the high *Stomachs* of the Prelates in that time. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 50.

(*b*†) Compassion; pity.

Nere myn extorcioun I myghte nat lyven,
Nor of swiche japes wol I nat be shryven,
Stomak ne conscience ne knowe I noon.
Chaucer, Friar's Tale, l. 143.

(*c*) Courage; spirit.

For in them, as men of stowter *stomackes*, bolder spirites, and manlyer courages then handycraftes men and plowemen be, doth consiste the whole powre, strength, and puissaunce of oure army, when we muste fight in battayle.
Sir T. More, Utopia, tr. by Robinson, p. 39.

(*d*†) Pride; haughtiness; conceit.

He was a man
Of an unbounded *stomach*, ever ranking
Himself with princes.
Shak., Hen. VIII., iv. 2. 34.

(*e*†) Spleen; anger; choler; resentment; sullenness.

From that time King Richard, mooued in *stomacke* against King Philip, neuer shewed any gentle countenance of peace & amitie. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 23.

Many learned men haue written, with moch diuersitie for the matter, and therfore with great contrarietie and some *stomacke* amongest them selues.
Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 123.

Which might teach these times not suddenly to condemn all things that are sharply spoken, or vehemently written, as proceeding out of *stomach*, virulence, and ill nature. *Milton*, Church-Government, ii., Int.

Circulating stomach, one of the temporary food-vacuoles of an infusorian or other protozoan, which moves about with a kind of cyclosis. See *Polygastrica*.—**Frigidity of the stomach**, a state of gastric debility formerly considered to depend on sexual excesses.—**Fullness of the stomach**, a feeling of weight or distention in the epigastric region.—**Glandular stomach**. See *proventriculus*.—**Hypogenesia of the stomach**, unnatural smallness of the stomach, seen in some children.—**Masticatory stomach**. See *masticatory*.—**Muscular stomach**. See *muscular* and *gizzard*.—**Pit of the stomach**, the depression just below the sternum: same as *epigastrium*, 1. Also called *infrasternal fossa*, *scrobiculus cordis*, and *anticardium*.—**Proud stomach**, a haughty disposition. Compare def. 7.

Truths whilk are as unwelcome to a *proud stomach* as wet clover to a cow's. *Scott*, Pirate, xviii.

Rugæ of the stomach, folds of the mucous membrane, present when the organ is contracted, and extending for the most part in a longitudinal direction. See cut in def. 2.—**Sour stomach**, that condition of the stomach which causes acid eructations.—**Sucking-stomach**. See def. 4.—**To stay the stomach**. See *stay*[2].

stomach (stum′ak), *v.* [= OF. *estomaquer* = Sp. Pg. *estomagar* = It. *stomacare*, disgust, refl. feel disgust, < L. *stomachari*, feel disgust, be angry, < *stomachus*, distaste, dislike, stomach: see *stomach*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* 1†. To encourage; hearten.

When he had *stomached* them by the Holy Ghost to shoot forth his word without fear, he went forward with them by his grace, conquering in them the prince of this world. *Bp. Bale*, Select Works (Parker Soc.), p. 313.

2†. To hate; resent; remember or regard with anger or resentment.

If that any *stomach* this my deed,
Alphonsus can revenge thy wrong with speed.
Greene, Alphonsus, iii.

A plague on them all for me! . . . O, I do *stomach* them hugely. *B. Jonson*, Every Man in his Humour, iii. 2.

3. To put up with; bear without open resentment or opposition: as, to *stomach* an affront.

"The priests talk," said he, "of absolution in such terms that laymen can not *stomach* it."
Motley, Dutch Republic, I. 76.

4. To turn the stomach of; disgust. [Rare.]

It is not because the restaurants are very dirty — if you wipe your plate and glass carefully before using them, they need not *stomach* you. *Howells*, Venetian Life, vi.

II.† *intrans.* To be or become angry.

What one among them commonly doth not *stomach* at such contradiction? *Hooker.*

stomachal (stum′ak-al), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *stomacal* = Sp. Pg. *estomacal* = It. *stomacale*, < NL. **stomachalis*, < L. *stomachus*, stomach: see *stomach*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to the stomach; gastric: as, *stomachal* tubes.

The body-wall, which encloses the *stomachal* cavity.
Gegenbaur, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 92.

2. Relating to the stomach, or to a region of the body which contains the stomach; gastric; epigastric; abdomiual; ventral: as, the *stomachal* part of a crab's carapace.—3. Remedial of a disordered stomach; peptic or digestive; cordial; stomachic.—**Stomachal teeth**, sharp, horny processes of the lining of the proventriculus, and sometimes of other parts of the alimentary canal, found in many insects and crustaceans, and serving for the comminution of food.

II. *n.* A stomachic.

stomach-animals† (stum′ak-an″i-malz), *n. pl.* The *Infusoria*. See *Polygastrica*. *Öken.*

stomach-brush (stum′ak-brush), *n.* A brush designed to be introduced into the stomach, by way of the esophagus, to stimulate secretion.

stomach-cough (stum′ak-kôf), *n.* A form of reflex cough excited by irritation of the stomach or small intestine.

stomacher (stum′ak-ėr), *n.* [< *stomach*, *v.*, + *-er*[1].] 1. One who stomachs, in any sense of the word.—2†. A stomachic; an appetizer.

In Sir Kenelm Digby's "Choice and Experimentel Receipts in Physick and Chirurgery" (London, 1675) I find a preparation of herbs for external application with this heading: "To strengthen the stomach use the following *stomacher*." *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., IV. 173.

3. A part of the dress covering the front of the body, generally forming the lower part of the bodice in front and usually projecting down into the skirt or lapping over it — the name being given to the whole front piece covering the pit of the stomach and the breast. In some fashions the stomacher was richly embroidered, and ornamented with jewels, as in Europe in the sixteenth century.

Less fashionable ladies, between 1615 and 1625, discarded the tight and pointed *stomacher* and farthingale, and wore, over an easy jerkin and ample petticoat, a loose gown open in front, made high to meet the ruff.
Encyc. Brit., VI. 473.

4. A plaque or brooch, usually large, the name being derived from that part of the dress upon which the brooch was worn. *J. B. Atkinson*, Art Jour. (1867), p. 203.

stomachful† (stum′ak-fûl), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *stomackfull*; < *stomach* + *-ful*.] Full of stomach or wilfulness; proud; spirited; wilful; perverse; stubborn; sturdy.

From all those Tartara he hath had an Army of an hundred and twenty thousand excellent, swift, *stomackfull* Tartarian horse. *Capt. John Smith*, True Travels, I. 39.

Nay, if I had but any body to stand by me, I am as *stomachful* as another. *Wycherley*, Plain Dealer, iii. 1.

stomachfully† (stum′ak-fûl-i), *adv.* In a stomachful, or perverse or wilful, manner; stubbornly; perversely. *Bp. Hall*, The Golden Calf.

stomachfulness† (stum′ak-fûl-nes), *n.* Stubbornness; perverseness; wilfulness.

Pride, *stomachfulness*, headiness — avail but little.
Granger, On Beeles. (1621), p. 248.

stomach-grief (stum′ak-grēf), *n.* Anger.

Stomacke grief is when we wil take the matter as hot as a toste. We neede no examples for this matter, hot men have to many. *Sir T. Wilson*, Art of Rhetoric.

stomachic (stō-mak′ik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *stomachique* = Sp. *estomático* = Pg. *estomachico* = It. *stomachico*, < L. *stomachicus*, < Gr. στομαχικός, pertaining to the stomach, < στόμαχος, the stomach: see *stomach*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the stomach. (*a*) Stomachal; gastric: as, *stomachic* vessels or nerves. (*b*) Specifically, sharpening the appetite, and stimulating gastric digestion. See *gtomachal*, 3.

He [Boswell] was . . . gluttonously fond of whatever would yield him a little solacement, were it only of a *stomachic* character. *Carlyle*, Boswell's Johnson.

Stomachic balsam, a mixture of balsam of Peru with oil of nutmeg and other volatile oils, as those of wormwood, cloves, mace, peppermint, orange-peel, and amber, made up in different proportions.—**Stomachic calculus**, a concretion, usually containing hair, found in the stomach, particularly of lower animals. See *bezoar*.—**Stomachic fever**, gastric fever. See *fever*[1].

II. *n.* A medicine which sharpens the appetite, and is supposed to stimulate digestion, as the bitter tonics; a stomachal.

stomachical (stō-mak′i-kal), *a.* [< *stomachic* + *-al*.] Same as *stomachic*. *Wiseman*, Surgery, i. 18.

stomaching† (stum′ak-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *stomach*, *v.*] Resentment. *Shak.*, A. and C., ii. 2. 9.

stomachless (stum′ak-les), *a.* [Early mod. E. *stomacklesse*; < *stomach* + *-less*.] Lacking stomach; having no appetite. *Bp. Hall*, Balm of Gilead, ii. § 6.

stomachous† (stum′ak-us), *a.* [< L. *stomachosus*, angry, choleric, < *stomachus*, distaste, dislike: see *stomach*.] Resentful; sullen; obstinate.

Young blood is hot; youth hasty; ingenuity open; abuse impatient; choler *stomachous*.
G. Harvey, Four Letters.

stomach-piece (stum′ak-pēs), *n.* In *ship-carp.*, same as *apron*, 3.

stomach-plaster (stum′ak-plās″tėr), *n.* See *plaster*.

stomach-pump (stum′ak-pump), *n.* A small pump or syringe used in medical practice for the purpose of emptying the stomach or of introducing liquids into it. It resembles the common syringe, except that it has two apertures near the end, instead of one, in which the valves open different ways, so as to constitute a sucking and a forcing passage. When the object is to empty the stomach, the pump is worked while its sucking orifice is in connection with a flexible tube passed into the stomach; and the extracted matter escapes by the forcing orifice. When, on the contrary, the object is to force a liquid into the stomach, the tube is connected with the forcing orifice, by which the action of the pump is reversed. It is now not much used, the stomach being emptied, when necessary, by the stomach-tube working as a siphon.

stomach-qualmed (stum′ak-kwämd), *a.* Same as *stomach-sick*. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, iii. 4. 193.

stomach-sick (stum′ak-sik), *a.* Nauseated; qualmish; hence, having an aversion.

Receiuing some hurt in his stomack by drinking those cold waters, he proued *stomach-sick* to his expedition also.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 289.

stomach-staggers (stum′ak-stag″ėrz), *n.* A disease in horses, depending on a paralytic affection of the stomach. The animal so affected dozes in the stable, resting his head in the manger; on awaking, or being aroused, he falls to eating, and continues to eat voraciously, death from apoplexy or repletion often resulting.

stomach-sweetbread (stum′ak-swēt″bred), *n.* The pancreas of the calf, as used for food: distinguished from the *throat-sweetbread*, or thymus gland of the same animal.

stomach-timber (stum′ak-tim″bėr), *n.* Same as *belly-timber*. [Slang.]

As Prior tells, a clever poet, . . .
The main strength of ev'ry member
Dependa upon the *stomach timber*.
Combe, Dr. Syntax's Tours, xxxiii.

stomach-tooth (stum′ak-töth), *n.* A lower canine milk-tooth of infants: so called because there is often gastric disturbance at the time of its appearance.

stomach-tube (stum′ak-tūb), *n.* A long flexible tube to be introduced into the stomach, through the gullet, as for washing out the stomach.

stomach-worm (stum′ak-wėrm), *n.* A common intestinal roundworm, *Ascaris lumbricoides*, sometimes found in the human stomach.

stomachy (stum′ak-i), *a.* [< *stomach* + *-y*[1].] Proud; haughty; irascible; easily offended. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

stomack†, **stomak**†, **stomake**†, *n.* Obsolete spellings of *stomach*.

stomapod (stō′ma-pod), *a.* and *n.* Same as *stomatopod*.

Stomapoda (stō-map′ō-dä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. στόμα, mouth, + ποῦς (ποδ-) = E. *foot*.] Same as *Stomatopoda*. *Latreille*, 1817.

stomapodiform (stō-ma-pod′i-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *Stomapoda* + L. *forma*, form.] Resembling or shaped like a stomatopod, especially of the genus *Squilla*. Applied in entomology to certain elongate, somewhat flattened larvæ which have the abdomen wider than the thorax, long antennæ, and six legs, the anterior pair being large and raptorial. In aquatic species the body is furnished with lateral false gills. The larvæ of *Ephemera* are examples of this form.

stomapodous (stō-map′ō-dus), *a.* [< *stomapod* + *-ous*.] Same as *stomatopod*.

stomata, *n.* Plural of *stoma*.

stomatal (stō′ma-tal), *a.* [< NL. *stoma(t-)* + *-al*.] In *bot.* and *zoöl.*, relating or belonging to stomata.

stomate (stō′māt), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. **stomatus* for **stomatatus*, < *stoma* (*stomat-*), a stoma: see *stoma*.] **I.** *a.* Having a stoma or stomata; stomatous.

II. *n.* A stoma.

stomatia, *n.* Plural of *stomatium*.

stomatic (stō-mat′ik), *a.* and *n.* [= It. *stomatico*, < Gr. στοματικός, of or pertaining to the mouth, < στόμα(τ-), mouth: see *stoma*.] **I.** *a.* In *zoöl.* and *bot.*, of or pertaining to a stoma or stomata; oral.

II. *n.* A medicine for diseases of the mouth.

stomatiferous (stō-ma-tif′ė-rus), *a.* [< NL. *stoma(t-)* + L. *ferre*, bear, carry: see *-ferous*.] Bearing or provided with stomata; stomatophorous.

stomatitis (stō-ma-tī′tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. στόμα(τ-), mouth, + *-itis*.] Inflammation of the interior of the mouth, including the mucous membrane of the lips, gums, tongue, cheeks, and palate.—**Aphthous stomatitis**, inflammation of the mucous membrane of the mouth-cavity, consisting in the formation of small superficial ulcers. Also called *aphthæ*, *canker sore mouth*, *follicular* or *vesicular stomatitis*.—**Catarrhal stomatitis**, a simple local or general inflammation of the mucous membrane of the mouth-cavity. Also called *oral catarrh*, *erythema of the mouth*, and *erythematous*, *simple*, and *superficial stomatitis*.—**Gangrenous stomatitis**. See *noma*.—**Mercurial stomatitis**, an inflammation of the mucous membrane of the mouth, with ulceration, caused by mercurial poisoning.—**Parasitic stomatitis**, inflammation of the mouth due to or complicated with the growth on the mucous membrane of *Oïdium albicans*. Also called *thrush*, *pseudomembranous stomatitis*.

—**Ulcerous stomatitis**, inflammation of the mucous membrane of the mouth-cavity, usually unilateral, resulting in the formation of multiple ulcers. Also called *fetid stomatitis*, *phlegmanous stomatitis*, and *putrid sore mouth*.

stomatium (stō-mā′shi-um), *n.*; pl. *stomatia* (-ä). [NL., dim. of *stoma*: see *stoma*.] A stoma.

Stomatoda (stō-ma-tō′dä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *στόμα*(*τ*-), mouth, + *εἶδος*, form.] Dujardin's name for the ciliate infusorians, regarded by him as the only animaleules with distinct stomata, or oral apertures: distinguished from *Astomata*, or the supposed mouthless flagellate infusorians.

stomatodæum (stō″ma-tō-dē′um), *n.*; pl. *stomatodæa* (-ä). [NL.: see *stomodæum*.] Same as *stomodæum*. [Rare.]

The *stomatodæum*: a sac-like involution of the epidermis abutting against the mesenteron, spacious, and well marked on account of its dense pigmentation.
Huxley and Martin, Elementary Biology, p. 171.

stomatode (stō′ma-tōd), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *στόμα*(*τ*-), mouth, + *εἶδος*, form.] **I.** *a.* Having a stoma or cytostome, as an infusorian; stomatophorous; of or pertaining to the *Stomatoda*.

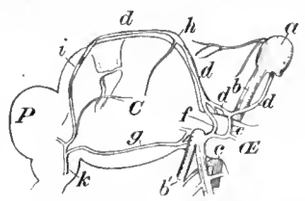
As regards the classification of the Protozoa, a rough and useful division is into mouth-bearing or "*stomatode*" Protozoa, in which there is a distinct mouth, and mouthless or "aatomatous" Protozoa. *H. A. Nicholson.*

II. *n.* A member of the *Stomatoda*.

stomatodendron (stō″ma-tō-den′dron), *n.*; pl. *stomatodendra* (-drä). [NL., < Gr. *στόμα*(*τ*-), mouth, + *δένδρον*, a tree.] One of the dendritie branches of the *Rhizostomidæ*, ending in minute polypites. *Encyc. Dict.*

stomatodynia (stō″ma-tō-din′i-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *στόμα*(*τ*-), mouth, + *ὀδυνη*, pain.] Pain in the mouth.

stomatogastric (stō″ma-tō-gas′trik), *a.* [< Gr. *στόμα*(*τ*-), mouth, + *γαστήρ*, stomach: see *gastric*.] Of or pertaining to the mouth and stomach: applied to the set or system of visceral nerves which ramify upon the alimentary canal of many invertebrates. See figure and description.



Stomatogastric and other Visceral Nerves of Crawfish (*Astacus fluviatilis*).

Œ, esophagus, around which is the esophageal ring; *C*, cardiac; *P*, pyloric parts of stomach; *a*, cerebroganglion; *b*, commissural nerve of left side, in place; *b′*, commissural nerve of right side, cut away and turned down (these longitudinal commissures being completed in the esophageal ring by *c*, postesophageal transverse commissures); *d*, *d*, *d*, azygous nerve, with *h*, a ganglion; *i*, lateral branch, uniting with *g*, a posterolateral nerve; *e*, *f*, anterolateral and mediolateral nerves; *k*, hepatic nerve.

The Crayfish possesses a remarkably well-developed system of visceral or *stomatogastric* nerves.
Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 280.

stomatologi-cal (stō″ma-tō-loj′i-kal), *a.* [< *stomatolog-y* + *-ic-al*.] Pertaining to stomatology.

stomatologist (stō-ma-tol′ō-jist), *n.* [< *stomatolog-y* + *-ist*.] One versed in stomatology.

stomatology (stō-ma-tol′ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *στόμα*(*τ*-), mouth, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] The sum of scientific knowledge concerning the mouth.

stomatomorphous (stō″ma-tō-môr′fus), *a.* [< Gr. *στόμα*(*τ*-), mouth, + *μορφή*, form.] In *bot.*, mouth-shaped.

stomatonecrosis (stō″ma-tō-nek-rō′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *στόμα*(*τ*-), mouth, + *νέκρωσις*, deadness: see *necrosis*.] Gangrenous stomatitis. See *stomatitis* and *noma*.

Stomatophora (stō-ma-tof′ō-rä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *stomatophorus*: see *stomatophorous*.] Protozoa which are provided with a mouth or its equivalent: a higher series of protozoans: same as *Infusoria*, 2: opposed to *Lipostomata*.

stomatophorous (stō-ma-tof′ō-rus), *a.* [< NL. *stomatophorus*, < Gr. *στόμα*(*τ*-), mouth, + *φέρειν* = E. *bear*[1].] Having a mouth or stoma; of or pertaining to the *Stomatophora*; not lipostomatous.

stomatoplastic (stō″ma-tō-plas′tik), *a.* [< *stomatoplast-y* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to stomatoplasty.

stomatoplasty (stō′ma-tō-plas-ti), *n.* [< Gr. *στόμα*(*τ*-), mouth, + *πλαστός*, verbal adj. of *πλάσσειν*, form, mold.] Plastic surgery of the mouth.

stomatopod (stō′ma-tō-pod), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *stomatopus* (*-pod-*), < Gr. *στόμα*(*τ*-), mouth, + *ποίς* (*ποδ-*) = E. *foot*.] **I.** *a.* Having some of the legs close by the mouth, as a mantis-shrimp; of or pertaining to the *Stomatopoda*. Also *stomatopodous*, *stomapodous*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Stomatopoda*, in any sense.

Also *stomapod*.

Stomatopoda (stō-ma-top′ō-dä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *stomatopus* (*-pod-*): see *stomatopod*.] An order of malacostraeous podophthalmic crustaceans, to which various limits have been assigned. (*a*†) As constituted by Latreille in 1817, in the form *Stomapoda*, the second order of *Crustacea*, the so-called sea-mantes, or gastrurans, divided into two families, *Unipeltata* and *Bipeltata*, of which only the former are properly stomatopodous, the other being the so-called glass-crabs (*Phyllosoma*), or larval forms of other crustaceans. Hence—(*b*†) An artificial order of the higher crustaceans, under which are included not only the *Squillidæ* or *Stomatopoda* proper, but also the *Mysidæ* or opossum-shrimps, and related forms, the *Lucíferidæ*, etc. (*c*) Restricted by Huxley to the family *Squillidæ*. See cuts under *mantis-shrimp* and *Squillidæ*.

Squilla, Gonodactylus, and Coronis appear to me to differ so widely and in such important structural peculiarities, not only from the Podophthalmia proper, but from all other Crustacea, as to require arrangement in a separate group, for which the title of *Stomatopoda* may well be retained. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 317.

stomatopodous (stō-ma-top′ō-dus), *a.* [< *stomatopod* + *-ous*.] Same as *stomatopod*.

Stomatopora (stō-ma-top′ō-rä), *n.* [NL. (Brown, 1835), < Gr. *στόμα*(*τ*-), mouth, + *πόρος*, pore: see *pore*[2].] Same as *Aulopora*.

stomatoporoid (stō-ma-top′ō-roid), *a.* [< *Stomatopora* + *-oid*.] Pertaining to or eharacteristie of a eoral of the genus *Stomatopora*. *Geological Jour.*, XLV. iii. 566.

Stomatopterophora (stō-ma-top-te-rof′ō-rä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *στόμα*(*τ*-), mouth, + *πτερόν*, feather, + *φέρειν* = E. *bear*[1].] In J. E. Gray's classification (1821), the fourth classof mollusks, divided into two orders, *Pterobranchia* and *Dactyliobranchia*; the *Pteropoda* or pteropods.

stomatorrhagia (stō″ma-tō-rā′ji-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *στόμα*(*τ*-), mouth, + *-ραγία*, < *ῥήγνύναι*, break, burst.] Hemorrhage from the mouth.

stomatoscope (stō′ma-tō-skōp), *n.* [< Gr. *στόμα*(*τ*-), mouth, + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] Any instrument for keeping the mouth open so as to permit the parts within to be inspected. *Dunglison*.

stomatotheca (stō″ma-tō-thē′kä), *n.*; pl. *stomathothecæ* (-sē). [NL., < Gr. *στόμα*(*τ*-), mouth, + *θήκη*, box, chest.] In *entom.*, the mouth-ease, or that part of the integument of a pupa which eovers the mouth.

stomatous (stō′ma-tus), *a.* [< Gr. *στόμα*(*τ*-), mouth, + *-ous*.] Provided with stomata; stomatophorous; stomate.

Stomias (stō′mi-as), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier, 1817), < Gr. *στόμα*, mouth.] A genus of deep-sea fishes, typieal of the family *Stomiatidæ*, having a long compressed body with delicate deciduous scales, a row of phosphoreseent or luminous spots along eaeh side, and a rayed dorsal opposite the anal fin: so called from the large and deep mouth, armed with a formidable array of teeth. *S. ferox* is found from Greenland to Cape Cod. Specimens are taken at various depths from 450 to 1,800 fathoms.

Stomiatidæ (stō-mi-at′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Stomias* (see *stomiatoid*) + *-idæ*.] A family of physostomous fishes, typified by the genus *Stomias*. They are deep-sea Atlantic fishes, of 5 or 6 species and 3 genera, divided into 2 subfamilies, according to the presence or absence of an adipose fin.

stomiatoid (stō′mi-a-toid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Stomias* (assumed stem *Stomiat-*).] **I.** *a.* Resembling a fish of the genus *Stomias*; of or pertaining to the *Stomiatidæ*.

II. *n.* Any fish of the family *Stomiatidæ*.

stomodæal (stō-mō-dē′al), *a.* Same as *stomodeal*.

stomodæum (stō-mō-dē′um), *n.*; pl. *stomodæa* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. *στόμα*, mouth, + *ὁδαῖος*, by the way, < *ὁδός*, way.] An anterior part of the alimentary eanal or digestive traet, being so mueh of the whole enteric tube as is formed at the oral end by an ingrowth of the eetoderm: eorrelated with *proctodæum*, which is derived from the eetoderm at the aboral end, both being distinguished from *enteron* proper, whieh is of endodermal origin.

stomodeal (stō-mō-dē′al), *a.* [< *stomodæum* + *-al*.] Pertaining to or having the eharaeter of a stomodæum. Also spelled *stomodæal*.

Stomoxyidæ (stō-mok-sī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Stomoxys* + *-idæ*.] A family of braehyeerous dipterous insects, typified by the genus *Stomoxys*, often merged in the *Muscidæ*. It contains such genera as *Stomoxys*, *Hæmatobia*, and *Glossina*, and includes some well-known biting flies, as the horn-fly, stable-fly, and tsetse-fly. Also *Stomoxidæ* (Meigen, 1824) and *Stomoxidea* (Westwood, 1840), and, as a subfamily of *Muscidæ*, *Stomoxyinæ* or *Stomoxinæ*.

Stomoxys (stō-mok′sis), *n.* [NL. (Geoffroy, 1764), < Gr. *στόμα*, mouth, + *ὀξύς*, sharp.] A notable genus of biting flies, typieal of the family *Stomoxyidæ*, or merged with the *Muscidæ*. They are gray, of medium size, and resemble the common house-fly in appearance. The mouth-parts are developed into a horny proboscis. *S. calcitrans*, common to Europe and North America, is a familiar example. See *stable-fly*, 1.

stomp[1] (stomp), *n.* A dialectal form of *stamp*; specifically, in *coal-mining*, one of the plugs of wood driven into the roof of the level, to which are fastened the "lines" serving to direct the miner in his proper course; they may also be used as beneh-marks. *Gresley*. [Midland coal-field, Eng.]

stomp[2]†, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *stump*.

stompers (stom′pėrz), *n. pl.* A dialectal form of *stampers*. See *stamper*, 3.

stonage† (stō′nāj), *n.* [< *stone* + *-age*.] A collection or heap of stones. *Halliwell*.

Would not everybody say to him, We know the *stonage* at Gilgal? *Leslie.* (*Nares.*)

stond (stond), *v.* and *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *stand*.

stondent. An obsolete past partieiple of *stand*.

stone (stōn), *n.* and *a.* [Also E. dial. *stean*, *steen*, Se. *stane*, *stain*; < ME. *stoon*, *ston*, *stan*, < AS. *stān* = OS. *stēn* = OFries. *stēn* = D. *steen* = MLG. *stēn*, LG. *steen* = OHG. MHG. G. *stein* = Iceel. *steinn* = Sw. Dan. *sten* = Goth. *stains*, a stone; prob. akin to OBulg. *stiena* = Russ. *stiena*, a wall, and to Gr. *στία*, *στῖον*, a stone. Hence *steen*[1], *steen*[2].] **I.** *n.* 1. A piece of rock of small or moderate size. The name *rock* is given to the aggregation of mineral matter of which the earth's crust is made up. A small piece or fragment of this rock is generally called a *stone*, and to this a qualifying term is frequently added: as, cobble-*stone* or gravel-*stone*. See *rock*[1].

Lo, heere be *stoonys* hard y-wrou3te,
Make hereof breed.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 43.

Are there no *stones* in heaven
But what serve for the thunder?
Shak., Othello, v. 2. 234.

He is not a man, but a block, a very *stone*.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 450.

2. The hard material of which rock eonsists: in contradistinetion to *metal*, *wood*, ete.

Al hem to-dryven ase *ston* doth the glas.
Flemish Insurrection (Child's Ballads, VI. 270).

He made a harp of her breast-bone, . . .
Whose sounds would melt a heart of *stone*.
The Cruel Sister (Child's Ballads, II. 236).

That we might see our own work out, and watch
The sandy footprint harden into *stone*.
Tennyson, Princess, iii.

3. A piece of rock of a determined size, shape, or quality, or used for a defined purpose: as, a grind*stone*; a hearth*stone*; an altar-*stone*. Specifically—(*a*†) A gun-flint.

About seauen of the clocke marched forward the light peeces of ordinance, with *stone* and powder.
Holinshed, Chron., III. 947.

(*b*) A gravestone; a monument or memorial tablet.

You shall shine more bright in these contents
Than unswept *stone* besmear'd with sluttish time.
Shak., Sonnets, lv.

(*c*) A millstone. (*d*) In *printing*, an imposing-stone. (*e*) In *glass-manuf.*, a flattening-stone.

4. A precious stone; a gem. See *precious*.

Wedges of gold, great anchors, heaps of pearl,
Inestimable *stones*, unvalued jewels.
Shak., Rich. III., i. 4. 27.

5. A small, hard, rounded objeet resembling a stone or pebble: as, a hail-*stone*; a gall-*stone*; an ear-*stone*. Specifically—(*a*) A calculous concretion in the kidney or urinary bladder or gall-bladder, etc.; hence, the disease arising from a calculus. (*b*) A testicle: generally in the plural. [Vulgar.] (*c*) The nut of a drupe or stone-fruit, or the hard covering inclosing the kernel, and itself inclosed by the pulpy pericarp, as in the peach, cherry, or plum. See *drupe* and *endocarp* (with cuts). (*d*†) A hard, compact mass; a lump or nugget.

Marvellous great *stones* of yron.
Berners, tr. of Froissart's Chron., I. 498.

6†. The glass of a mirror; a mirror of crystal.

Lend me a looking-glass;
If that her breath will mist or stain the *stone*,
Why, then she lives. *Shak.*, Lear, v. 3. 262.

7. A common measure of weight in use throughout the northwest and central countries of Europe, but varying much in different countries. The English imperial standard stone is 14 pounds avoirdupois, and is commonly used in England in giving the weight of a man, but other values are in common use, varying with the article weighed: thus, the stone of butchers' meat or fish is 8 pounds, of cheese 16 pounds, of glass 5 pounds, of alum 13¾ pounds, of hemp usually 32 pounds, though a statute of George II. made it 16 pounds, and one of Henry VIII. 20 pounds; of lead 12 pounds, though the statute *de ponderibus* makes it 15 pounds of 25 "shillings" each, equal to 14¼ pounds avoirdupois. There were in the early part of the nineteenth century many local stones in use in England, but in the United States this unit is unknown. The stone of 14 pounds is not recognized in the statute *de ponderibus*, and first appears as a weight for wool. The old arithmetics call 14 pounds half a quarter,

and either do not mention the stone, or define it as 8 pounds. The only legal stone in Great Britain now is that of 14 pounds.

And sende ye me word how mech more yn value yn a *stoon* shall I syle my wolle. *Paston Letters*, I. 155.

He was not a ghost, my visitor, but solid flesh and bone; He wore a Palo Alto hat, his weight was twenty *stone*.
O. W. Holmes, Nux Postcœnatica.

Alençon stone, pure rock-crystal cut in rose or brilliant form.—**Amazonian** or **Amazon stone**. See *Amazonian*[2].—**Arkansas stone**, a fine-grain whetstone found in Arkansas, and used to sharpen surgical and dental instruments.—**Armenian stone**. See *Armenian*.—**Artificial stone**, a material prepared for decorative and building purposes by consolidating sand with the aid of some chemical. The best-known and most extensively used artificial stone is Ransome's, which is made by mixing sand with silicate of soda in a pug-mill, so as to form a plastic substance, which is then rolled or pressed into any desired form. The articles as thus prepared are then immersed in a solution of calcium chlorid, when double decomposition takes place, a calcium silicate being formed which firmly cements the particles of sand together, while the sodium chlorid, the other product of the decomposition, is afterward removed by washing. This material has been somewhat extensively used in England and elsewhere. Other processes akin to this, but in which different chemicals were used, have also been patented in the United States, but the materials thus produced have not met with any extensive sale. Beton or concrete has also been employed as a building material, to take the place of stone or brick, especially the "béton-Coignet," which is extensively used in and near Paris and elsewhere. Beton and concrete, which are mixtures of sand, gravel, stone chippings, fragments of brick, etc., with common or hydraulic mortar or cement, are also frequently, but not correctly, designated *artificial stone*.—**Ayr stone**, a stone used for polishing marble and surfacing metals. The harder varieties are used as whetstones. Also called *water of Ayr, Scotch stone*, and *smoke-stone*.—**Bath stone**, a rock used extensively for building purposes in England, and especially near Bath (whence its name). It is a limestone, having an oölitic structure, and belonging to the Inferior Oölite, which lies directly upon the Lias, the lowest division of the Jurassic of Continental and American geologists. Also called *Bath oölite*.—**Beer stone**, a hard sandy chalk stratum of small thickness, occurring westward of Seaton in Devonshire, England. It forms a part of the Lower Chalk, and contains *Inoceramus mytiloides*. This series of beds, not having a thickness of more than 10 feet, is only of local importance, but it has been quarried as a building-stone for many hundred years, and parts of Exeter Cathedral are built of it.—**Bologna stone**, or **Bolognian stone**, a variety of barite, or barium sulphate, found in roundish masses, composed of radiating fibers, first discovered near Bologna. It is phosphorescent in the dark after being heated to ignition, powdered, and exposed to the sun's light for some time.—**Bristol stone**, rock-crystal, or Bristol diamond, small round crystals of quartz, found in the Clifton limestone, near the city of Bristol in England.—**Caen stone**, the French equivalent of the English Bath oölite. It is a cream-colored building-stone, of excellent quality, got near Caen in Normandy. Although soft in the quarry, it is of fine texture and hardens by exposure, so as to become extremely durable. Winchester and Canterbury cathedrals, Henry VII.'s chapel at Westminster, and many churches are built of it. It is still frequently used in England.—**Cambay stones**. See *carnelian*.—**Centurial stones**. See *centurial*.—**Ceylon stone**, a dark-green, brown, or black spinel from Ceylon, also called *ceylonite:* the name is also given to other minerals or gems from Ceylon.—**Channel-stone**. See *channel*[1].—**Charnwood Forest stone**, an oilstone found only in Charnwood Forest in Leicestershire, England. It is one of the best substitutes for the Turkey oilstone, and is much used to give a fine edge to knives and other tools.—**Cornish stone**. Same as *china-stone*, 2.

Cornish stone is used for almost all English wares, both in the body and the glaze. *Spons' Encyc. Manuf.*, p. 1560.

Crab's stones. Same as *crab's eyes* (which see, under *crab*[1]). See also *crabstone*.—**Crape stone**, a trade-name for onyx of which the surface is cut in imitation of crape and colored a lusterless black. A similar article is made from artificial silicious compounds cast in molds.—**Cut stone**, hewn stone, or work in hewn stone; ashlar.—**Deaf as a stone**. See *deaf*.—**Dimension stone**, ashlar.—**Drafted stone**, ashlar stone having a chisel-draft around the face, the part inside the draft being left rough.—**Heraclean stone**. See *Heraclean*.—**Hewn stone**, blocks of stone with faces dressed to shape by the hammer.—**Holy stone**, a stone used in magical rites, whether as a magic mirror or show-stone, or as a sort of amulet.—**Infernal, ledger, lithographic, Lydian stone**. See the adjectives.—**Maltese stone**, a limestone of a delicate brown cream-color, very compact, and almost as soft as chalk. The natives of the island of Malta turn and carve it into various ornamental objects.—**Memorial, meteoric, Moabite stone**. See the adjectives.—**Mocha stone** [formerly also *Moco stone;* also *Mocha-pebble;* so called from *Mocha* in Arabia, where the stone is plentiful], a variety of dendritic agate, containing dark outlines of arborization, like vegetable filaments, due to the presence of metallic oxids, as of manganese and iron; moss-agate.—**Philosopher's stone**. See *elixir*, 1.—**Portland stone**, in England, a rock belonging to the Portlandian series: so named from the Isle of Portland, where it is typically developed. The Portlandian is a part of the Jurassic series, and lies between the Purbeckian, the highest member of that series, and the Kimmeridgian. The Portland group, or Portlandian, consists of two divisions, the Portland stone and the Portland sand; the former has several subdivisions, to which local names are attached, such as *curf, base-bed*, and *whit-bed*. The Portland stone, which is a nearly pure carbonate of lime, is an important building-stone in England, and was extensively used by Inigo Jones and Sir Christopher Wren, in important public buildings, especially in St. Paul's Cathedral.—**Precious stone**. See *precious*.—**Protean stone**. See *Protean*.—**Quarry-faced stone**, cut stone of which the face is left rough as it comes from the quarry, as distinguished from *tooled, hammer-faced, pitch-faced stone*, etc.—**Rocking stone**. See *rock*[2].—**Rosetta stone**, a stele or tablet of black basalt, found in 1799 near Rosetta, a town of Egypt, on the delta of the Nile, by M. Boussard, a French officer of engineers. This stone bears a trilingual inscription, a decree of Ptolemy V. (Epiphanes) in Greek and Egyptian hieroglyphic and demotic. The inscription was deciphered chiefly by Champollion, and afforded the key to the interpretation of Egyptian hieroglyphics. The monument is now in the British Museum.—**Rough-pointed stone**. See *rough*[1].—**Rubbed stone**, stonework of which the surface is cut straight with the stone-saw, and afterward smoothed by rubbing with grit or sandstone.—**Samian stone**. See *Samian*.—**Saracen's** or **Sarsen's stone**. See *Saracen*.—**Scotch stone**. Same as *Ayr stone*.—**Shipman's stone**†. See *shipman*.—**Sonorous stone**. See *sonorous*.—**Standing stone**. See *standing*.—**Stick and stone**. See *stick*[3].—**Stone cancer**. Same as *scirrhous cancer* (which see, under *scirrhous*).—**Stone of the second class**. See *elixir*, 1.—**Stones of sulphur**. See *sulphur*.—**To leave no stone unturned**, to do everything that can be done; use all practicable means to effect an object; spare no exertions.

New crimes invented, *left unturn'd no stone*
To make my guilt appear, and hide his own.
Dryden, Æneid, ii. 133.

To mark with a white stone, to mark as particularly fortunate, favored, or esteemed. The phrase arose from the custom among the Romans of marking their lucky days on the calendar with a white stone (as a piece of chalk), while unlucky days were marked with charcoal. *Brewer.*

=Syn. 1 and **2**. See *rock*[1].

II. *a.* **1.** Made of stone: as, a *stone* house; a *stone* wall.

The lion on your old *stone* gates
Is not more cold to you than I.
Tennyson, Lady Clara Vere de Vere.

2. Made of stoneware: as, a *stone* jar; a *stone* mug.

Now mistress Gilpin (careful soul!)
Had two *stone* bottles found,
To hold the liquor that she loved,
And keep it safe and sound.
Cowper, John Gilpin.

Stone age. See *archæological ages*, under *age*.—**Stone ax**, an ax-head or hatchet-head made of hard stone. Such axes are found, belonging to prehistoric epochs, and have also been in use down to the present time among savage tribes in different parts of the world. Compare *stone-ax*.—**Stone brick**. See *brick*[2].—**Stone jug**. See *jug*[1], 2.—**Stone ocher**. See *ocher*.

stone (stōn), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *stoned*, ppr. *stoning*. [< ME. *stonen, stanen* (in earlier use *stenen*, whence mod. E. dial. *steen*[1]), < AS. *stǣnan* = OHG. *steinōn*, MHG. *steinen* = Sw. *stena* = Dan. *stene* = Goth. *stainjan* (cf. D. *steenigen* = G. *steinigen*), pelt with stones, stone; from the noun.] **1.** To throw stones at; pelt with stones.

With atones men shulde hir stryke and *stone* hir to deth.
Piers Plowman (B), xii. 77.

Francis himself was *stoned* to death.
R. W. Dixon, Hist. Church of Eng., xv.

2. To make like stone; harden. [Rare.]

O perjur'd woman! thou dost *stone* my heart.
Shak., Othello, v. 2. 63.

3. To free from stones, as fruit.

She picked from Polly's very hand the raisins which the good woman was *stoning* for the most awfully sacred election cake. *H. B. Stowe*, Oldtown, p. 270.

4. To provide or fit with stones, as by lining, walling, or facing: as, to *stone* a well or a road. —**5.** In *leather-manuf.*, to work (the leather) with a stock-stone to reduce it to uniform thickness, stretch it, and make it smooth-grained.

stone-ax (stōn'aks), *n.* [< ME. **stonax*, < AS. *stānæx*, < *stān*, stone, + *æx*, ax.] An ax or a hammer with two somewhat obtuse edges, used in hewing stone.

stone-basil (stōn'baz'il), *n.* Same as *basil-weed*.

stone-bass (stōn'bas), *n.* A fish of the family *Serranidæ, Polyprion cernium*, or another of the same genus. It is distinguished by the development of a strong longitudinal bony ridge on the operculum, and the serration of the spines of the anal and ventral fins. It inhabits moderately deep water in the Mediterranean and neighboring Atlantic. (Also called *wreck-fish* and *cernier*.) The corresponding stone-bass of Pacific waters is a very similar though distinct species, *P. oxygenius* (originally *oxygeneios*). See *Polyprion*.

Stone-bass (*Polyprion cernium*).

stone-bird (stōn'bėrd), *n.* **1.** The vinous grosbeak, or moro.—**2.** The stone-snipe, or greater yellowlegs. See cut under *yellowlegs*.

stone-biter (stōn'bī'tėr), *n.* The common wolf-fish. See cut under *Anarrhichas*.

stone-blind (stōn'blīnd'), *a.* [= Icel. *steinblindr* = Sw. Dan. *sten-blind;* as *stone* + *blind*.] Blind as a stone; wholly blind, either literally or figuratively.

I thought I saw everything, and was *stone-blind* all the while. *George Eliot*, Mr. Gilfil, xviii.

stone-blue (stōn'blū), *n.* A compound of indigo and starch or whiting.

stone-boat (stōn'bōt), *n.* A drag or sled without runners, used for moving stones; also, a wagon-platform hung below the axles, used for the same purpose. [U. S.]

stonebock (stōn'bok), *n.* Same as *steenbok*.

stone-boilers (stōn'boi'lėrz), *n. pl.* A tribe or race of men who practise stone-boiling.

The Australians, at least in modern times, must be counted as *stone-boilers*.
E. B. Tylor, Early Hist. Mankind, ix.

stone-boiling (stōn'boi'ling), *n.* The act or process of making water boil by putting hot stones in it.

The art of boiling, as commonly known to us, may have been developed through this intermediate process, which I propose to call *stone-boiling*.
E. B. Tylor, Early Hist. Mankind, ix.

stone-borer (stōn'bōr'ėr), *n.* A mollusk that bores stones; a lithodomous, lithophagous, or saxicavous bivalve. See cuts under *accessory, date-shell, Glycymeris*, and *piddock*.

stone-bow (stōn'bō), *n.* [< ME. *stonbowe;* < *stone* + *bow*[2].] A weapon somewhat resembling a crossbow, for shooting stones; a catapult; also, a sort of toy.

O, for a *stone-bow*, to hit him in the eye!
Shak., T. N., ii. 5. 51.

Item, six *stone bowes* that shoot lead pellets.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 363.

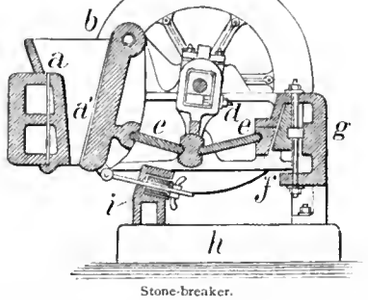
Children will shortly take him for a wall,
And set their *stone-bows* in his forehead.
Beau. and Fl., King and No King, v. 1.

stone-bramble (stōn'bram'bl), *n.* Same as *roebuck-berry*.

stone-brash (stōn'brash), *n.* In *agri.*, a subsoil composed of shattered rock or stone.

stonebreak (stōn'brāk), *n.* The meadow-saxifrage, *Saxifraga granulata:* so called from the virtue, according to the doctrine of signatures, of its pebble-like bulbs against calculus. The name is also a general equivalent of saxifrage.

stone-breaker (stōn'brā'kėr), *n.* One who or that which breaks stones; specifically, a machine for pounding or crushing stone; an ore-mill; a stone-crusher.



Stone-breaker.

a, stationary jaw; *a'*, oscillating jaw; *b*, hopper; *c*, fly-wheel; *d*, short pitman connecting crank-wrist with toggles; *e*, *e*, toggles; *f*, frame, strengthened at *g*, where the thrust of the toggles is received; *h*, base of machine; *i*, rubber spring which withdraws the lower end of the jaw *a'*.

stone-bruise (stōn'bröz), *n.* A bruise caused by a stone; especially, a painful and persistent bruise on the sole of the foot, commonly in the middle of the ball of the foot, due to walking barefooted; also, a bruise produced on the hand, as by ball-playing. [Local, U. S.]

stonebuck (stōn'buk), *n.* [< ME. **stonbukke*, < AS. *stānbueca*, the ibex, < *stān*, stone, rock, + *bueca*, buck. In mod. use, tr. D. *steenbok*, G. *steinboek:* see *steenbok*.] The steenbok.

stone-butter (stōn'but'ėr), *n.* A sort of alum.

stone-canal (stōn'ka-nal'), *n.* In echinoderms, the duct leading from the madreporic plate to the circular canal: so called because it ordinarily has calcareous substances in its walls. Also *sand-canal*. *Gegenbaur*, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 220.

stone-cast (stōn'kast), *n.* The distance which a stone may be thrown by the hand; a stone's cast; a stone's throw.

About a *stone-cast* from the wall
A sluice with blacken'd waters slept.
Tennyson, Mariana.

stonecat (stōn'kat), *n.* A catfish of the genus *Noturus*, as *N. flavus*, common in many parts of the United States. *N. flavus* is one of the largest, sometimes exceeding a foot in length. *N. insignis* is another, nearly as large, found in the Middle and Southern States. There are several more, a few inches long, all of fresh waters of the same country.

Stonecat (*Noturus flavus*).

stone-centiped (stōn'sen″ti-ped), *n.* A centiped of the family *Lithobiidæ*.

stonechacker (stōn'chak″ėr), *n.* Same as *stonechat*.

stonechat (stōn'chat), *n.* One of several different Old World chats, belonging to the genera *Saxicola* and (especially) *Pratincola;* a kind of bushchat: applied to three different English birds, and extended, as a book-name, to several others of the above genera. (*a*) Improperly, the wheatear, *Saxicola œnanthe*, and some other species of the restricted genus *Saxicola*. See cut under *wheatear*. [In this sense chiefly Scotch and American, the wheatear being the only bird of the kind which straggles to America.] (*b*) Improperly, the whin-bushchat or whinchat, *Pratincola rubetra*. [Eng.] (*c*) The black-headed bushchat, *Pratincola rubicola*, a common bird of Great Britain and

Stonechat (*Pratincola rubicola*), in a usual plumage.

other parts of Europe. The true stonechat is about 5 inches long, the wing 2½, the tail scarcely 2. The male in full plumage has the head and most of the back black, the feathers of the back mostly edged with sandy brown; the upper tail-coverts white, varied with black and brown; the wings and tail blackish-brown, the former with a large white area on the coverts and inner secondaries; the sides of the neck and breast white; the rest of the under parts rufous-brown; the bill and feet black; and the eyes brown. It nests on the ground, and lays four to six bluish-green eggs clouded and spotted with reddish-brown. Also called *chickstone, stonechacker, stonechatter, stoneclink, stonesmich, stonesmitch*, or *stonesnickle*, and *stonesmith*.

The *Stonechat* closely resembles the Whinchat, . . . a circumstance which has caused much confusion; . . . for in almost all parts of England the Whinchat, by far the commonest species, popularly does duty for the *Stonechat*, and in many parts of Scotland the Wheatear is universally known by that name. *Seebohm*, Hist. Brit. Birds, I. 317.

stonechatter (stōn'chat″ėr), *n.* Same as *stonechat*.

stone-climber (stōn'klī″mėr), *n.* The dobson or hellgrammite. See cut under *sprawler*. [Local, U. S.]

stoneclink (stōn'klingk), *n.* Same as *stonechat*.

stone-clover (stōn'klō″vėr), *n.* The rabbit-foot or hare's-foot clover, *Trifolium arvense*, a low slender branching species with very silky heads, thence also called *puss-clover*. It is an Old World plant naturalized in America.

stone-coal (stōn'kōl), *n.* [= G. *steinkohle;* as *stone* + *coal*.] Mineral coal, or coal dug from the earth, as distinguished from charcoal: generally applied in England to any particularly hard variety of coal, and especially to that called in the United States *anthracite*. See *coal*.

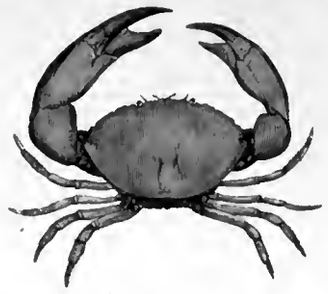
stone-cold (stōu'kōld'), *a.* Cold as a stone. *Fletcher and Shirley*, Night-Walker, iv. 4.

stone-color (stōn'kul″or), *n.* The color of stone; a grayish color.

stone-colored (stōn'kul″ord), *a.* Of the usual color of a large mass of stone, a cold bluish gray.

stone-coral (stōn'kor″al), *n.* Massive coral, as distinguished from branching coral, or tree-coral; hard, sclerodermatous or lithocoralline coral, as distinguished from sclerobasic coral. Most corals are of this character, and are hexacoralline (not, however, the red coral of commerce, which is related to the sea-fans and other octocorallines).

stonecrab (stōn'krab), *n.* 1. Any crab of the family *Homolidæ*.—2. A European crab, *Lithodes maia*.—3. A large, stout, edible crab of the Atlantic coast of the United States, *Menippe*



Stonecrab (*Menippe mercenaria*).

mercenaria.—4. The dobson or hellgrammite. See cut under *sprawler*. [Local, U. S.]

stone-crawfish (stōn'krâ″fish), *n.* A crawfish of Europe, specified as *Astacus torrentium*, in distinction from the common crawfish of that country, *A. fluviatilis*.

stone-cray (stōn'krā), *n.* A distemper in hawks. *Imp. Dict.*

stone-cricket (stōn'krik″et), *n.* One of the wingless forms of the orthopterous family *Locustidæ*, living under or among stones and in dark places, and popularly confounded with true crickets (which belong to the orthopterous family *Gryllidæ* or *Achetidæ*). There are many species, of various parts of the world, some simply called *crickets*, and others *cave-crickets*. The commonest American stone-crickets belong to the genus *Ceuthophilus*, as *C. maculatus*, etc. See *cave-cricket*, and cut under *Hadenœcus*.

stonecrop (stōn'krop), *n.* [< ME. *stoncrop*, < AS. *stāncrop*, stonecrop, < *stān*, stone, + *crop*, the top or head of a plant, a sprout, a bunch or cluster of flowers: see *stone* and *crop*.] The wall-pepper, *Sedum acre:* so called as frequently growing upon walls and rocks. It is native throughout Europe and Asiatic Russia, and somewhat employed in ornamental gardening; in America called *moss, mossy stonecrop*, etc., from its creeping and matting stems beset with small sessile leaves. The flowers are bright-yellow in small terminal cymes. The name is also extended to other species of similar habit, especially *S. ternatum*, and not seldom to the whole genus.—**Ditch-stonecrop**, a plant of the genus *Penthorum*, chiefly the American *P. sedoides*, a weed-like plant with yellowish-green flowers, common in ditches and wet places.—**Great stonecrop**, an old designation of the kidneywort, *Cotyledon Umbilicus*, also of *Sedum album*.—**Mossy stonecrop**. See def.

stone-crush (stōn'krush), *n.* A sore on the foot caused by a bruise from a stone. [Local.]

stone-crusher (stōn'krush″ėr), *n.* A mill or machine for crushing or grinding stone or ores for use on roads, etc.; an ore-crusher; an ore-mill; a stone-breaker (which see).

stone-curlew (stōn'kėr″lū), *n.* 1. The stone-plover or thick-knee, *Œdicnemus crepitans*. See cut under *Œdicnemus*.—2. The whimbrel, *Numenius phæopus*.—3. In the southern United States, the willet, *Symphemia semipalmata:* a misnomer. *Audubon*.

stone-cutter (stōn'kut″ėr), *n.* 1. One whose occupation it is to hew or cut stones for building, ornamental, or other purposes.—2. A machine for shaping or facing stones.

stone-cutting (stōn'kut″ing), *n.* The business of cutting or hewing stones for walls, monuments, etc.

stoned (stōnd), *a.* [< *stone* + *-ed*².] Having or containing stones, in any sense.

Of *stoned* fruits I have met with three good sorts: viz., Cherries, plums, and persimmons.
Beverley, Hist. Virginia, iv. ¶ 12.

The way
Sharpe *ston'd* and thorny, where he pass'd of late.
W. Browne, Britannia's Pastorals, ii. 3

stone-dead (stōn'ded'), *a.* [< ME. *standeed, standed* (= Sw. Dan. *stendöd*); < *stone* + *dead*.] Dead as a stone; lifeless.

The Geant was by Gaffray don bore,
So discomfite, *standede*, and all cold.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 3121.

He cannot be so stupid, or *stone-dead*.
B. Jonson, Volpone, i. 1.

stone-deaf (stōn'def'), *a.* Deaf as a stone; totally deaf.

stone-devil (stōn'dev″l), *n.* The dobson or hellgrammite. See cut under *sprawler*. [Virginia.]

stone-dresser (stōn'dres″ėr), *n.* 1. One who tools, smooths, and shapes stone for building purposes. *Simmonds*.—2. One of a variety of power-machines for dressing, polishing, and finishing marbles, slates, and other building-stones.

stone-dumb (stōn'dum'), *a.* Perfectly dumb. *The Century*, XXXV. 622. [Rare.]

stone-eater (stōn'ē″tėr), *n.* Same as *stone-borer*.

stone-engraving (stōn'en-grā″ving), *n.* The art of engraving on stone. See *lithography, etching, gem-engraving*.

stone-falcon (stōn'fâ″kn), *n.* See *falcon*, and cut under *merlin*.

stone-fern (stōn'fėrn), *n.* A European fern, *Asplenium Ceterach:* so called from its habit of growing on rocks and stone walls.

stone-fish (stōn'fish), *n.* The shanny. *Parnell*. [Local, Scotch.]

stone-fly (stōn'flī), *n.* A pseudoneuropterous insect of the family *Perlidæ:* so called because the larval forms abound under the stones of streams. (See cut under *Perla*.) *P. bicaudata*, whose larva is much used by anglers, is an example.

stone-fruit (stōn'frōt), *n.* [= D. *steenvrucht* = G. *steinfrucht* = Sw. *stenfrukt* = Dan. *stenfrugt;* as *stone* + *fruit*.] In *bot.*, a drupe; a fruit whose seeds are covered with a hard shell enveloped in a pulp, as the peach, cherry, and plum. See *drupe*.

Bring with you the kernels of peares and apples, and the stones of such *stonefruits* as you shall find there.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 439.

stonegale (stōn'gāl), *n.* Same as *staniel*.

stone-gall¹ (stōn'gâl), *n.* [< *stone* + *gall*³.] A roundish mass of clay often occurring in variegated sandstone.

stone-gall² (stōn'gâl), *n.* Same as *staniel*.

stone-gatherer (stōn'gaᵀᴴ″ėr-ėr), *n.* A horse-machine for picking up loose stones from the ground. It consists of a receiving-box with a toothed wheel and a traveling apron, or a fork with curved teeth, and a lever for emptying it into the box when loaded.

stone-gray (stōn'grā), *n.* A dark somewhat brownish-gray color.

stone-grig (stōn'grig), *n.* The pride or mud-lamprey, *Ammocœtes branchialis*.

stone-hammer (stōn'ham″ėr), *n.* A hammer for breaking or rough-dressing stones.

stone-hard (stōn'härd), *a.* 1. Hard as a stone; unfeeling. *Shak.*, Rich. III., iv. 4. 227.—2†. Firm; fast.

Steken the gates *ston-harde* wyth stalworth barrez.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 884.

stone-harmonicon (stōn'här-mon″i-kon), *n.* Same as *lapideon* and *rock-harmonicon*.

stone-hatch (stōn'hach), *n.* The ring-plover, *Ægialites hiaticula:* so called from nesting on shingle. See cut under *Ægialites*. *Yarrell*. [Prov. Eng.]

stone-hawk (stōn'hâk), *n.* Same as *stone-falcon*.

stone-head (stōn'hed), *n.* The bed-rock; the solid rock underlying the superficial detritus. [Eng.]

stone-hearted (stōn'här″ted), *a.* Same as *stony-hearted*.

Weepe, ye *stone-hearted* men! Oh, read and pittie!
W. Browne, Britannia's Pastorals, ii. 1.

stone-horse† (stōn'hôrs), *n.* The common stonecrop, *Sedum acre;* also, *S. reflexum*. *Britten and Holland*.

stone-horse (stōn'hôrs), *n.* A stallion. [Obsolete or provincial.]

My grandfathers great *stone-hors*, flinging up his head, and jerking out his left legge.
Marston, Antonio and Mellida, II., i. 3.

stone-leek (stōn'lēk), *n.* Same as *cibol*, 2.

stone-lichen (stōn'lī″ken), *n.* A lichen growing upon stones or rocks, as species of *Parmelia, Umbilicaria*, etc. See *lichen*.

stone-lily (stōn'lil″i), *n.* A fossil crinoid; a crinite or encrinite, of a form suggesting a lily on its stem. Also called *lily-encrinite*. *A. Geikie*, Geol. Sketches, i.

stone-liverwort† (stōn'liv″ėr-wėrt), *n.* The plant *Marchantia polymorpha*.

stone-lobster (stōn'lob″stėr), *n.* See *lobster*. [Local, U. S.]

stone-lugger (stōn'lug″ėr), *n.* 1. A catostomoid fish of the United States, *Catostomus* or *Hypentelium nigricans;* the hog-sucker or hog-molly. Also called *stone-roller* and *stone-toter*.—2. A cyprinoid fish of the United States, *Campostoma anomalum*, or some other member of that genus. It is 6 or 8 inches long; in the males in spring some of the parts become fiery-red, and the head and often the whole body is studded with large rounded tubercles. It is herbivorous, and abounds in deep still places in streams from New York to Mexico. Also *stone-roller*. See cut under *Campostoma*.

stoneman (stōn'man), *n.* [< *stone* + dial. *man*, a heap of stones, < W. *maen*, a stone. Cf. *dol-*

men.] A pile of rocks roughly laid together, usually on a prominent mountain-peak or -ridge, and intended to serve either as a landmark or as a record of a visit; a cairn.

stone-marten (stōn'mär″ten), *n.* Same as *beech-marten.*

stone-mason (stōn'mā″sn), *n.* One who dresses stones for building, or builds with them; a builder in stone.

stone-merchant (stōn'mėr″chant), *n.* A dealer in stones, especially building- or paving-stones.

stone-mill (stōn'mil), *n.* 1. A machine for breaking or crushing stone; a stone-breaker; an ore-crusher. See cut under *stone-breaker.* —2. A stone-dresser. See *stone-dresser*, 2.

stone-mint (stōn'mint), *n.* The American dittany. See *Cunila.*

stone-mortar (stōn'môr″tär), *n.* A form of mortar used for throwing projectiles of irregular and varying form, such as stones.

stonen (stō'nen), *a.* [< ME. *stonen*, also *stenen*, < AS. *stǣnen*, of stone, < *stān*, stone: see *stone* and *-en*².] Consisting or made of stone. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

He forsothe areride a *stonen* signe of worshiþ.
Wyclif, Gen. xxxv. 14.

stone-oak (stōn'ōk), *n.* An oak, *Quercus Javensis*, found in Java and other islands: so named from its thick osseous nut, which is peculiar among aeorns in being ridged, with the cupule fitting into the furrows.

stone-oil (stōn'oil), *n.* Rock-oil or petroleum.

stone-owl (stōn'oul), *n.* The Acadian or sawwhet owl, *Nyctala acadica*, which sometimes hides in quarries or piles of rock. See cut under *Nyctala.* [Pennsylvania.]

stone-parsley (stōn'pärs″li), *n.* The plant *Sison Amomum;* also, *Seseli Libanotis* and other species of the genus *Seseli.* See *Seseli.*

stonepecker (stōn'pek″ėr), *n.* 1. The turnstone, *Strepsilas interpres.* See cut under *turnstone.* [Local, Great Britain.] —2. The purple sandpiper, *Tringa maritima*, a bird of similar resorts and habits. [Shetland Islands.]

stone-pine (stōn'pīn), *n.* See *pine*¹, also *oil-tree*, 5, and *pignon*, 1.

stone-pit (stōn'pit), *n.* A pit or quarry where stones are dug.

stone-pitch (stōn'pich), *n.* Hard inspissated pitch.

stone-plover (stōn'pluv″ėr), *n.* 1. The stone-curlew, thick-kneed plover, or thick-knee, a charadriomorphic or plover-like wading bird of the family *Œdicnemidæ*, *Œdicnemus crepitans*, a common bird of Europe. See cut under *Œdicnemus.*—2. Hence, one of various limicoline birds of the plover and snipe families. (*a*) The Swiss, gray, or bullhead plover, *Squatarola helvetica.* See cut under *Squatarola.* (*b*) The ring-plover, *Ægialites hiaticula*, or the dotterel, *Eudromias morinellus;* a stone-runner. See cuts under *Ægialites* and *dotterel.* (*c*) A shore-plover of the genus *Esacus*, as *E. recurvirostris.* (*d*) The bar-tailed godwit, *Limosa lapponica.* See cut under *Limosa.* (*e*) The whimbrel, *Numenius phæopus.*

stone-pock (stōn'pok), *n.* A hard pimple which suppurates; acne.

stone-priest† (stōn'prēst), *n.* A lascivious priest. *Grim the Collier.* (*Davies.*)

stoner (stō'nėr), *n.* [< *stone* + *-er*¹.] One who or that which stones, in any sense of that word.

stone-rag (stōn'rag), *n.* A lichen, *Parmelia saxatilis.*

stone-raw (stōn'rà), *n.* 1. Same as *stone-rag.* —2. The turnstone, *Strepsilas interpres.* [Armagh, Ireland.]

stonern† (stō'nėrn), *a.* [Var. of *stonen.*] Consisting or made of stone. [Scotch.]

The West Port is of *stonern* work, and mair decorated with architecture and the policy of bigging.
Scott, Fortunes of Nigel, ii.

stone-roller (stōn'rō″lėr), *n.* Same as *stone-lugger.*

stone-root (stōn'röt), *n.* See *horse-balm* and *heal-all.*

stone-rue (stōn'rö), *n.* The fern *Asplenium Ruta-muraria.* [Eng.]

stone-runner (stōn'run″ėr), *n.* Same as *stone-plover*, 2 (*b*). [Prov. Eng.]

stone-saw (stōn'sâ), *n.* A tool or a sawing-machine for cutting marble, millstones, and building-stones into slabs, disks, columns, and blocks, either from the live rock in the quarry or in a stone-yard. The most simple form of machine is a flat blade of iron strained tight in a saw-frame, and reciprocated by means of suitable mechanism. The cutting is done by particles of sand continually supplied to the saw by means of a stream of water. Stone-saws of this type are usually arranged in gangs, the frame supporting a number of saws, and being suspended by chains over the block to be cut, the spaces between the blades regulating the thickness of the slabs. Circular saws have also been used to cut thin slabs of stone into narrow pieces by the agency of wet sand. An improvement on this method is the use of circular saws armed with black diamonds or carbon-points. The saw is placed in a frame resembling an iron-planer, the saw-arbor having a vertical motion; and the block of stone, dogged to a traversing table, is fed to the saw as the cut is made. Diamond stone-cutting machines have also been made in the form of reciprocating saws. In one new stone-sawing machine, called a *channeling-machine*, used to cut out large blocks and columns in a quarry, a circular saw having carbon-points is employed, the power being applied by means of gearing to the edge of the saw instead of at the arbor. Another form of quarrying stone-saw consists of an endless band of twisted wire rope passing in a horizontal direction over large pulleys, like a band-saw, and employing wet sand as the cutting-material.

stone's-cast (stōnz'kȧst), *n.* Same as *stone-cast.*

stoneseed (stōn'sēd), *n.* A plant of the genus *Lithospermum*, particularly the gromwell, *L. officinale* and *L. arvense.* The name, as also that of the genus, refers to the hardness of the seeds.

Stonesfield slate. See *slate*².

stone-shot (stōn'shot), *n.* The distance a stone can be thrown, either from a cannon or from a sling.

He show'd a tent
A *stone-shot* off. *Tennyson*, Princess, v.

stone-shower (stōn'shou″ėr), *n.* A fall of aërolites; a meteoric shower.

stonesmickle (stōn'smik″l), *n.* Same as *stone-chat* (*c*). Also *stonesmich, stonesmitch, stone-smith.*

stone-snipe (stōn'snīp), *n.* 1. The greater telltale, greater yellowshanks, or long-legged tattler, *Totanus melanoleucus*, a common North American bird of the family *Scolopacidæ.* The length is from 13 to 14 inches, the extent 24; the bill is 2 or more inches long, the tarsus 2½. The legs are chrome-yellow; the bill is greenish-black. The upper parts are dusky, speckled with whitish; the under parts are white, streaked on the jugulum, marked on the sides, flanks, and axillars with dusky bars and arrow-heads. The tail is barred with blackish and white. The stone-snipe inhabits North America at large, breeding in high latitudes, and is chiefly seen in the United States during the migrations and in winter. It is a noisy and restless denizen of marshes, bays, and estuaries. See cut under *yellowlegs.*
2. Same as *stone-plover*, 1. *Encyc. Dict.*

stone-sponge (stōn'spunj), *n.* A lithistidan sponge: so called from the hardness. See *Lithistida.*

stone-squarer (stōn'skwâr″ėr), *n.* One who forms stones into square shapes; a stone-cutter.

And Solomon's builders and Hiram's builders did hew them, and the *stonesquarers* [the Gebalites, R. V.].
1 Ki. v. 18.

stone-still (stōn'stil′), *a.* [< ME. *ston-stille;* < *stone* + *still*¹.] Still as a stone; absolutely motionless, silent, etc. *Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight* (E. E. T. S.), l. 242.

stone-sturgeon (stōn'stėr″jon), *n.* Same as *lake-sturgeon.*

stone-sucker (stōn'suk″ėr), *n.* The lamprey; a petromyzont. [Local, Eng.]

stone-thrush (stōn'thrush), *n.* The mistle-thrush. [Prov. Eng.]

stone-toter (stōn'tō″tėr), *n.* 1. Same as *stone-lugger*, 1. Also *toter.*—2. A cyprinoid fish, *Exoglossum maxillingua:* a cut-lips. [Local, U. S., in both senses.]

stone-walling (stōn'wâ″ling), *n.* 1. The process of walling with stone; hence, walls built of stone. *Encyc. Brit.*, II. x. 388.—2. Parliamentary obstruction by talking against time, raising technical objections, etc. [Australia.]

He is great at *stone-walling* tactics, and can talk against time by the hour.
Mrs. Campbell Praed, The Head Station, p. 35.

stoneware (stōn'wâr), *n.* Potters' ware made from clay of very silicious nature, or a composition of clay and flint. The clay is beaten in water and purified, and the flint is calcined, ground, and suspended in water, and then mixed (in various proportions for various wares) with the clay. The mixture is then dried in a kiln until it is sufficiently solid to be kneaded, and is then beaten and tempered before being molded into shape. When fired it is not porous, like common pottery, but vitrified through its whole substance in consequence of the great amount of silex contained in the prepared clay. Vessels of stoneware are generally glazed by means of common salt. The salt, being thrown into the furnace, is volatilized by heat, becomes attached to the surface of the ware, and is decomposed, the muriatic acid flying off and leaving the soda behind it to form a fine thin glaze on the ware, which resists ordinary acids. The old German stoneware had often a vitreous glaze. See *grès de Flandres*, under *grès*, and *Cologne ware*, under *ware*².

stoneweed (stōn'wēd), *n.* 1. Same as *stone-seed.*—2. The doorweed, *Polygonum aviculare. Britten and Holland.* [Prov. Eng.]

stonework (stōn'wėrk), *n.* Work consisting of stone; masons' work of stone.—**Broken-range stonework.** See *range*, *n.*—**Crandalled stonework.** See *crandall.*—**Random, range,** etc., **stonework.** See the qualifying words.

stone-works (stōn'wėrks), *n. sing.* and *pl.* 1. A stone-cutting establishment.—2. An establishment for the making of stoneware. *Jewitt.*

stonewort (stōn'wėrt), *n.* [< *stone* + *wort*¹.] 1. A plant of the genus *Chara:* so called from the calcareous deposits which frequently occur on the stems.—2. Sometimes, the stone-parsley, *Sison Amomum.*

stone-yard (stōn'yärd), *n.* A yard or inclosure in which stone-cutters are employed.

stong (stong), *n.* [A var. of *stang*¹.] An instrument with which eels are commonly taken. *Richardson.* [Lincolnshire, Eng.]

stonify† (stō'ni-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *stonified*, ppr. *stonifying.* [< *stone* + *-i-fy.*] To make stony; petrify. [Rare.]

Wilkes of stone, a shell-fish *stonified.*
Holland's Camden, p. 365, margin. (*Davies.*)

stonily (stō'ni-li), *adv.* In a stony manner; stiffly; harshly; frigidly.

stoniness (stō'ni-nes), *n.* The quality of being stony: as, the *stoniness* of ground or of fruit; *stoniness* of heart.

stonish¹† (stō'nish), *a.* [< *stone* + *-ish*¹.] Stony. *Sir T. More*, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), ii. 7.

stonish²† (ston'ish), *v. t.* [An aphetic form of *astonish.* Cf. *stony*².] Same as *astonish. Shak.*, Venus and Adonis, l. 825.

stonishment† (ston'ish-ment), *n.* Same as *astonishment. Spenser*, F. Q., III. iv. 19.

stont†. A Middle English form of *stant, stent*, contraction of *standeth*, present indicative third person singular of *stand.*

stony¹ (stō'ni), *a.* [< ME. *stony, stany,* < AS. *stǣnig* (= OHG. MHG. *steinag*, G. *steinig* = Sw. *stenig*), stony, < *stān*, stone: see *stone.* Cf. AS. *staniht* = G. *steinicht* = Dan. *stenet*, stony.] 1. Containing stones; abounding in stone.—2. Made of stone; consisting of stone; rocky.

And some fell on *stony* [the rocky, R. V.] ground, where it had not much earth; and immediately it sprang up, because it had no depth of earth. Mark iv. 5.

With love's light wings did I o'er-perch these walls;
For *stony* limits cannot hold love out.
Shak., R. and J., ii. 2. 67.

3. Hard like stone, but not made of stone; stone-like.

The cocoa-nut with its *stony* shell.
Whittier, The Palm-Tree.

Specifically, in *anat.* and *zoöl.*, very hard, like a stone; hard as a rock. (*a*) Sclerodermic or madreporarian, as corals. (*b*) Lithistidan, as sponges. (*c*) Especially thick and hard, as some opercula of shells. See *sea-bean*, 3. (*d*) Petrous or petrosal, as bone. (*e*) Otolithic, as concretions in the ear. See *ear-bone, ear-stone, otolith.* (*f*) Turned to stone; petrified, as a fossil.

4. Pertaining to or characteristic of stone: as, a *stony* quality or consistency.

Chattering *stony* names
Of shale and hornblende, rag and trap and tuff.
Tennyson, Princess, iii.

5. Rigid; fixed; hard, especially in a moral sense; hardened; obdurate.

Thou knowest that all these things do little or nothing move my mind — my heart, O Lord, is so *stony.*
J. Bradford, Works (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 257.

6. Painfully hard and cold; chilling; frigid; freezing.

The *stony* feare
Ran to his hart, and all his sence dismayd.
Spenser, F. Q., II. viii. 46.

Out of my *stony* griefs
Bethel I'll raise.
Sarah F. Adams, Nearer, my God, to Thee.

He . . .
Gorgonised me from head to foot
With a *stony* British stare.
Tennyson, Maud, xiii.

Stony cataract, a cataract with great hardening of the lens.

stony²†, *v.* [< ME. *stonyen, stonien;* cf. *astony, stun*¹, *stound*³, and *aston.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To stun.

He was *stonyed* of the stroke that he myght not stonde on his feet ne meve no membre that he hadde.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 265.

2. To astonish; confound.

Sothely thise wordes when I here thaym or redis tham *stonyes* me. *Hampole*, Prose Treatises (E. E. T. S.), p. 43.

II. *intrans.* To be or become stunned or astounded.

By land and sea, so well he him acquitte,
To speake of him I *stony* in my witte.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 296.

stony-hearted (stō'ni-här″ted), *a.* Hard-hearted; unfeeling; obdurate. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., ii. 2. 28.

stood (stůd). Preterit and past participle of *stand.*

stook (stůk), *n.* [Also dial. *stouk;* prob. < MLG. *stūke*, LG. *stuke*, a heap or bundle, as of flax or turf, = G. *stauche*, a bundle, as of flax; cf. MD. *styck*, a chest, hamper.] A shock of corn, consisting, when of full size, of twelve sheaves. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

But *stooks* are cowpet wi' the blast.
Burns, Third Epistle to J. Lapraik.

Stook, twelve sheaves of corn stuck upright, their upper ends inclining towards each other like a high pitched roof. *Myrc's Instructions for Parish Priests* (E. E. T. S.), [Notes, p. 79.

stook (stůk), *v.* [< *stook*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* To set up, as sheaves of grain, in stooks or shocks. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

Still shearing, and clearing,
The tither *stooked* raw [row].
Burns, To the Guidwife of Wauchope House.

II. *intrans.* To set up grain in stooks.

Those that binde and *stooke* are likewise to have 8*d.* a day, for bindinge and *stookinge* of winter corne is a man's labor. *Best's Farming Book* (1641), p. 43. (*E. Peacock.*)

stooker (stůk'ėr), *n.* [< *stook* + *-er*[1].] One who sets up sheaves in stooks or shocks in the harvest-field. *J. Wilson.*

stool (stōl), *n.* [< ME. *stool*, *stole*, *stol*, < AS. *stōl* = OS. *stōl* = OFries. *stōl* = D. *stoel* = MLG. *stōl*, LG. *stol* = OHG. *stuol*, *stual*, *stōl*, MHG. *stuol*, G. *stuhl* = Icel. *stōll* = Sw. Dan. *stol* = Goth. *stōls*, a seat, chair; cf. OBulg. *stolŭ* = Russ. *stolŭ* = Lith. *stalas*, a table, = Gr. *στήλη*, an upright slab (see *stele*[3]); from the root of *stall*, *stell*, ult. from the root of *stand:* see *stall*[1], *stell*, *stand*.] **1.** A seat or chair; now, in particular, a seat, whether high or low, consisting of a piece of wood mounted usually on three or four legs, and without a back, intended for one person; also, any support of like construction used as a rest for the feet, or for the knees when kneeling.

I may nougte stende ne stoupe ne with-oute a *stole* knele.
Piers Plowman (B), v. 394.

By sitting on the stage, you may . . . have a good *stool* for sixpence. *Dekker*, Gull's Hornbook, p. 141.

Oh! who would cast and balance at a desk,
Perch'd like a crow upon a three-legg'd *stool?*
Tennyson, Audley Court.

2†. The seat of a bishop; a see.

This bispryche [Salisbury] was hwylen two bispriche; thee other *stol* was at Remmesbury, . . . the other at Schireburne. *Old Eng. Misc.* (ed. Morris), p. 145.

3. Same as *ducking-stool*.

I'll speed me to the pond, where the high *stool*
On the long plank hangs o'er the muddy pool,
That *stool*, the dread of every scolding quean,
Yet sure, a lover should not die so mean.
Gay, Shepherd's Week, Wednesday, l. 107.

4. The seat used in easing the bowels; hence, a fecal evacuation; a discharge from the bowels.—**5†.** A frame for tapestry-work.

This woful lady lerned had in youthe
So that she werken and enbrouden couthe,
And weven in hir *stole* the radevore
As hit of women hath be woned yore.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 2352.

6. The root or stump of a timber-tree, or of a bush, cane, grass, etc., which throws up shoots; also, the cluster of shoots thus produced.

What is become of the remains of these ancient vineyards, as vines shoot strongly from the *stool*, and are not easily eradicated? *Archæologia*, III. 91. (*Davies.*)

The male prisoners, who were besom-makers, had been seen cutting sticks in Sweethope Dene . . . a few days before, and these sticks, having been compared with some *stools* in that secluded wood from which cuttings had been made, were found to correspond.
North-Country Lore and Legend, II. 254.

7. The mother plant from which young plants are propagated by the process of layering. *Lindley.*—**8.** *Naut.:* (*a*) A small channel in the side of a vessel for the deadeyes of the backstays. (*b†*) An ornamental block placed over the stem to support a poop-lantern.—**9.** A movable pole or perch to which a pigeon is fastened as a lure or decoy for wild birds. See the extract under *stool-pigeon*, 1. Hence—**10.** A stool-pigeon; also, a decoy-duck.

The decoys, or *stools*, as they are called, are always set to windward of the blind. . . . The *stools* should be set in a crescent-shaped circle [about fifty of them] with the heads of the decoys pointing to the wind. *Shore Birds*, p. 44.

11. Material spread on the bottom for oyster-spat to cling to; set, either natural or artificial. See *cultch*.—**Back-stool**, a kind of low easy-chair.—**Folding stool.** See *fold*[1].—**Office stool**, a high stool made for use by persons writing at a high desk, such as are used by bookkeepers and clerks.—**Stool of a window**, or **window-stool**, in *arch.*, the flat piece on which the sash shuts down, corresponding to the sill of a door.—**Stool of repentance**, in Scotland, an elevated seat in a church on which persons were formerly made to sit to receive public rebuke as a punishment for fornication or adultery. Compare *cutty-stool*.

What! d'ye think the lads wi' the kilts will care for yer synods, and yer presbyteries, and yer buttock-mail, and yer *stool o' repentance?* *Scott*, Waverley, xxx.

To fall between two stools, to lose, or be disappointed in, both of two things between which one is hesitating.

No one would have thought that . . . Lily was aware . . . that she was like *to fall* to the ground *between two stools*—having two lovers, neither of whom could serve her turn. *Trollope*, Last Chronicle of Barset, xxxv.

(See also *camp-stool*, *footstool*, *night-stool*, *piano-stool*.)

stool (stōl), *v.* [< *stool*, *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To throw up shoots from the root, as a grass or a grain-plant; form a stool. See *stool*, *n.*, 6.

I worked very hard in the copse of young ash with my bill-hook and a shearing knife, cutting out the saplings where they *stooled* too close together.
R. D. Blackmore, Lorna Doone, xxxviii.

2. To decoy duck or other fowl by means of stools. [U. S.]

For wet *stooling*, the wooden ones [decoys] are preferable, as the tin ones soon rust and become worthless.
Shore Birds, p. 45.

3. To be decoyed; respond to a decoy. [U. S.]

They [widgeons] *stool* well to any shoal-water duck decoys, and answer their call. *Sportsman's Gazetteer*, p. 206.

4. To evacuate the bowels.

II. *trans.* To plow; cultivate. [Prov. Eng.]—**To stool turfs**, to set turfs two and two, one against the other, to be dried by the wind. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

stool-ball (stōl'bâl), *n.* An outdoor game of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, generally played by women alone, but sometimes in company with men. See second quotation.

Daugh. Will you go with me?
Wooer. What shall we do there, wench?
Daugh. Why, play at *stool-ball.*
Fletcher (and another), Two Noble Kinsmen, v. 2.

Stool-Ball. This game, so often mentioned in old writers, is still played in almost every village in Sussex, and is for ladies and girls exactly what cricket is to men. Two pieces of board 18 inches by 12 are fixed to two sticks from 3 to 4 feet high, according to the age of the players. These sticks are stuck in the ground sloping a little backwards, and from 10 to 15 yards apart. The players take sides, generally eight to ten each. . . . The bowler pitches the ball at the board, which in fact is the wicket. If he hits it the player is out. The same is the case if the ball is caught; and the running out, stumping, &c., are exactly like cricket. *N. and Q.*, 3d ser., XI. 457.

stool-end (stōl'end), *n.* In *mining*, a part of rock left unworked for the purpose of supporting the rest.

stool-pigeon (stōl'pij″on), *n.* **1.** A pigeon fastened to a stool, and used as a decoy.

The *Stool-Pigeon*, also, as familiar to English ears as to ours, exists here—and even in the Eastern States—still in both its primary signification and its figurative extension. In the former it means the pigeon, with its eyes stitched up, fastened on a stool, which can be moved up and down by the hidden fowler, an action which causes the bird to flutter anxiously. This attracts the passing flocks of wild pigeons, which alight and are caught by a net, which may be sprung over them.
De Vere, Americanisms, p. 210.

Hence—**2.** A person employed as a decoy: as, a *stool-pigeon* for a gambling-house: such a fellow is generally a "rook" who pretends to be a "pigeon." See *pigeon*, 2, and *rook*[1], 3.

stoom (stōm), *n.* and *v.* Same as *stum*.

stoop[1] (stōp), *v.* [Formerly and still dial. *stoup;* < ME. *stoupen*, *stowpen*, *stupen*, < AS. *stūpian* = MD. *stuypen* = Icel. *stūpa* (very rare), stoop, = Norw. *stupa*, fall, drop, = Sw. *stupa*, dial. *stjupa*, fall, drop, tr. lower, incline, tilt; akin to *steep*[1]: see *steep*[1], and cf. *steep*[2]. The reg. mod. form from AS. *stūpian* is *stoup* (pron. stoup), as in dialectal use. The retention of or reversion to the orig. AS. vowel-sound ō occurs also in *room* (< AS. *rūm*) (and in *wound* (as pron. wönd), < AS. *wund*).] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To bend; bow; incline; especially, of persons, to lower the body by bending forward and downward.

He hit on his helme with a heuy sword,
That greuit hym full gretly, gert hym to *stoupe.*
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 7256.

The grass *stoops* not, she treads on it so light.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 1028.

How sweetly does this fellow take his dowst!
Stoops like a camel!
Fletcher (and another?), Nice Valour, iv. 1.

2. To be bent or inclined from the perpendicular; specifically, to carry the head and shoulders habitually bowed forward from the upright line of the rest of the body.

A good leg will fall; a straight back will *stoop;* a black beard will turn white. *Shak.*, Hen. V., v. 2. 168.

Tall trees *stooping* or soaring in the most picturesque variety. *George Eliot*, Felix Holt, xxiii.

3. To come down; descend.

The cloud may *stoop* from heaven and take the shape,
With fold to fold, of mountain or of cape.
Tennyson, Princess, vi. (song).

4. Specifically, to swoop upon prey or quarry, as a hawk; pounce.

As I am a gentleman,
I'll meet next cocking, and bring a haggard with me
That *stoops* as free as lightning.
Tomkis (?), Albumazar, iii. 5.

Here stands my dove; *stoop* at her if you dare.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, v. 3.

5. To condescend; deign: especially expressing a lowering of the moral self, and generally followed by an infinitive or the preposition *to*.

Is Religion a beggarly and contemptible thing, that it doth not become the greatness of your minds to *stoop* to take any notice of it? *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. v.

Frederic, indeed, *stooped* for a time even to use the language of adulation. *Macaulay*, Frederic the Great.

6. To yield; submit; succumb.

Thus hath the Field and the Church *stouped* to Mahomet.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 242.

I will make thee *stoop*, thou abject.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, v. 3.

II. *trans.* **1.** To bend downward; bow.

Myself . . .
Have *stoop'd* my neck under your injuries.
Shak., Rich. II., iii. 1. 19.

She *stooped* her by the rnnnel's side.
Scott, Marmion, vi. 30.

2. To incline; tilt: as, to *stoop* a cask. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—**3.** To bring or take down; lower, as a flag or a sail.

Nor, with that Consul join'd, Vespasian could prevail
In thirty several fights, nor make them *stoop* their sail.
Drayton, Polyolbion, viii. 212.

4. To put down; abase; submit; subject.

I will *stoop* and humble my intents
To your well-practised wise directions.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., v. 2. 120.

5. To cast down; prostrate; overthrow; overcome.

You have found my spirit; try it now, and teach me
To *stoop* whole kingdoms.
Fletcher, Humorous Lieutenant, i. 1.

6†. To swoop or pounce down upon.

The hawk that first *stooped* my pheasant is killed by the spaniel that first sprang all of our side.
Webster and Dekker, Northward Hoe, v. 1.

7. To steep; macerate. [Prov. Eng.]

stoop[1] (stōp), *n.* [< *stoop*[1], *v.*] **1.** The act of stooping or bending down; hence, a habitual bend of the back or shoulders: as, to walk with a *stoop*.

Now observe the *stoops*,
The bendings, and the falls.
B. Jonson, Sejanus, i. 1.

His clumsy figure, which a great *stoop* in his shoulders, and a ludicrous habit he had of thrusting his head forward, by no means redeemed.
Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit, ii.

2. The darting down of a bird on its prey; a swoop; a pounce.

Once a kite, hovering over the garden, made a *stoop* at me. *Swift*, Gulliver's Travels, ii. 5.

Hence—**3†.** That which stoops or swoops; a hawk. [Rare.]

You glorious martyrs, you illustrious *stoops*,
That once were cloister'd in your fleshly coops.
Quarles, Emblems, v. 10.

4. A descent from superiority, dignity, or power; a condescension, concession, or submission: as, a politic *stoop*.

Can any loyal subject see
With patience such a *stoop* from sovereignty?
Dryden.

To give the stoop†, to stoop; submit; yield.

O that a king should *give the stoop* to such as these.
Bp. Hacket, Abp. Williams, ii. 186. (*Davies.*)

stoop[2], **stoup**[2] (stōp, stoup), *n.* [< ME. *stop*, *stope*, appar. a var. (due to confusion with the related ME. *stoppe*, < AS. *stoppa:* see *stop*[2]) of **stepe*, **steap*, < AS. *steáp*, a cup, = MD. *stoop*, a cup, vessel, D. *stoop*, a measure of about two quarts, = MLG. *stōp*, a cup, vessel, also a measure, LG. *stoop*, a measure, = OHG. *stouf*, *stoph*, MHG. *stouf*, G. *stauf*, a cup, = Icel. *staup*, a cup, = Sw. *stop* (< D. or LG.), a measure of about three pints; also in dim. form, MHG. *stubechin*, G. *stübchen*, a gallon, measure; prob. ult. identical with Icel. *staup*, a lump (orig. meaning something cast), hence a vessel of metal, etc., from the verb represented by Icel. *steypa* = Sw. *stöpa* = Dan. *stöbe*, cast (metals), pour out (liquids), E. *steep:* see *steep*[2]. The spelling *stoup* is partly Sc., and in the Sc. pron. stoup is prob. of Icel. origin.] **1.** A drinking-vessel; a beaker; a flagon; a tankard; a pitcher.

Feteh me a *stoupe* of liquor.
Shak. (folio 1623), Hamlet, v. 1. 68.

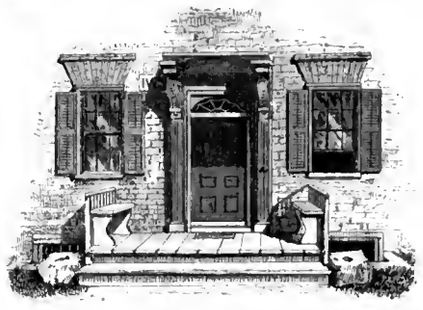
Hence—2. Liquor for drinking, especially wine, considered as the contents of a stoop: as, he tossed off his *stoop*.

He took his rouse with *stoups* of Rhenish wine.
Marlowe, Doctor Faustus, [iii. 4.

3. A basin for holy water, usually placed in a niche or against the wall or a pillar at the entrance of Roman Catholic churches: also used in private houses. In the Greek Church it is called a *colymbion* or *hagiasmateron*. In this sense usually written *stoup*. Sometimes also called by the French name *bénitier*, and formerly *holy-water stock*, *holy-water stone*.

Holy-water Stoup.—Church of San Miniato, Florence.

stoop[3] (stöp), *n*. [Derived from D. usage in New York; < D. *stoep*, a stoop (*een hooge stoep*, a high stoop), MD. *stoepe*, a stoop, a bench at the door, = OS. *stōpo* = OHG. *stuofa*, MHG. *stuofe*, G. *stufe*, a step, guide; a doublet of *stope*, lit. a step, and from the root of *step* (AS. *stapan*, *steppan*, pret. *stōp*): see *step*.] An uncovered platform before the entrance of a house, raised, and approached by means of steps. Sometimes incorrectly used for *porch* or *veranda*. [U. S.; originally New York.]



Stoop.—Van Rensselaer House, at Greenbush, New York.

Nearly all the houses [in Albany] were built with their gables to the street, and each had heavy wooden Dutch *stoops* with seats at its door. *J. F. Cooper*, Satanstoe, xi.

They found him [Stuyvesant], according to custom, smoking his afternoon pipe on the *stoop*, or bench at the porch of his house. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 297.

stoop[4] (stöp), *n*. [Also *stoup*; a var. of *stulp*.]

1†. The stock or stem, as of a tree; the stump.

It may be known, hard by an ancient *stoop*,
Where grew an oak in elder days, decay'd.
Tancred and Gismunda, iv. 2.

2. A post or pillar; specifically, an upright post used to mark distance, etc., on a race-course.

Stoulpe, before a doore, souche. *Palsgrave.*

Carts or waines are debarred and letted [by coaches]: the milk-maid's ware is often spilt in the dirt, . . . being crowded and shrowded up against stalls and *stoopes*.
John Taylor, Works, ii. 242. (*Bartlett.*)

And 'twere well to have a flag at the ending *stoup* of each heat to be let down as soon as the first horse is past the *stoup*. Quoted in *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., VI. 421.

3. An upright support; a prop or column; specifically, in *coal-mining*, a pillar of coal left to support the roof.—4. Figuratively, a sustainer; a patron.

Dalhousie, of an auld descent,
My chief, my *stoup*, and ornament.
Ramsay, Poems, II. 367. (*Jamieson.*)

[Prov. Eng. and Scotch in all uses.]

Stoop and room, a method of mining coal in use in Scotland, differing but little from the pillar and breast method. See *pillar*.—**Stoop and roop**. [Also *stoup and roup*; a riming formula, of which the literal or original meaning is not obvious; explained by Jamieson as for *stump and rump*.] The whole of everything; every jot: often used adverbially.

"But the stocking, Hobbie?" said John Elliot; "we're utterly ruined. . . . We are ruined *stoop and roop*."
Scott, Black Dwarf, x.

Stoop and thirl. Same as *stoop and room*. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., VI. 264.

stooped (stö'ped or stöpt), *a*. [< *stoop*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Having a stoop in posture or carriage; round-shouldered; bent.

The college witticism that "——— and ———" (another highly esteemed university dignitary) "are the *stoopedest* men in New Haven." *The Atlantic*, LXIV. 557.

stooper (stö'pėr), *n*. [< *stoop*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who or that which stoops.

stooping (stö'ping), *p. a*. 1. Leaning; bending forward and downward; hence, bent; bowed: as, *stooping* shoulders; a *stooping* figure.—2†. Yielding; submissive.

A *stooping* kind of disposition, clean opposite to contempt. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, vii. 24.

3. In *her.*, swooping or flying downward as if about to strike its prey: noting a hawk used as a bearing. Also spelled *stouping*.

stoopingly (stö'ping-li), *adv*. In a stooping manner or position; with a bending of the body forward. *Sir H. Wotton*, Reliquiæ, p. 260.

stoop-shouldered (stöp'shōl'dėrd), *a*. Having a habitual stoop in the shoulders and back.

stoor[1] (stör), *a*. [Also *stour;* early mod. E. also *stoore;* Sc. *stour*, *stoure*, *sture*, < ME. *stoor*, *store*, *stor*, < AS. *stōr* = OFries. *stōr* = Icel. *stōrr* = Dan. Sw. *stor*, great, large.] 1. Great; large; strong; mighty.

He was *store* man of strenght, stoutest in armes.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 3743.

On a grene hille he sawe a tre,
The savoure of hit was stronge & *store*.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 101.

2. Stiff; hard; harsh.

Stoure, rude as course clothe is, gros. *Palsgrave.*

Now, to look on the feathers of all manner of birds, you shall see some so low, weak, and short, some so coarse, *stoore*, and hard, and the ribs so brickle, thin, and narrow, that it can neither be drawn, pared, nor yet will set on.
Ascham, Toxophilus (ed. 1864), p. 123.

3. Austere; harsh; severe; violent; turbulent: said of persons or their words or actions.

O stronge lady *stoore*, what dost thow?
Chaucer, Merchant's Tale, i. 1123.

Thenne ho gef hym god-day, & wyth a glent lazed,
& as ho stod, ho stonyed hym wyth ful *stor* wordez.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 1291.

Stowre of conversacyon, estourdy. *Palsgrave.*

4. Harsh; deep-toned. *Halliwell.*

[Obsolete or provincial in all uses.]

stoor[2] (stör), *v*. [Also *stour;* < ME. *storen*, < AS. as if **stōrian*, a var. of *stȳrian* = MLG. *stören*, etc., move, stir: see *stir*[1] and *steer*[3], doublets of *stoor*[2].] I. *intrans.* 1. To move; stir. *Halliwell.* [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

Loke ye *store* not of that stedd,
Whedur y be quyck or dedd.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 191. (*Halliwell.*)

2. To move actively; keep stirring. [Prov. Eng.]—3. To rise up in clouds, as smoke, dust, etc. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

II. *trans.* 1. To stir up, as liquor. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.] Hence—2. To pour; especially, to pour leisurely out of any vessel held high. [Scotch.]—3. To sprinkle. *Jamieson.* [Scotch.]

stoor[2] (stör), *n*. [Also *stour;* < *stoor*[2], *v*. Cf. *stir*[1], *n*. In some senses confused in the spelling *stour* with *stour*[3].] 1. Stir; bustle; agitation; contention. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

An infinite cockneydom of *stoor* and din.
Carlyle, in Froude, i. 161.

2. Dust in motion; hence, also, dust at rest. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

Our ancient crown's fa'n in the dust—
De'il blin' them wi' the *stoure* o't.
Burns, Awa', Whigs, Awa'.

3. A gush of water. *Jamieson; Halliwell* (under *stour*, *stowre*). [Scotch.]—4. Spray. [Scotch.]—5. A sufficient quantity of yeast for brewing. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

stoor[3]†, *n*. A Middle English form of *store*[3].

stoorey (stö'ri), *n*. [Cf. *stoor*[2], *n*., 5.] A mixture of warm beer and oatmeal stirred up with sugar. [Prov. Eng.]

stoorness† (stör'nes), *n*. [Also *stourness;* < ME. *stowrnes*, *stowrenes;* < *stoor*[1] + *-ness*.] Strength; power.

And Troiell, the tru knight, trayturly he slogh,
Noght thurgh *stowrenes* of strokes, ne with strenght one.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 10345.

stoory (stö'ri), *a*. [Also *stoury*, *stowry;* < *stoor*[2], *n*., 2, + *-y*[1].] Dusty. [Scotch.]

An aye she took the tither sonk,
To drouk the *stowrie* tow.
Burns, I Bought my Wife a Stane of Lint.

stooth (stöth), *n*. [Early mod. E. *stothe;* prob. < Icel. *stoth* = Sw. *stod*, a post; cf. AS. *studu*, > ME. *stode*, E. *stud*, a post, etc.: see *stud*[1].] A stud; a post; a batten. [Obsolete or provincial.]

For settinge in ij. *stothes* and mendyng the wall of the receiver's chalmer over the stare.
Howden Roll (1552), in Fabric Rolls of York Minster, [p. 355. (*E. Peacock.*)

stooth (stöth), *v. t*. [< *stooth*, *n*.] To lath and plaster. *Halliwell; Jamieson.* [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

stoothing (stö'thing), *n*. [< *stooth* + *-ing*[1], or a var. of *studding*, accom. to *stooth*.] Studding; battening.

stop[1] (stop), *v.*; pret. and pp. *stopped*, ppr. *stopping*. [< ME. *stoppen*, *stoppien*, < AS. *stoppian* (in comp. *for-stoppian*), stop up, = OS. *stuppōn* = MD. D. *stoppen* = MLG. LG. *stoppen*, stuff, cram, = OHG. *stoffōn*, *stoppōn*, MHG. G. *stopfen*, *stoppen* = Icel. Sw. *stoppa* = Dan. *stoppe*, stop. (*a*) According to the usual view, = OF. *estouper*, F. *étouper* = OSp. *estopar* = It. *stoppare*, stop up with tow, < LL. *stupare*, *stuppare*, stop up with tow, cram, stop, < L. *stupa*, *stuppa* = Gr. *στύπη*, *στύππη*, coarse part of flax, hards, oakum, tow: see *stupa*, *stupe*[1]. (*b*) But this explanation, which suits phonetically, is on grounds of meaning somewhat doubtful; it does not appear from the early instances of the verb that the sense 'stop with tow,' 'stuff,' is the original. The similarity with the L. and Rom. forms may be accidental, and the Teut. verb may be different (though mingled with the other), and connected with OHG. *stophōn*, MHG. *stupfen*, *stüpfen*, pierce, and so ult. with E. *stump*. Cf. *stuff*, *v.*, derived, through the F., from the same Teut. source.] I. *trans.* 1. To close up, as a hole, passage, or cavity, by filling, stuffing, plugging, or otherwise obstructing; block up; choke: as, to *stop* a vent or a channel.

Ther is an eddre thet is y-hote ine latin aspis, thet is of znieke kende thet hi *stoppeth* thet on eare mid erthe, and thet other mid hare tayle, thet hi ne yhere thane charmere.
Ayenbite of Inwyt (E. E. T. S.), p. 257.

Imperious Cæsar, dead, and turn'd to clay,
Might *stop* a hole to keep the wind away.
Shak., Hamlet, v. 1. 237.

Mountains of ice, that *stop* the imagined way,
Beyond Petsora eastward, to the rich
Cathaian coast. *Milton*, P. L., x. 291.

2. To make close or tight; close with or as with a compressible substance, or a lid or stopper: as, to *stop* a bottle with a cork; hence, to stanch.

The eldest and wysest at Geball were they that mended and *stopped* thy shippes. *Bible of* 1551, Ezek. xxvii. 9.

Have by some surgeon, Shylock, on your charge,
To *stop* his wounds, lest he do bleed to death.
Shak., M. of V., iv. 1. 258.

Children yet
Unborn will *stop* their ears when thou art nam'd.
Beau. and Fl., Laws of Candy, v. 1.

This place [a Maronite convent] is famous for excellent wine, which they preserve, as they do in all these parts, in large earthen jars, close *stopped* down with clay.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 103.

3. To shut up; inclose; confine.

Forthi yf combes ronke of hony weep,
Three dayes *stopped* up atte home hem [bees] keep.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 138.

Whatever spirit . . . leaves the fair at large
Shall feel sharp vengeance soon o'ertake his sins,
Be *stopp'd* in vials, or transfix'd with pins.
Pope, R. of the L., ii. 126.

4. To hinder from progress or procedure; cause to cease moving, going, acting, working, or the like; impede; check; head off; arrest: as, to *stop* a car; to *stop* a ball; to *stop* a clock; to *stop* a thief.

"How dare you *stop* my errand?" he says;
"My orders you must obey."
Child Noryce (Child's Ballads, II. 41).

Did they exert themselves to help onward the great movement of the human race, or to *stop* it?
Macaulay, Sir J. Mackintosh.

5. To hold back, as from a specified course, purpose, end, or the like; restrain; hinder: followed by *from* (obsolete or dialectal *of*).

No man shall *stop* me *of* this boasting. 2 Cor. xi. 10.

Thus does he poison, kill, and slay, . . .
Yet *stops* me o' my lawfu' prey.
Burns, Death and Dr. Hornbook.

6. To prevent the continuance of; suppress; extinguish; bring to an end: as, to *stop* a leak.

Thei putten here hondes upon his mouthe, and *stoppen* his Brethe, and so thei sleen him.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 201.

If there be any love to my deservings
Borne by her virtuous self, I cannot *stop* it.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Burning Pestle, i. 1.

7. To check or arrest by anticipation.

The grief . . . that *stops* his answer.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 1664.

Every bold sinner, when about to engage in the commission of any known sin, should . . . *stop* the execution of his purpose with this question: Do I believe that God has denounced death to such a practice, or do I not?
South. (*Johnson.*)

8. To keep back; withhold.

Do you mean to *stop* any of William's wages, about the sack he lost the other day at Hinckley fair?
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., v. 1. 24.

Nor *stops*, for one bad cork, his butler's pay.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. ii. 63.

9. To cease from; discontinue; bring to a stop.

When the crickets *stopped* their cry,
When the owls forbore a term,
You heard music; that was I.
Browning, Serenade at the Villa.

10. In musical instruments: (*a*) Of the lute and viol classes, to press (a string) with the finger so as to shorten its vibrating length, and thus raise the pitch of the tone produced from it. (*b*) Of the wind group generally, to close (a finger-hole in the tube) so as to change the nodes of the vibrating column of air, and thus alter the pitch of the tone. (*c*) Of wind-instruments of the trumpet class, to insert the hand into (the bell) so as to shorten the length of the vibrating column of air, and thus to raise the pitch of the tone.—11. *Naut.*, to make fast with a small line: as, to *stop* a line to a harpoon-staff.—12. To put the stops, or marks of punctuation, in; point, as a written composition; punctuate.

If his sentences were properly *stopped*.
Landor. (*Imp. Dict.*)

13. In *masonry*, *plastering*, etc., to point or dress over (an imperfect or damaged place in a wall) by covering it with cement or plaster.—14. In *hort.*, same as *top*.

After the end of July it is not advisable to continue the topping—technically *stopping*—of the young shoots.
Encyc. Brit., XII. 254.

15. To ward off; parry. [Pugilistic slang.]—**A stopping oyster**†. See *oyster*.—**Stopping the glass.** See *glass*.—**To stop a gap.** See *gap*.—**To stop a line.** See *line*2.—**To stop down a lens**, in *photog.*, etc., to reduce the amount of light admitted through a lens by using stops or diaphragms. See *stop*1, *n.*, 12.—**To stop off.** (*a*) In *founding*, to fill in (a part of a mold) with sand to prevent metal from running into that part when the casting is made. The form of the casting can frequently be thus changed without the expense of altering a pattern or making a new pattern. (*b*) In galvanoplastic operations, to apply a varnish to (parts of a plate or object), to prevent the deposit of metal upon the varnished parts during immersion in the gilding or electroplating solution.—**To stop one's mouth**, to silence one; especially, to silence one by a sop or bribe.

Let repentance *stop your mouth*;
Learn to redeem your fault.
Ford, Lover's Melancholy, iv. 1.

If you would have her silent, *stop her mouth* with that ring. *Wycherley*, Gentleman Dancing-Master, v. 1.

To stop out. (*a*) In the *arts*, to protect (a surface, etc.) from chemical or other action by covering with a coating: as, in photography, to cover with paint, paper, etc., as parts of a negative which are not to be printed; in electrotyping, to cover with wax, as parts of the black-leaded mold, to prevent the deposit of copper on those parts; in etching, to cover with a varnish or other resisting composition, as parts of a plate which are not to be bitten by the acid. (*b*) *Theat.*, to cover (some of the teeth) with black wax, so as to make them invisible. = **Syn. 1** and **4**. To interrupt, block, blockade, barricade, intercept, end.—9. To suspend, intermit.

II. *intrans.* 1. To check one's self; leave off; desist; stay; halt; come to a stand or stop, as in walking, speaking, or any other action or procedure.

Why *stops* my lord? shall I not hear my task?
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., iii. 2. 52.

Terence . . . always judiciously *stops* short before he comes to the downright pathetic.
Goldsmith, Sentimental Comedy.

No rattling wheels *stop* short before these gates.
Cowper, Task, iv. 144.

2. To discontinue; come to an end; cease to be: as, the noise *stopped*; an annuity *stops*.—3. To make a halt or a stay of longer or shorter duration; tarry; remain.

We . . . went about half a mile to the east of Tortura, not designing to *stop* there.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 60.

Mr. Brontë and old Tabby went to bed. . . . But Charlotte . . . *stopped* up . . . till her weak eyes failed to read or to sew. *Mrs. Gaskell*, Charlotte Brontë, II. 121.

"I would rather *stop* abed," said I; "what have I to do with fighting?" *R. D. Blackmore*, Lorna Doone, lxiv.

I've been up country some weeks, *stopping* with my mother. *S. O. Jewett*, Deephaven, p. 17.

4. To intercept, ward off, or parry a blow. [Pugilistic slang.]

Don't *stop* with your head too frequently.
A. L. Gordon, In Utrumque Paratus.

To stop off or **over**, to make a brief or incidental stay at some point in the course of a journey; lie off or over: also used as a noun or an adjective: as, a *stop-over* check; the ticket allows a *stop-off* in Chicago. [Colloq.]—**To stop out**, to stay out all night, as in the streets, or away from one's proper lodging-place.

Mr. Hall, at Bow-street, only says, "Poor boy, let him go." But it's only when we've done nothink but *stop out* that he says that.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, II. 563.

stop[1] (stop), *n.* [< *stop*, *v.*] 1. The act of stopping, in any sense. (*a*) A filling or closing up.

A breach that craves a quick expedient *stop*!
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii. 1. 288.

(*b*) An impeding or hindering; obstruction; stoppage.

What's he? One sent,
I feare, from my dead mother, to make *stop*
Of our intended voyage. *Brome*, Antipodes, i. 7.

(*c*) A pause; a stand; a halt.

When he took leave now, he made a hundred *stops*,
Desir'd an hour, but half an hour, a minute.
Fletcher, Humorous Lieutenant, iii. 1.

Mrs. Crummles advancing with that stage walk which consists of a stride and a *stop* alternately.
Dickens, Nicholas Nickleby, xxv.

(*d*) Termination; ending.

How kingdoms sprung, and how they made their *stop*,
I well observed. *J. Beaumont*, Psyche, ii. 49.

(*e*) A stay; a tarrying.

Coming to the Corner above Bethlehem Gate, [we] made a *stop* there, in order to expect the return of our Messenger. *Maundrell*, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 67.

2†. A state of hesitation or uncertainty; a standstill.

At which sudden question, Martius was a little at a *stop*.
Bacon, Holy War.

3. That which stops or hinders; especially, an obstacle or impediment; specifically, a weir.

He that is used to go forward, and findeth a *stop*, falleth out of his own favour. *Bacon*, Empire (ed. 1887).

What they called *stops* . . . were in effect wears or kidels.
Sir J. Hawkins, in Walton's Complete Angler, p. 274, note.

4. In musical instruments: (*a*) Of the lute and viol classes, a pressure on a string so as to shorten its vibrating length, and raise the pitch of its tone. (*b*) Of wind-instruments, the closing of a finger-hole in the tube so as to alter the pitch of its tone. (*c*) Of wind-instruments of the trumpet class, the inserting of the hand into the bell so as to raise the pitch of the tone.—5. Any lever or similar device for thus stopping a string or finger-hole.

His jesting spirit, which is now crept into a lute-string and now governed by *stops*. *Shak.*, Much Ado, iii. 2. 62.

In every instrument are all tunes to him that has the skill to find out the *stops*. *Brome*, Sparagus Garden, iii. 4.

6. In an organ, a graduated set of pipes of the same kind, and giving tones of the same quality. A *complete stop* has at least one pipe for each digital of the keyboard to which it belongs; if a stop has less, it is called a *partial stop*; if more, it is called a *compound stop* or *mixture-stop*. The number of pipes constituting a stop varies according to the compass of the keyboard to which it belongs, the usual number being now sixty-one for manual keyboards, and either twenty-seven or thirty for pedal keyboards, while mixture-stops have between twice and five times as many. Stops are variously classified, as follows: (*a*) As to general quality of tone, the principal qualities recognized being the *organ*-tone (as in the open diapason, the octave, the fifteenth, etc.), the *flute*-tone (as in the hourdon, the stopped diapason, the melodia, the flute, etc.), the *string*-tone (as in the viol da gamba, the violina, the dulciana, etc.), and the *reed*-tone (as in the oboe, the clarinet, the trumpet, etc.). The first three groups are also called *flue-stops*, and the last *reed-stops*, from the construction of their pipes (see *pipe*[1], 2). (*b*) As to the pitch of the tones relative to the digitals used, the two classes being *foundation-* and *mutation-stops*, of which the former give tones exactly corresponding to the normal pitch of the digitals, while the latter give tones distant from that pitch by some fixed interval, like one, two, or three octaves, or even a twelfth. Foundation-stops are usually called *eight-feet stops*, because the length of an open pipe sounding the second C below middle C is approximately eight feet; while for an analogous reason mutation-stops sounding an octave below the normal pitch of the digitals are called *sixteen-feet stops*; those sounding the octave above, *four-feet stops*; those sounding the second octave above, *two-feet stops*, etc. The specific names of stops are not only numerous, but often vary without sufficient reason. Some names have a merely technical significance, as *diapason*, *principal*, etc.; some indicate the instrument which they are intended to imitate, as *flute*, *trumpet*, *violoncello*, etc.; while others mark the extent of the mutation produced, as *octave*, *twelfth*, *quint*, etc. Each partial organ has its own stops, which can be sounded only by means of the digitals of its own keyboard. The pipes of a stop are usually arranged in a transverse row on the wind-chest, the order of disposition, or *plantation*, varying somewhat. Under them, and between the upper and middle boards of the chest, is a movable strip of wood called a *slider*, which (together with both these boards) is perforated with holes corresponding to the plantation of the pipes. The position of the slider is controlled through a system of levers by a handle near the keyboard called a *register*, *stop-knob*, or *stop*. When this handle is pulled out or drawn, the holes of the slider are coincident with those of the two boards, so that the air can pass freely from the pallets into the pipes; when the handle is pushed in, the holes of the slider are not coincident with those of the two boards, and communication between the pallets and the pipes is cut off. In the one case the stop is said to be "on," in the other "off." When the slider controlling the use of the upper pipes of a stop is separated from that controlling the lower, the stop is called *divided*. Since the handles controlling the use of the pipes or stops proper are made of the same general shape as those controlling various mechanical appliances, like couplers, the former are also called *sounding* or *speaking stops*, in distinction from the latter, or *mechanical stops*. Stops whose quality or power of tone is decidedly individual, so as to fit them for the performance of solo melodies, are called *solo stops*. See *organ*, *reed-organ*, *pipe*, etc.

The pathetic *stop* of Petrarch's poetical organ was one he could pull out at pleasure.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 368.

7. Same as *stop-knob*.—8. *pl.* In the harpsichord, handles controlling levers by which the position of the jacks could be varied so as to alter the force or quality of the tones produced.—9. A mark to indicate a stop or pause in reading; a mark of punctuation.

I can write fast and fair,
Most true orthography, and observe my *stops*.
Middleton, More Dissemblers besides Women, iii. 2.

Who walked so slowly, talked in such a hurry,
And with such wild contempt for *stops* and Lindley Murray!
C. S. Calverley, Isabel.

10. In *joinery*, one of the pieces of wood nailed on the frame of a door to form the recess or rebate into which the door shuts.—11. *Naut.*: (*a*) A projection at the head of a lower mast, supporting the trestletrees. (*b*) A bit of small line used to lash or fasten anything temporarily: as, hammock-*stops*, awning-*stops*.—12. In *optics*, a perforated diaphragm inserted between the two combinations of a double lens, or placed in front of a single lens, to intercept the extreme rays that disturb the perfection of the image. The practical effect of the stop is to increase the depth of the focus and sharpness of definition, but to diminish the illumination in the exact ratio of the diameter of the stop to that of the lens, and hence, in photography, to increase correspondingly the necessary time of exposure.

Microscopes, in which, whatever be the size of the lens itself, the greater portion of its surface is rendered inoperative by a *stop*. *W. B. Carpenter*, Micros., § 10.

13. In *bookbinding*, a small circular finishing-tool used by bookbinders to stop a line or fillet at its intersection with another line.—14. In *lace-manuf.* (in the application of the Jacquard attachment described under *loom*, 2, to a lace-frame), a point at which the different sets of warp-threads are concentrated or brought to a sort of focus, and which in the design of a pattern is taken as a basis for measurement in determining the distances the respective threads in the set must be moved to form the desired pattern. The movements of the mechanism are adjusted in accordance with these measurements.—15. In *phonetics*, an alphabetic sound involving a complete closure of the mouth-organs; a mute; a check.—16. The concavity of the profile of a dog's face, specially marked in the bulldog and pug.—17. In *fencing*, the action whereby a fencer, instead of parrying a blow and then thrusting, allows a careless opponent to run on his sword-point. He may hasten the stop by extending the sword-arm. (See *stop-thrust*.) The stop is discouraged in fencing as a game, since much use of it shortens the passages, and destroys combinations of feints, disengagements, coupés, etc.—**Double stop.** See *single stop*.—**Full stop.** (*a*) A period. (*b*) In *lute-playing*: (1) A chord followed by a pause. (2) A chord in producing which all the strings are stopped by the fingers.—**Geneva stop.** See *Geneva movement*, under *movement*.—**Half-stop**, in an organ, a stop which contains half, or about half, the full number of stops.—**Harmonic stop.** See *harmonic*.—**Incomplete** or **imperfect stop.** See *incomplete*.—**Open stop**, in *organ-building*, a stop whose pipes are open at the upper end.—**Pedal stop.** See *pedal*.—**Service stop**, in *railroading*, a stop made by a railway-train, in the regular way and at stations designated by the regulation schedule, as distinguished from an *emergency stop*.—**Single stop**, in *ship-building*, the scoring down of the carlines between the beams, by which means a carline is prevented from sinking any lower than its intended position. The double stop is generally used for deeper carlines than the single stop.—**To hunt upon the stop**†, to hunt with or like a stop-hound—that is, slowly and with frequent pauses; hence, to be lukewarm.

If any [Christian] step a little forward, do not the rest *hunt upon the stop*? *Rev. S. Ward*, Sermons, p. 91.

To put a stop to, to cause to stop, temporarily or permanently; break off; end. = **Syn. 1.** *Stop*, *Cessation*, *Stay*, *Suspension*, *Intermission*, *Pause*, *Rest*. These words may denote the failure or interruption of forward motion or of activity. *Stop* is an energetic word, but the most general: it is opposed to *going forward* or *going on*; *cessation* may be temporary or final, and is opposed to *continuance*; a *stay* is a *stop* viewed as a lingering or delay: as, a short *stay* in the place; or, as a legal term, simply a *stop*: as, a *stay* of proceedings; *suspension* is a complete but presumably temporary *stop*: as, a *suspension* of work or pay; *intermission* is a strictly temporary *stop*; *pause* is a brief *stop*, in full expectation of going on; *rest* is a *stop* for refreshment from weariness.

stop[2] (stop), *n.* [< ME. *stoppe*, < AS. *stoppa*, a bucket or pail: see *stoop*[2].] A bucket; a pail; a small well-bucket; a milk-pail. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

stop[3]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *stoop*[2].

stop-cock (stop′kok), *n.* A faucet with a valve of some form, operated by a handle: used to open or close a pipe or passage for water, gas, etc. Such cocks are sometimes made self-closing, to prevent waste.

stop-collar (stop′kol′ăr), *n.* In *mach.*, an adjustable collar which can be placed and held

by a set-screw on a shaft or rod as a stop or gage to limit the motion of a movable part sliding on the rod or shaft, as a fitting on the main shaft on which the carriage of a typewriter slides, and adjustments in many other machines.

stop-cylinder (stop′sil″in-dėr), *n.* In *printing.* See *cylinder-press* and *printing-machine.*

stop-drill (stop′dril), *n.* A form of drill made with a solid shoulder, or admitting of the attachment of a collar by a side-screw, to limit the depth of penetration of the tool.

stope[1] (stōp), *n.* [< ME. **stope* = MD. *stoepe*, etc., a step; or a var. of *stape*, *stap*, a step (cf. *stopen*, *stope*, *stapen*, pp. of *steppen*): see *step*, and cf. *stoop*[3].] An excavation made in a mine to remove the ore which has been rendered accessible by the shafts and drifts. These are, to a certain extent, permanent constructions, being carefully supported by the necessary timbering and left open for passage, while the stopes are only supported so far as may be necessary for the safety of the mine, and are more or less completely filled up with the attle or refuse rock left behind after the ore has been picked out and sent to the surface.

stope[1] (stōp), *v. t.* and *i.*; pret. and pp. *stoped*, ppr. *stoping*. [< *stope*[1], *n.*] In *mining*, to remove the contents of a vein. The stoping is done after a vein or lode has been laid open by means of the necessary shafts and drifts. See *stoping.*

stope[2]† (stōp), *n.* An obsolete form of *stoop*[2].

stope[3]†, **stopen**†. Middle English forms of *stapen*, past participle of *step.*

stop-finger (stop′fing″gėr), *n.* Same as *faller-wire*, 2.

stop-gap (stop′gap), *n.* and *a.* [< *stop*[1], *v.*, + obj. *gap.*] **I.** *n.* That which fills a gap or hiatus, or, figuratively, that which serves as an expedient in an emergency.

I declare off; you shall not make a *stop-gap* of me.
Foote, The Cozeners, i. 1.

A good deal of conversation which is . . . introduced as a *stop-gap*. *Proc. Eng. Soc. Psych. Research*, XVII. 450.

II. *a.* Filling a gap or pause, as in the course of talk.

The "well's" and "ah's," "don't-you-know's," and other *stop-gap* interjections.
Proc. Amer. Soc. Psych. Research, I. 312.

stop-gate (stop′gāt), *n.* A gate used to divide a canal into sections, so that in case of a break in an embankment in one section the water can be shut off from flowing into it from other sections.

stop-hound (stop′hound), *n.* A dog trained to hunt slowly, stopping at the huntsman's signal. *Davies* (under *stop*).

Sir Roger, being at present too old for fox-hunting, to keep himself in action, has disposed of his beagles and got a pack of *stop-hounds*. *Budgell*, Spectator, No. 116.

stoping (stō′ping), *n.* [Verbal n. of *stope*[1], *v.*] In *mining*, the act of excavating mineral ground to remove the ore after this has been rendered accessible by the necessary preliminary excavations—namely, sinking one or more shafts or winzes and running drifts.—**Overhand stoping**, a method of working out the contents of a vein by advancing from below upward, the miner being thus always helped by gravity. It is the method most commonly employed. That part of the material thrown down which is worth saving is raised to the surface, and the refuse rock (attle or deads) resting on the stulls remains in the excavation, helping to support the walls of the mine, and giving the miner a place on which to stand.—**Underhand stoping**, excavating the ore by working from above downward. In underhand stoping everything loosened by blasting has to be lifted up to be got out of the way. The advantage of this method is that in case the ore is very valuable, less of it need be lost by its getting so mixed with the attle that it cannot be picked out.

stop-knob (stop′nob), *n.* In *organ-building*, the handle by which the player controls the position of the slider belonging to a particular stop, or set of pipes. When the knob is drawn out, the pipes are ready to be sounded by the keys. The name of the stop is commonly written on the knob. Also called *register* and *stop.* See cut under *reed-organ.*

stopless (stop′les), *a.* [< *stop*[1] + *-less.*] Not to be stopped or checked. [Rare.]

Making a civil and staid senate rude
And *stopless* as a running multitude.
Sir W. Davenant, On King Charles the Second's Return.

stop-motion (stop′mō″shon), *n.* In *mech.*, a device for automatically arresting the motion of an engine or a machine, when from any cause it is necessary to stop suddenly to prevent injury to the machine or material. Stop-motion mechanisms are applied to looms, spinning-, roving-, and drawing-machines, winding-machines, elevators, knitting-machines, and engines. They are divided into two classes: those operated by some mechanical means, as a weighted arm resting on the thread of a loom, where the breakage of the thread causes the arm to fall; and those actuated by electricity, in which the fall of an arm closes a circuit, and by means of a magnet sets in motion some mechanical device for arresting the motion. In most machines the usual method is the shifting of the belt that moves the machine. In engines the stoppage and fall of the governor closes the steam-valve. Electrical stop-motion appliances, not self-acting, are sometimes used; in case of a break-down the use of a push-button releases a weight that by suitable mechanism shuts off steam from the engine.—**Fork-and-grid stop-motion**, in a power-loom, a stop-motion in which a grid on the batten acts in connection with a fork, which when the weft-thread breaks causes a lever to drop and stops the loom.

stop-net (stop′net), *n.* An addition to the main net in seine-fishing. *Encyc. Brit.*, IX. 254.

stop-order (stop′ôr″dėr), *n.* In *stock-broking*, an order given by a person to his broker to sell or buy a specified stock when the price reaches a specified figure.

stop-over (stop′ō″vėr), *n.* and *a.* See *to stop off* or *over*, under *stop*[1], *v. i.*

stoppage (stop′āj), *n.* [< *stop*[1] + *-age.*] **1.** The act of stopping, in any sense, or the state of being stopped; especially, a stopping of motion or procedure.

His majesty, . . . finding unexpected *stoppage*, tells you he now looks for a present proceed in his affairs.
Court and Times of Charles I., I. 344.

2. A deduction made from pay or allowances to repay advances, etc.—**Stoppage in transit** or **in transitu**, in *law*, the act of a seller of goods who has sent them on their way to the buyer, in reclaiming them before they have come into the actual possession or control of the buyer, and terminating or suspending performance of the sale: a right allowed in case of discovering the buyer to be insolvent.

stoppet, *n.* [ME., < AS. *stoppa*, a vessel: see *stoop*[2].] A pail or bucket. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 477; *Halliwell.*

stopped (stopt), *p. a.* **1.** In playing musical instruments, noting the effect produced by stopping in any of the senses described under *stop*[1], *v. t.*, 10.—**2.** In an organ, having the upper end plugged: said of a pipe: opposed to *open.* The tone produced by a stopped pipe is an octave lower than that produced by an open pipe of the same length.—**Stopped diapason**, in *organ-building.* See *diapason* (*e*).—**Stopped note.** See *note*[1].

stoppel[1]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *stopple.*

stoppel[2]†, *n.* Same as *estoppel.*

Abatements, *stoppels*, inhibitions.
Marston, Scourge of Villanie, vii. 87.

stopper (stop′ėr), *n.* [< *stop*[1] + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who or that which stops or plugs. (*a*) One who fills up holes or openings.

The ancients of Gebal and the wise men thereof were in thee thy calkers [margin: *stoppers* of chinks].
Ezek. xxvii. 9.

(*b*) That which closes or fills up (an opening, etc.), as a plug, a bung, or a cork; especially, such an article for the mouth of a fruit-jar, decanter, or vial, when made of the same material as the vessel itself, and having no special name, as *cork*, *bung*, etc.; a stopple; specifically, a device for closing bottles for aërated water. See cut under *siphon-bottle.* (*c*) A convenient utensil made of wood, bone, ivory, or the like, formerly used to compress or pack some loose or flocculent substance into small compass.

I sold little bone "tobacco-*stoppers*"—they're seldom asked for now; *stoppers* is quite out of fashion.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, I. 490.

(*d*) One who or that which brings to a stop or stand; specifically, one of the players in tennis, foot-ball, and other games, who stops the balls. *Halliwell.* (*e*) *Naut.*, a piece of rope secured at one end to a bolt or the like, used to check the motion of another rope or of a cable. Stoppers for cables are of various construction, such as an iron clamp with a lever or screw, a claw of iron with a rope attached, etc. (*f*) In an organ, a wooden plug inserted in the tops of certain kinds of pipes, as in those of the stopped diapason, flute, bourdon, etc., whence they are called *stopped pipes.* Such pipes are tuned by means of the stopper. (*g*) In a vehicle, a bar of wood with iron points pivoted to the body, and allowed to trail on the ground behind to serve as a stop or brake in ascending steep grades. Such a device is used, for instance, on ice-carts plying on hilly streets, where stoppages are frequent.

2. The upper pad or principal callosity of the sole of a dog's foot.

The leg, or bones below the knee [of the greyhound], should be of good size, the *stopper* (or upper pad) well united to it, and firm in texture.
Dogs of Great Britain and America, p. 45.

3. A small tree of one of four species of the genus *Eugenia* occurring in Florida. Of the species *E. buxifolia* is the gurgeon or Spanish stopper, *E. monticola* is the white stopper, and *E. procera* is the red stopper. The last is somewhat abundant, and has a very heavy, hard, strong, and close-grained wood of a light yellowish-brown color, likely to be valuable for cabinet-making and coarse engraving. The remaining species so called is *E. longipes*, a rare tree bearing a small red fruit with the flavor of cranberries. All except the last are found also in the West Indies. *Sargent.*—**Cat-head stopper.** See *cat-head.*—**Spanish stopper.** See def. 3. (See also *fighting-stopper.*)

stopper (stop′ėr), *v. t.* [< *stopper*, *n.*] **1.** To close or secure with a stopple: as, *stoppered* bottles.—**2.** To fit with a stopple or stopples.

The mouth of the vessel to be *stoppered* is ground by an iron cone fixed to a lathe.
H. J. Powell, Glass-making, p. 73.

3. *Naut.*, to secure with a stopper or stoppers.—**To stopper a cable**, to put stoppers on a cable to prevent it from running out of the ship when riding at anchor.

stopper-bolt (stop′ėr-bōlt), *n.* *Naut.*, a large ring-bolt driven into the deck before the main hatch, etc., for securing the stoppers.

stopper-hole (stop′ėr-hōl), *n.* In *iron-puddling*, a hole in the door of the furnace through which the metal is stirred. See cut under *puddling-furnace.*

stopper-knot (stop′ėr-not), *n.* A knot in the end of a rope-stopper made by double-walling the strands.

stopping (stop′ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *stop*[1], *v.*] **1.** The act of one who or that which stops, in any sense. Specifically—(*a*) The process of filling cracks or fissures, as in an oil-painting, with a composition preparatory to restoring; also, the material used in the process.

The *stopping*, as this mixture [of size and whiting] is called, is pressed into the cracks by means of a palette-knife.
Workshop Receipts, 2d ser., p. 127.

(*b*) In *etching.* See *to stop out* (*a*), under *stop*[1], *v. t.* (*c*) The act or process of altering the pitch of the tones of a musical instrument in any of the ways described under *stop*[1], *v. t.*, 10.

2. Something that stops. Specifically—(*a*) In *mining*, any solid wall or brattice built across a passage in a mine, to shut out the air from the goaves, or to limit it to certain passages, or to keep the gas confined, or for any other purpose. (*b*) In *dental surg.*, material for filling cavities in teeth. (*c*) In *farriery*, a ball or pad for stuffing the space in a horse's foot within the inner edge of the shoe.—**Double stopping**, in *viol-playing*, the act or process of producing tones simultaneously from two stopped strings.

stopping-brush (stop′ing-brush), *n.* **1.** In *hat-making*, a brush used to sprinkle boiling water upon the napping and the hat-body to assist in uniting them.—**2.** In *etching*, a camel's-hair brush used in stopping out parts of etched plates.

stopping-coat (stop′ing-kōt), *n.* The covering of resistant material applied to any part of an object about to be exposed to the action of an acid or other agent, in order to protect that part from such action.

stopping-knife (stop′ing-nīf), *n.* A knife used in stopping, as a glaziers' putty-knife.

stop-plank (stop′plangk), *n.* One of the planks employed to form a sort of dam in some hydraulic works. They generally occupy vertical grooves in the wing walls of a lock or weir, to hold back water in case of temporary disorder of the lock-gates.

stop-plate (stop′plāt), *n.* An end-bearing for the axle in a railroad journal-box, designed to resist end-play of the axle.

stopple[1] (stop′l), *n.* [< ME. *stoppel*, *stoppell*, *stopell*; < *stop* + *-el*, now *-le*, a noun-formative indicating the instrument (as also in *whittle*, *swingle*, etc.).] **1.** That which stops or closes the mouth of a vessel; a stopper: as, a glass *stopple;* a cork *stopple.*

Item, j. litill botell, with j. cheyne and j. *stopell*, welyng xxxviij. unces.
Paston Letters, I. 472.

Who knows, when he openeth the *stopple*, what may be in the bottle?
B. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair, ii. 1.

2. A plug sometimes inserted in certain finger-holes of a flute or flageolet to accommodate its scale to some unusual series.

stopple[1] (stop′l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *stoppled*, ppr. *stoppling.* [< *stopple*[1], *n.*] To stop or close with a stopple.

His hours of study clos'd at last,
And finish'd his concise repast,
Stoppled his cruise, replac'd his book
Within its customary nook.
Cowper, Moralizer Corrected.

stopple[2] (stop′l), *n.* [< ME. *stopyll*, *stouple;* a more orig. form of *stubble:* see *stubble.*] Stubble. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

And thoru haubert and ys coler, that nere nothyng sonple,
He smot of ys heved as lyztlyche as yt were a lute *stouple.*
Robert of Gloucester, p. 223.

stop-ridge (stop′rij), *n.* A band slightly elevated upon the surface of a blade or a similar part of an implement, intended to stop and hold it in the proper place, as in the handle. In stone celts the presence of such a stop-ridge marks a certain class or category.

stop-rod (stop′rod), *n.* In *weaving*, the rod which extends longitudinally under the batten of a loom, forming a part of the stop-motion, and which raises a catch that, if not raised, engages mechanism which immediately stops the loom. Every time the shuttle enters the shuttle-box fairly it acts upon a stop-finger to cause the stop-rod to lift the catch; but, if the shuttle is stopped in its course through the shed, the catch is not raised, the loom is stopped, and the warp, which would otherwise be broken by the impact of the reed against the shuttle while in the shed, is thus saved.

stop-ship† (stop'ship), *n.* [< *stop*[1], *v.*, + obj. *ship;* a translation of the Gr. *ἐχενηίς*, the remora: see *Echeneis*, and cf. *mora*, *remora*.] The fish remora.

O *Stop-ship*, . . . tell vs where thou doo'st thine Anchors hide;
Whence thou resistest Sayls, Owers, Wind, and Tide.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 5.

stop-thrust (stop'thrust), *n.* In *fencing*, a slight thrust at one's opponent, instead of a parry, made after he has begun to lunge forward in an attack. The stop-thrust goes over by delicate gradations into the time-thrust, but is not considered by fencers a fine blow like the time-thrust.

stop-valve (stop'valv), *n.* **1.** In *hydraul.*, a valve which closes a pipe against the passage of fluid. It is usually a disk which occupies a chamber above the pipe when the passageway through the latter is open, and is driven down by a screw to stop the aperture.

2. In steam-engines, a valve fitted to the steam-pipes, where they leave the several boilers, in such a way that any boiler may be shut off from the others and from the engines.

stop-watch (stop'woch), *n.* A watch which records small fractions of a second, and in which the hands can be stopped at any instant, so as to mark the exact time at which some event occurs: chiefly used in timing races.

He suspended his voice in the epilogue a dozen times, three seconds and three fifths by a *stop-watch*, my lord, each time. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, iii. 12.

stop-water (stop'wâ″tėr), *n.* [< *stop*[1], *v.*, + obj. *water*.] **1.** *Naut.*, a drag.—**2.** A plug of soft wood driven tightly into a hole at the joint of a scarf, the expansion of which, when immersed, prevents water from working up through the scarf and behind the bottom planking. In building iron ships a piece of canvas soaked in red lead is used to make water-tight joints where calking is difficult.

stop-wheel (stop'hwēl), *n.* See *Geneva movement*, under *movement*.

stop-work (stop'wėrk), *n.* A device attached to the barrel of a watch, musical box, etc., to prevent overwinding.

stor[1]†, *a.* A Middle English form of *stoor*[1].

stor[2]†, *n.* [ME., < AS. *stōr*, incense, storax (= W. *ystor*, resin, rosin), < L. *storax*, storax: see *storax*.] Incense.

Thet *Stor* signefied Gode werkes, for ase se smech of the *store* wanne hit is i-do into the ueréé and goth upward to the heuene and to Gode warde Swo amuntel si gode biddinge to gode of tho herte of tho gode cristenemanne.
Old Eng. Misc. (ed. Morris), p. 28.

storable (stōr'a-bl), *a.* [< *store*[3] + *-able*.] Capable of being stored. *R. S. Bull*, Exper. Mechanics, p. 262.

storage (stōr'āj), *n.* [< *store*[3] + *-age*.] **1.** The act of storing, in any sense; specifically, the keeping of goods in a store, warehouse, or other place of deposit.—**2.** The price charged or paid for keeping goods in a storehouse.—**Cold storage**, storage in refrigerating chambers or other places artificially cooled, as for the preservation of articles liable to be damaged by heat.—**Storage battery.** See *battery*.—**Storage magazine.** Same as *magazine*, 1 (*a*).—**Storage warehouse.** See *warehouse*.

storage-bellows (stōr'āj-bel″ōz), *n.* See *organ*[1], 6.

storax (stō'raks), *n.* [= F. *storax*, *styrax*, < L. *storax*, *styrax*, < Gr. *στύραξ*, a sweet-smelling resin so called, also a tree producing it.] **I.** A solid resin resembling benzoin, with the fragrance of vanilla, formerly obtained from a small tree, *Styrax officinalis*, of Asia Minor and Syria. It was in use from ancient times down to the close of the last century, but has disappeared from the market, the trees having been mostly reduced to bushes by excessive lopping.

This, that, and ev'ry thicket doth transpire
More sweet than *storax* from the hallowed fire.
Herrick, Apparition of his Mistresse.

2. The tree yielding storax, or some other tree or shrub of the same genus. Among the American species, *Styrax Californica* is a handsome Californian shrub. See cut in next column.—**Liquid storax**, a balsam known from ancient times with the true storax, obtained by boiling and pressing from the inner bark of the Oriental sweet-gum tree, *Liquidambar orientalis*, itself also called *liquidambar*. It is a semi-fluid adhesive substance with the properties of a stimulant expectorant, but now scarcely used in Western practice except as a constituent in the compound tincture of benzoin (resembling friars' balsam: see *benzoin*), and as an application for itch. It has long been used in making incense and fumigating preparations, and also enters into perfumery. Its chief markets are China and India. A similar balsam is obtained, chiefly in Burma, from *Altingia excelsa*, known (together with the last) in East Indian commerce as *rose-maloes*, *rasamala*, etc. In Formosa and southern China a dry terebinthinous resin of the same character is derived from *Liquidambar Formosana* (a species recently identified). An American liquidambar, or liquid storax, or a substitute for it, is procured as natural exudation or by incision from the bark

Branch with Flowers of Storax (*Styrax Californica*). *a*, a leaf, showing nervation.

of the sweet gum, *Liquidambar styraciflua*, in the hotter parts of its habitat. It is better known in Europe than in the United States, where it is perhaps most used for making chewing-gum.

Storax liquida [cometh] from Rhodes.
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 277.

Storax ointment. See *ointment*.

storax-tree (stō'raks-trē), *n.* Same as *storax*, 2.

store[1]†, *a.* A Middle English form of *stoor*[1].

store[2]†, *v.* A Middle English form of *stoor*[2].

store[3] (stōr), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *stored*, ppr. *storing*. [< ME. *storen*, also *astoren*, *astorien*, < OF. *estorer*, *esturer*, *estaurer*, make, build, establish, provide, furnish, store, < L. *instaurare*, renew, repair, make, ML. also provide, store, < *in*, in, to, + **staurare*, set up, place (found also in *restaurare*, restore), < **staurus*, fixed, = Gr. *σταυρός*, n., an upright pole, a stake, cross, = Skt. *sthāvara*, fixed, = AS. *steór*, a rudder, etc.; from the root of *stand*: see *stand*. Cf. *restore*, *instauration*, etc. Hence *store*[3], *n.*, *storage*, *story*[2], etc.] **1.** To provide; furnish; supply; equip; outfit.

No Cytee of the World is so wel *stored* of Schippes as is that. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 207.

Her Mind with thousand Virtues *stor'd*.
Prior, Ode to the King after the Queen's Death, st. 35.

I believe for Greek & Latin there come very few lads so well *stored* to the University.
William Lloyd, in Ellis's Lit. Letters, p. 188.

2. To stock with provisions; provision; replenish.

Alle thine castles ich habbe wel *istored*.
Layamon, l. 13412.

Backe to the yle of Alango, where some of vs went a londe . . . to *store* vs of newe vytaylles.
Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 59.

3. To deposit in a store or warehouse for preservation or safe-keeping; warehouse.

Now was *stored*
In the sweet-smelling granaries all the hoard
Of golden corn.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 393.

4. To lay up in reserve; accumulate; hoard: often with *up*.

According to Sir W. Thomson a single Faure cell of the spiral form, weighing 165 lbs., can *store* 2,000,000 foot-pounds of energy.
W. L. Carpenter, Energy in Nature (1st ed.), p. 125.

5†. To restore.

Keppit the fro combraunse & fro cold deth,
Storet thee to strenght & thi stythe londes,
And dawly hir distitur of hir fader.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 726.

store[3] (stōr), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *stor*, *store*, *stoor* (cf. W. *ystôr* = Gael. *stor*, < E.), < OF. *estore*, *estoire*, *estorie*, provisions, store, a fleet, navy, army, < ML. *staurum* (also, after OF., *storium*), same as *instaurum*, store, < L. *instaurare*, renew, restore, ML. also provide, furnish, store: see *store*[3], *v.*] **I.** *n.* **1.** That which is provided or furnished for use as needed; a stock accumulated as for future use; a supply; a hoard; specifically, in the plural, articles, particularly of food, accumulated for a specific object; supplies, as of food, ammunition, arms, or clothing: as, military or naval *stores;* the winter *stores* of a family.

He . . . kepte hir to his usage and his *store*.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 2337.

500 pounds of hard bread, sleeping-bags, and assorted subsistence *stores* were landed from the floe.
Schley and Soley, Rescue of Greely, p. 77.

Hence—**2.** A great quantity; a large number; abundance; plenty: used with, or archaically without, the indefinite article.

That olde man of pleasing wordes had *store*.
Spenser, F. Q., I. i. 35.

With *store* of ladies, whose bright eyes
Rain influence, and judge the prize.
Milton, L'Allegro, l. 121.

3. A place where supplies, as provisions, ammunition, arms, clothing, or goods of any kind, are kept for future use or distribution; a storehouse; a warehouse; a magazine.

Sulphurous and nitrous foam, . . .
Concocted and adjuated, they reduced
To blackest grain, and into *store* convey'd.
Milton, P. L., vi. 515.

Hence—**4.** A place where goods are kept for sale by either wholesale or retail; a shop: as, a book-*store;* a dry-goods *store*. See note under *shop*[1], 2. [U. S. and British colonies.]

Stores, as the shops are called.
Capt. B. Hall, Travels in N. A., I. 8.

Bill of stores. See *bill*[3].—**Bonded store.** See *bonded*.—**Coöperative store.** See *coöperative*.—**Fancy store.** See *fancy*.—**General-order store**, a customs warehouse in which goods are stored temporarily, as unclaimed, or arriving in advance of invoice or transportation papers, or through other like cause of detention. Such goods are obtainable only on a general order.—**General store**, a store or shop where goods of all ordinary kinds are kept for sale; especially, such a store in a country village or at cross-roads.—**In store**, laid up; on hand; ready to be produced: as, we know not what the future has *in store* for us.

I have an hour's talk *in store* for you.
Shak., J. C., ii. 2. 121.

Marine, ordnance, public stores. See the qualifying words.—**Sea-stores**, provisions and supplies on shipboard for use at sea. Compare *ship-stores*.—**Ship-stores**, provisions and supplies for use on board ships at sea or in port: such supplies are sealed, as non-dutiable, by the customs officers.—**Small stores**, in a man-of-war, a general term embracing tinware, tobacco, soap, razors, brushes, thread, needles, etc., issued and charged to the men by the paymaster.—**Subsistence stores.** See *subsistence*.—**To set store by.** See *set*[1], *v. t.*, 18.—**To tell no store of**†, to make no account of; set no store by.

I ne *telle of* laxatyves *no store*,
For they ben venymous, I woot it weel;
I hem diffye, I love hem never a deel.
Chaucer, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 334.

II. *a.* **1**†. Hoarded; laid up: as, *store* linen; *store* fruit.

Of this treasure . . . the gold was accumulate, and *store* treasure; . . . but the silver is still growing.
Bacon, Holy War.

2. Containing stores; set apart for receiving stores or supplies. Compare *store-city*.—**3.** Obtained at a store or shop; purchased or purchasable at a shop or store: as, *store* clothes; *store* teeth (humorously used for *false teeth*). This word in rural or frontier use is commonly opposed to *home-made*, and implies preference: as, stylish *store* curtains; in town use it is usually opposed to *made to order*, and implies disparagement: as, clumsy *store* boots. [Colloq., U. S.]—**Store casemate.** Same as *barrack casemate* (which see, under *barrack*).—**Store cattle**, lean cattle bought for fattening by squatters who find that they have more grass than the natural increase of their herd requires. [Australia.]

Oh, we are not fit for anything but *store cattle:* we are all blady grass. *Mrs. Campbell Praed*, Head Station, p. 74.

Store pay, payment for country produce, labor, etc., by goods from a store, in lieu of cash; barter. [Rural, U. S.]

See, a girl has just arrived with a pot of butter to trade off for *store pay*. She wants in exchange a yard of calico, a quarter of tea, . . . and a bottle of rum.
Capt. Priest's Adventures, p. 54. (*Bartlett.*)

store[4]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *stour*[3].

store[5] (stōr), *n.* [< F. *store*, a window-shade, spring-blind, roller-blind, < L. *storea*, a mat.] A window-shade: the French term used in English for such a shade when of decorative character, especially when of French manufacture.

store-city (stōr'sit″i), *n.* In the Old Testament, a city provided with stores of provisions for troops.

He [Solomon] built Tadmor in the wilderness, and all the *store cities*, which he built in Hamath.
2 Chron. viii. 4.

store-farm (stōr'färm), *n.* A stock-farm; a cattle-farm; a sheep-farm. *Scott*, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xlii. [Scotch.]

store-farmer (stōr'fär″mėr), *n.* Same as *stock-farmer*. [Scotch.]

storehouse (stōr'hous), *n.* **1.** A house in which things are stored; a building for the storing of grain, food-stuffs, or goods of any kind; a magazine; a repository; a warehouse; a store.

They ne'er cared for us yet: suffer us to famish, and their *store-houses* crammed with grain.
Shak., Cor., i. 1. 83.

2†. A store; a plentiful supply.

And greatly joyed merry tales to faine,
Of which a *storehouse* did with her remain.
Spenser, F. Q., II. vi. 6.

storekeeper (stōr′kē″pėr), *n.* 1. One who has the care or charge of a store or stores. (*a*) A shopkeeper. [U. S.] (*b*) An officer in a dockyard in charge of stores and storehouses; the superintendent of a storehouse in a navy-yard. (*c*) *Milit.*, a commissioned officer in the United States army who has charge of the military stores at depots and arsenals. A *military storekeeper* is an officer of the quartermaster's department; an *ordnance storekeeper*, of the ordnance department; a *medical storekeeper*, of the medical department. These officers have the rank and pay of mounted captains in the army, but are not in the line of promotion.

2. Figuratively, an article in a stock of goods that remains so long on hand as to be unsalable. [Slang, U. S.]

storekeeping (stōr′kē″ping), *n.* The act of taking charge of stores or a store.

storeman (stōr′man), *n.*; pl. *storemen* (-men). 1. A man in charge of stores or supplies: as, the *storeman's* stock of bolts and screws.—2. A man employed in a storehouse for the work of storing goods.

The question of wages of shifters and *store-men* has been referred to arbitration.
Weekly Echo, Sept. 5, 1885. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

store-master (stōr′mās″tėr), *n.* The tenant of a store-farm. [Scoteh.]

storer (stōr′ėr), *n.* [< *store*[3] + *-er*[1].] One who lays up or accumulates a store.

Storeria (stō-rē′ri-ä), *n.* [NL. (Baird and Girard, 1853), named after Dr. D. H. *Storer*, an American naturalist.] A genus of harmless colubriform serpents of North America, of the family *Colubridæ*. Two common species of the United States are *S. dekayi*, and *S. occipitomaculata*, the spotted-neck snake.

store-room (stōr′röm), *n.* A room set apart for stores or supplies, especially table and household supplies.

Miss Jenkyns asked me if I would come and help her to tie up the preserves in the *store-room*.
Mrs. Gaskell, Cranford, ii.

store-ship (stōr′ship), *n.* A government vessel detailed to carry stores for the use of a fleet or garrison, or to store them in foreign ports.

storey, *n.* See *story*[2].

storge (stôr′gē), *n.* [< Gr. στοργή, natural love or affection, < στέργειν, love, as parents their children.] The strong instinctive affection of animals for their young; hence, the attachment of parents for children, or of children for parents; parental or filial love. [Rare and technical.]

In the *storge*, or natural affections of divers animals to their young ones, . . . there appears in the parent manifest tokens of solicitousness, skill, and in some cases courage too. *Boyle*, Christian Virtuoso, pt. II. aph. viii.

The innocence of infancy . . . is the cause of the love called *storge*. *Swedenborg*, Conjugial Love (trans.), § 395.

storial† (stō′ri-al), *a.* [ME. *storial*, an aphetic form of *historial*.] 1. Historical.

This is *storial* sooth, it is no fable.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 702.

2. Of the nature of a story.

He shal fynde ynowe, grete and smale,
Of *storiol* thyng that toucheth gentillesse,
And eek moralitee and hoolynesse.
Chaucer, Prol. to Miller's Tale, l. 71.

storiated (stō′ri-ā-ted), *a.* [Cf. *historiated*.] Decorated with elaborate ornamental and illustrative designs, as title-pages of books in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, in which the ornamentation often covered the entire page.

The mania for the acquisition of *storiated* title-pages has led to the cruel spoliation of thousands of rare old books.
London Art Jour., No. 51, p. 91.

storied[1] (stō′rid), *a.* [< *story*[1] + *-ed*[2].] 1. Celebrated or recorded in story or history; associated with stories, tales, or legends.

To-morrow hurry through the fields
Of Flanders to the *storied* Rhine!
M. Arnold, Calais Sands.

2. Adorned with scenes from a story, or from history, executed by means of sculpture, painting, weaving, needlework, or other art: as, *storied* tapestries.

Storied windows, richly dight,
Casting a dim religious light.
Milton, Il Penseroso, l. 159.

Can *storied* urn, or animated bust,
Back to its mansion call the fleeting breath?
Gray, Elegy.

storied[2] (stō′rid), *a.* [Formerly also *storeyed*; < *story*[2] + *-ed*[2].] Having stories or stages: as, a four-*storied* building.

storier (stō′ri-ėr), *n.* [< *story*[1] + *-er*[1].] A relater of stories; a story-teller; a historian.

The honeyed rhythm of this melodious *storier*.
J. Rogers Rees, Poetry of the Period (Bookworm, p. 65).

storify[1]† (stō′ri-fī), *v. t.* [< *story*[1] + L. *facere*, make, do: see *-fy*.] To make or tell stories about.

storify[2] (stō′ri-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *storified*, ppr. *storifying*. [< *story*[2] + L. *facere*, make, do: see *-fy*.] To range, as beehives over and under one another, in the form of stories. *Phin*, Diet. Apiculture, p. 67. [Rare.]

storiologist (stō-ri-ol′ō-jist), *n.* [< *storiology* + *-ist*.] A student or expounder of popular tales and legends; one who is versed in folk-lore. [Recent.]

The resuscitation of the roe from its bones will recall to *storiologists* similar incidents in European and especially Scandinavian and Icelandic folk-lore.
N. and Q., 7th ser., I. 484, note.

storiology (stō-ri-ol′ō-ji), *n.* [< E. *story*[1] + Gr. *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] The science of folk-lore; the study of popular tales and legends. [Recent.]

For Chaucer's direct source, it might be well worth while for students of comparative *storiology* who have leisure . . . to examine these and similar monkish collections of exempla [of the thirteenth century].
N. and Q., 7th ser., I. 485.

stork (stôrk), *n.* [< ME. *stork*, < AS. *storc* = D. MLG. LG. *stork* = OHG. *storah*, MHG. G. *storch* (also OHG. *storc*, MHG. G. dial. *stork*) = Icel. *storkr* = Sw. Dan. *stork*, a stork; cf. OBulg. *strŭkŭ*, Bulg. *strŭk*, *shtrŭk* = Serv. *shtrk* = ORuss. *sterkŭ*, Russ. *sterkhŭ* = Lith. *starkus* = Lett. *stārks* = Hung. *eszterag* = Albanian *sterkjok*, a stork. The relation of the Teut. to the Slav. and other forms is undetermined. Cf. Gr. *τόργος*, a vulture, *τόργος ὑγρόφωτις*, a swan.] A large altricial grallatorial bird, of the family *Ciconiidæ* and especially of the subfamily *Ciconiinæ* (which see for technical characters). The stork is related to the herons, spoonbills, and ibises, but not very closely to the cranes. There are several species, found in nearly all temperate and tropical regions. They are tall and stately birds, equaling the cranes and larger herons in stature, but are readily distinguished by many technical characters. Storks are wading birds, frequenting the vicinity of water; but some of them become semi-domesticated, and often nest on buildings. Their fidelity and amiability are traditional. They feed chiefly on reptiles (as snakes and lizards), amphibians (as frogs), fishes, mollusks, and worms, but also sometimes capture small quadrupeds and birds. The best-known species is the common white stork of Europe, *Ciconia alba*; when adult, it is pure-white with black-tipped wings and reddish bill and feet; it is about 3½ feet long, and stands 4 feet high. The black stork of the same country is *C. nigra*, a rarer species. Various birds of different countries, technically storks, are known by other names, as *adjutant*, *marabou*, *maguari*, *jabiru*, *shell-ibis*, and *wood-ibis*. See these words, and cuts under *adjutant-bird*, *Ciconiidæ*, *Grallæ*, *jabiru*, *openbill*, *Pelargomorphæ*, *simbil*, and *Tantalus*.—**Black-necked stork**, *Xenorhynchus australis*, of India and Australia, related to the American jabiru and African saddle-billed stork, the three being often placed in the genus *Mycteria*.—**Black stork**. See def.—**Episcopal stork**, *Dissoura episcopus*. See cut under *Pelargomorphæ*.—**Giant stork**, the adjutant-bird.—**Hair-crested stork**, *Leptoptilus* (*Cranopelargus*) *javanicus*, a small and quite distinct species of marabou, related to the adjutant, found in parts of India, Java, Sumatra, etc.—**Maguari stork**, *Euxenura maguari*. See *maguari*.—**Marabou stork**. See *marabou*, and cut under *adjutant-bird*.—**Pouched stork**. Same as *adjutant-bird*.—**Saddle-billed stork**, *Ephippiorhynchus senegalensis*. See the generic name.—**White-bellied stork**, *Sphenorhynchus abdimi*. See cut under *simbil*.—**White stork**. See def.

stork-billed (stôrk′bild), *a.* Having a bill like a stork's, as a kingfisher of the genus *Pelargopsis*. See cut under *Pelargopsis*.

stork's-bill (stôrks′bil), *n.* 1. A plant of the genus *Erodium*, particularly the heron's-bill, *E. cicutarium* (also called *hemlock stork's-bill*), a low bushy herb with pinnate leaves, a mostly Old World plant, abundantly naturalized in many parts of the United States, perhaps indigenous in the west. See *alfilerilla*. — 2. A plant of the related genus *Pelargonium*, which includes the geraniums, etc., of gardens.

Flowering Plant of Stork's-bill (*Erodium cicutarium*). *a*, one of the carpels.

storm (stôrm), *n.* [< ME. *storm*, < AS. *storm*, storm, = OS. MD. D. MLG. LG. *storm* = OHG. MHG. G. *sturm* = Icel. *stormr* = Sw. Dan. *storm* (not in Goth.; cf. It. *stormo*, a fight, It. dial. *sturm* = Pr. *estorn* = OF. *estour*, *estor*, *estur* (> E. *stour*[3], a tumult, stir) = Ir. Gael. *stoirm* = Bret. *stourm*, a storm, all < Teut.); perhaps, with formative *-m*, from the root of *stir*[1] (√ *stur*, √ *stor*) or of L. *sternere*, strew: see *stir*[1], *strew*.] 1. A disturbance of the normal condition of the atmosphere, manifesting itself by winds of unusual direction or force, or by rain (often with lightning and thunder), snow, or hail, or by several of these phenomena in combination; a tempest: also used with reference to precipitation only, as in hail-*storm*, thunder-*storm*, snow-*storm*. A storm is usually associated with an area of low pressure, and its intensity or violence depends upon the steepness of the density-gradients which produce it. The terms *area of low pressure*, *cyclone*, *cyclonic storm*, and *storm* are often used interchangeably. In *area of low pressure* the primary reference is to the state of the barometer, in *cyclone* it is to the gyratory character of the atmospheric circulation, and in *storm* to the disturbance of the weather: but each term is extended to include the whole of the attendant phenomena.

And there arose a great *storm* of wind. Mark iv. 37.

Poor naked wretches, wheresoe'er you are,
That bide the pelting of this pitiless *storm*.
Shak., Lear, iii. 4. 29.

2. Specifically—(*a*) Technically, in nautical use, a wind of force 11 on the Beaufort scale, being that in which a man-of-war could carry only storm-staysails.

The wind suddenly shifted in a heavy rain squall from SSE. to W., and increased to a *storm*; at 12 noon the barometer read lowest, and the wind was blowing a *storm*.
Monthly Weather Review (1887), p. 40.

(*b*) A fall of snow. (*c*) A prolonged frost. [Prov. Eng.] Hence, figuratively—3. A tempestuous flight or descent of objects fiercely hurled: as, a *storm* of missiles.

No drizzling shower,
But rattling *storm* of arrows barb'd with fire.
Milton, P. L., vi. 546.

4. A violent disturbance or agitation of human society; a civil, political, or domestic commotion; a tumult; a clamor.

I will stir up in England some black *storm*
Shall blow ten thousand souls to heaven or hell.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii. 1. 349.

5. A destructive or overwhelming calamity; extremity of adversity or disaster.

Having passed many bitter brunts and blastes of vengesunce, they dread no *stormes* of Fortune.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., February, Embleme.

An old man, broken with the *storms* of state.
Shak., Hen. VIII., iv. 2. 21.

6. A vehement or passionate outbreak, as of some emotion, or of the expression of such emotion: as, a *storm* of indignation; a *storm* of applause; a *storm* of hisses.

Mark'd you not how her sister
Began to scold and raise up such a *storm*?
Shak., T. of the S., i. 1. 177.

Her bosom shaken with a sudden *storm* of sighs.
Tennyson, Locksley Hall.

7. *Milit.*, a violent assault on a fortified place or strong position; a dashing attempt by troops to capture a fortified place, as by scaling the walls or forcing the gates.

How by *storm* the walls were won,
Or how the victor sacked and burnt the town.
Dryden.

Cyclonic storm, one that accompanies or is caused by a cyclone.—**Electric storm**. See *electric*.—**Eye of a storm**, the calm region at the center of a violent cyclonic storm, where the clouds clear away and blue sky appears—occurring mostly in the tropics, but also experienced more or less perfectly in higher latitudes. This phenomenon is due to the circumstance that the winds immediately bordering the central area blow circularly around it, leaving a region of calm. The centrifugal force of the wind intensifies the diminution of pressure, and develops a tendency toward a gently descending current from above, and a consequent clearing of the sky.—**High-area storm**, a storm associated with an area of high pressure.—**Low-area storm**. Same as *cyclonic storm*.—**Magnetic, revolving**, etc., **storm**. See the adjectives.—**Storm and stress** (a translation of the German *Sturm und Drang*, alluding to a drama by Klinger, "Sturm und Drang"), a name given to a period in German literary history (about 1770 to 1790) influenced by a group of younger writers whose works were characterized by passion and reaction from the old methods; hence, a proverbial phrase for unrest or agitation.—**To take by storm**. (*a*) *Milit.*, to carry by assault. See def. 7.

The recollection of the victory of Roanoke imparted to the Federals that assurance which is a great element of success; they knew that a battery could be *taken by storm*.
Comte de Paris, Civil War in America (trans.), I. 587.

(*b*) To captivate or carry away by surprising or delighting: as, the new singer has *taken* the town *by storm*.—**Wind-storm**, a storm with heavy wind, without precipitation.=**Syn. 1.** *Tempest*, etc. See *wind*[2].

storm (stôrm), *v.* [< ME. *stormen, sturmen,* < AS. *styrman* = D. MLG. LG. *stormen* = OHG. *sturman,* MHG. G. *stürmen* = Icel. *styrma* = Sw. *storma* = Dan. *storme,* storm; cf. It. *stormire,* make a noise, *stormeggiare,* ring the storm-bell, throng together; from the noun.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To blow with great force; also, to rain, hail, snow, or sleet, especially with violence: used impersonally: as, it *storms.*—2. To fume; scold; rage; be in a violent agitation or passion; raise a tempest.

> The Dolphin then, discrying Land (at last),
> *Stormes* with himselfe for hauing made such haste.
> *Sylvester,* tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 5.

> When . . . I see a gentleman lose his money with serenity, I recognise in him all the great qualities of a philosopher. If he *storms* and invokes the gods, I lament that he is not placed at the head of a regiment.
> *Steele,* Guardian, No. 174.

3. To move with violence; rush angrily or impetuously: as, he *stormed* about the room.

> Bobby Wick *stormed* through the tents of his Company.
> *R. Kipling,* Only a Subaltern.

II. *trans.* To attack and attempt to take possession of, as by scaling walls or forcing gates or breaches; assault: as, to *storm* a fortified town: often used figuratively.

> With eager warmth they fight, ambitions all
> Who first shall *storm* the breach, or mount the wall.
> *Addison,* To the King.

storm-area (stôrm'ā″rē-ā), *n.* The area covered by a storm; the region within the closed isobars surrounding a center of low pressure. In the United States this region is generally an oval whose length is, on the average, nearly twice its width. Its longest diameter may be turned in any azimuth, but is most frequently directed to a point between north and north 60° east. Over the ocean storm-areas are generally nearly circular.

storm-beat, storm-beaten (stôrm'bēt, -bē″tn), *a.* Beaten or damaged by storms.

storm-belt (stôrm'belt), *n.* A belt of maximum storm-frequency. On charts containing a large number of storm-tracks the paths are found to be mostly divided into several well-defined groups whose loci form natural storm-belts. In the United States three storm-belts are distinguished: (1) that of storms which appear in the northwest British provinces, advance eastward to the lake region, and thence down the St. Lawrence valley; (2) that of storms which originate in the southwest near the Gulf of Mexico, and move northeastward to the lakes; (3) that of the West India hurricanes, which first move westerly, and then northeastward along the Atlantic coast. Over Europe three storm-belts may be distinguished: one lying across the northern Mediterranean, one across the North Sea and the Baltic, and one northeast and southwest off the coast of Norway and the British Isles. Also called *storm-zone.*

storm-bird (stôrm'bėrd), *n.* 1. A petrel; one of the birds of the family *Procellariidæ,* including the albatrosses, fulmars, etc., as well as those to which the name *petrel* is more commonly applied; specifically, the stormy petrel. See cut under *petrel.*—2. A bird that indicates or seems to foretell bad weather by its cries or other actions, as a storm-cock. Compare *rain-bird.*

storm-bound (stôrm'bownd), *a.* Confined or delayed by storms; relating to hindrance by storms: as, we were *storm-bound* in port.

> Weeks of *storm-bound* inactivity.
> *Carlyle,* To John Carlyle, Feb. 11, 1830.

storm-card (stôrm'kärd), *n.* A transparent card containing lines to represent the wind-directions in all quarters of a cyclonic storm: devised by Reid as an aid to seamen in avoiding dangerous storms. When the card is drawn to suitable scale, and placed over the position of a vessel on a chart, so that the observed wind-direction and the same wind-direction on the card are brought into coincidence, the bearing of the center of the card from the point of observation indicates the direction of the center of the storm. Knowing the direction of the storm-center, its probable path can be laid down with considerable precision, and the best course for the vessel may then be determined. It is now known that a storm-card cannot universally be used to discover the bearing of a storm-center, for the angle between the wind and the radius varies in different latitudes, and is different at different distances from the center. Also called *storm-circle, storm-compass.*

storm-center (stôrm'sen″tėr), *n.* The position of lowest pressure in a cyclonic storm. In the typical case the wind throughout the storm-area blows spirally inward toward the storm-center, changing from a radial to an approximately circular path, and increasing in force as the center is approached. The center itself is an area of comparative calm, accompanied by a partial or complete clearing away of the clouds, and a mild temperature. (See *eye of a storm,* under *storm.*) Violent ocean storms frequently exemplify this typical description; but in land storms, which present irregularities of all kinds, these conditions are in general only partially realized.

storm-circle (stôrm'sėr″kl), *n.* Same as *storm-card.*

storm-cloud (stôrm'klond), *n.* A cloud that brings or threatens storm.

storm-cock (stôrm'kok), *n.* 1. The fieldfare, *Turdus pilaris;* also, the mistlethrush, *T. viscivorus.*

> Its song . . . it [the missel] begins . . . very early in the spring, often with the new year, in blowing showery weather, which makes the inhabitants of Hampshire call it the *storm-cock.* *Pennant,* Brit. Zoöl. (ed. 1776), I. 302.

2. The green woodpecker, *Gecinus viridis.* [Prov. Eng. in all uses.]

storm-compass (stôrm'kum″pas), *n.* Same as *storm-card.*

storm-cone (stôrm'kōn), *n.* A cone consisting of tarred canvas extended on a frame 3 feet high and 3 feet wide at the base, used either alone or along with the drum as a storm-signal. See cut under *storm-signal.* [Eng.]

storm-current (stôrm'kur″ent), *n.* A surface sea-current produced by the force of the wind in a storm. Such a current frequently outruns its generating storm, and affords the first announcement thereof on a distant shore by increasing there the intensity of the usual current or by changing its set.

storm-door (stôrm'dōr), *n.* An outer or additional door for protection against inclement weather: in general used temporarily, for the winter only.

storm-drum (stôrm'drum), *n.* A cylinder of tarred canvas extended on a hoop 3 feet high and 3 feet wide, hoisted in conjunction with the cone as a storm-signal. See *storm-signal.* [Eng.]

stormer (stôr'mėr), *n.* [< *storm* + *-er*[1].] One who storms; specifically (*milit.*), a member of an assaulting party.

storm-finch (stôrm'finch), *n.* See *finch*[1], and cut under *petrel.*

storm-flag (stôrm'flag), *n.* See *storm-signal.*

stormful (stôrm'fûl), *a.* [< *storm* + *-ful.*] Abounding with storms.

> They know what spirit brews the *stormful* day.
> *Collins,* Ode on the Popular Superstitions of the Highlands.

stormfulness (stôrm'fûl-nes), *n.* The state of being stormful; stormy character or condition. *Coleridge.*

storm-glass (stôrm'glȧs), *n.* A hermetically sealed tube containing an alcoholic solution of camphor, together with crystals of nitrate of potash and ammonium chlorid: so named because an increase in the amount of the precipitate was supposed to indicate the approach of stormy weather. The changes in the amount of the precipitate are due solely to variations of temperature, and the instrument is simply a chemical thermoscope.

storm-house (stôrm'hous), *n.* A temporary shelter for men employed in constructing or guarding railroads, or other works in exposed situations.

stormily (stôr'mi-li), *adv.* In a stormy manner; tempestuously.

storminess (stôr'mi-nes), *n.* The state of being stormy, or of being agitated or visited by violent winds; tempestuousness; impetuousness; violence.

storming-party (stôr'ming-pär″ti), *n.* *Milit.,* the party to whom is assigned the duty of making the first assault in storming an enemy's works.

storm-kite (stôrm'kīt), *n.* A device, on the principle of a kite, for carrying a rope from a ship to the shore in a storm.

stormless (stôrm'les), *a.* [< *storm* + *-less.*] Free from storms; without storm.

> Our waking thoughts
> Suffer a *stormless* shipwreck in the pools
> Of sullen slumber. *Tennyson,* Harold, v. 1.

storm-pane (stôrm'pān), *n.* An extra square of glass fitted in a frame provided with clamps, used to fit over a window in an exposed building, as a lighthouse, in case of breakage.

storm-path (stôrm'pȧth), *n.* Same as *storm-track.*

storm-pavement (stôrm'pāv″ment), *n.* In *hydraul. engin.,* a sloping stone pavement lining the sea-face of a pier or breakwater. *E. H. Knight.*

storm-petrel (stôrm'pet″rel), *n.* A small blackish petrel, belonging to the genus *Procellaria* as now restricted, or to one of a few closely related genera, as *Oceanites, Cymochorea,* and *Halocyptena.* The three best-known storm-petrels are *Procellaria pelagica, Cymochorea leucorrhoa,* and *Oceanites oceanicus.* All are also called *Mother Carey's chickens.* See cut under *petrel.* The form *stormy petrel* is also common.

storm-proof (stôrm'prōf), *a.* Proof against storms or stress of weather.

storm-sail (stôrm'sāl), *n.* A sail made of very stout canvas, of smaller size than the corresponding sail in ordinary use, set in squally or heavy weather.

storm-signal (stôrm'sig″nal), *n.* A signal displayed on sea-coasts and lake-shores for indicating the expected prevalence of high winds or storms. For this purpose flags and lanterns are used in the United States, and a cone and drum in Great Britain. In the practice of the United States Weather Bureau, a red flag with black center is displayed by day when a violent storm is expected, and an additional pennant indicates the quadrant of the probable wind-direction, as follows: red pennant above flag, northeasterly winds; red pennant below flag, southeasterly winds; white pennant above flag, northwesterly winds; white pennant below flag, southwesterly winds. By night, a red light indicates easterly winds, and a white light above a red light indicates westerly winds. In the British system the inverted cone indicates a south gale, the upright cone a north gale, while the addition of the drum indicates that the winds are expected to be of marked violence. See *weather-signal.*

English Storm-signal, indicating dangerous winds from the south.

storm-stay (stôrm'stā), *n.* A stay on which a storm-sail is set.

storm-stayed (stôrm'stād), *a.* Prevented from proceeding on, or interrupted in the course of, a journey or voyage by storms or stress of weather.

storm-stone (stôrm'stōn), *n.* Same as *thunderbolt.*

storm-tossed (stôrm'tost), *a.* Tossed about by storm or tempest: as, a *storm-tossed* bark; hence, agitated by conflicting passions or emotions: as, his *storm-tossed* spirit is at rest.

storm-track (stôrm'trak), *n.* The path traversed by the center of a cyclonic storm. North of the parallel of 30° storm-tracks almost invariably pursue an easterly course, having generally a northerly inclination. Within the tropics storm-tracks almost invariably tend westerly, generally with an inclination toward the pole; they have rarely, if ever, been traced nearer to the equator than 6°. Continuous storm-tracks are sometimes traced across North America, the Atlantic ocean, and Europe; but in general less than 12 per cent. of the storms leaving America reach the European coast.

storm-wind (stôrm'wind), *n.* The wind or blast of a storm or tempest; a hurricane; also, a wind that brings a storm.

> Then comes, with an awful roar,
> Gathering and sounding on,
> The *storm-wind* from Labrador,
> The wind Euroclydon,
> The *storm-wind!*
> *Longfellow,* Midnight Mass.

storm-window (stôrm'win″dō), *n.* 1. An outer window to protect the inner from inclemency of the weather.—2. A window raised from the roof and slated above and on each side.

stormy (stôr'mi), *a.* [< ME. *stormi,* < AS. *stormig* (= D. Sw. *stormig* = MHG. *sturmic,* G. *stürmig*), < *storm,* storm: see *storm.*] 1. Characterized by storm or tempest, or by high winds; tempestuous; boisterous: as, a *stormy* season.

> No cloudy show of *stormy* blustering weather
> Doth yet in his fair welkin once appear.
> *Shak.,* Lucrece, l. 115.

> His trumpet has often been heard by the neighbors, of a *stormy* night, mingling with the howling of the blast.
> *Irving,* Knickerbocker, p. 448.

2. Characterized by violent disturbances or contentions; agitated; turbulent.

> For love is yet the moste *stormy* lyf,
> Right of hymself, that ever was begonne.
> *Chaucer,* Troilus, ii. 778.

> His [Warren Hastings's] administration, so eventful and *stormy,* closed in almost perfect quiet.
> *Macaulay,* Warren Hastings.

3. Violent; passionate; easily roused to anger or strife.

> The lives of all your loving complices
> Lean on your health; the which, if you give o'er
> To *stormy* passion, must perforce decay.
> *Shak.,* 2 Hen. IV., i. 1. 165.

> The *stormy* chiefs of a desert but extensive domain.
> *Scott.*

4. Associated with storms, as seen in them or supposed to presage them: specifically, in ornithology, noting certain petrels.—**Stormy petrel.** Same as *storm-petrel.*—**Syn. 1.** Windy, gusty, squally, blustering. See *wind*[2].

storm-zone (stôrm'zōn), *n.* Same as *storm-belt.*

> The regions between 40° and 70° latitude are the great *storm zones* of the world.
> *R. Hinman,* Eclectic Physical Geography, p. 94.

stornello (stôr-nel'lō), *n.*; pl. *stornelli* (-li). [It.] A form of Italian folk-song, usually improvised and either sentimental or satirical.

The Tuscan and Umbrian *stornello* is much shorter [than the rispetto], consisting, indeed, of a hemistich naming some natural object which suggests the motive of the little poem. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 272.

Storthing (stōr'ting), *n.* [< Dan. Norw. *storthing* (= Icel. *stōrthing*), great or high court, parliament, < *stor* (= Sw. *stor* = Icel. *stōrr* = AS. *stōr*, > E. *stoor*), great, + *thing* = Sw. *ting* = Icel. *thing*, assembly, meeting, = AS. *thing*: see *thing*².] The national parliament of Norway. It is composed of 114 members, who are chosen by indirect election. The Storthing is convened every year, and divides itself into an upper house (Lagthing) and a lower house (Odelsthing). The former is composed of one fourth, and the latter of three fourths of the members. See *Lagthing* and *Odelsthing*.

storvent†. Preterit plural and past participle of Middle English *sterven*, die. See *starve*.

story[1] (stō'ri), *n.*; pl. *stories* (-riz). [< ME. *storie*, *storye* (cf. It. *storia*, < LL. *storia*), an aphetic form of *istorie*, *historie*, history: see *history*.] **1.** A connected account or narration, oral or written, of events of the past; history.

The prime vertue of *Story* is verity.
Howell, Vocall Forrest, Pref.

She was well versed in the Greek and Roman *story*, and was not unskilled in that of France and England.
Swift, Death of Stella.

There 's themes enough in Caledonian *story*
Would show the tragic muse in a' her glory.
Burns, Prologue for Mr. Sutherland's Benefit.

2. An account of an event or incident; a relation; a recital: as, *stories* of bravery.

A lered man, to lere the [teach thee]
. . . of gode Friday the *storye*.
Piers Plowman (B), xiii. 447.

And tell sad *stories* of the death of kings;
How some have been deposed, some slain in war.
Shak., Rich. II., iii. 2. 156.

To make short of a long *story*, . . . I have been bred up from childhood with great expectations.
Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit, vi.

3. In *lit.*, a narrative, either true or fictitious, in prose or verse; a tale, written in a more or less imaginative style, of that which has happened or is supposed to have happened; specifically, a fictitious tale, shorter and less elaborate than a novel; a short romance; a folk-tale.

Call up him that left half-told
The *story* of Cambuscan bold,
Of Camball and of Algarsife,
And who had Canace to wife.
Milton, Il Penseroso, l. 110.

Voltaire has a curious essay to show that most of our best modern *stories* and plots originally belonged to the eastern nations. *I. D'Israeli*, Curios. of Lit., I. 174.

4. The facts or events in a given case considered in their sequence, whether related or not; the experience or career of an individual: as, the *story* of a foundling; his is a sad *story*.

Weep with me, all you that read
This little *story*.
B. Jonson, Epitaph on Salathiel Pavy.

There was not a grave in the church-yard but had its *story*. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 205.

5. An anecdote: as, a speech abounding in good *stories*.

I will go yet further, and affirm that the success of a *story* very often depends upon the make of the body, and formation of the features, of him who relates it.
Steele, Guardian, No. 42.

Sometimes I recorded a *story*, a jest, or a pun for consideration. *O. W. Holmes*, The Atlantic, LXVI. 666.

6. A report; an account; a statement; anything told: often used slightingly: as, according to his *story*, he did wonders.

Fol. You confess, then, you picked my pocket?
Prince. It appears so by the *story*.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iii. 3. 191.

All for a slanderous *story*, that cost me many a tear.
Tennyson, The Grandmother.

7. A falsehood; a lie; a fib. [Colloq. and euphemistic.]

I wrote the lines; . . . owned them; he told *stories*. (Signed) Thomas Ingoldsby.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 116, note.

8. The plot or intrigue of a novel or drama: as, many persons read a novel, or are interested in a play, only for the *story*.

It is thought clever to write a novel with no *story* at all, or at least with a very dull one.
R. L. Stevenson, A Gossip on Romance.

9†. A scene from history, legend, or romance, depicted by means of painting, sculpture, needlework, or other art of design.

The walles also of all the body of the Chirche, from the pyllers to the Rooff, be poyntyd with *storys* from the begynnyng of the world.
Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 49.

To erect greate Chapells, . . . to paint faire *stories*, and to make rich ornaments.
Guevara, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 341.

There 's his chamber, . . . 'tis painted about with the *story* of the Prodigal, fresh and new.
Shak., M. W. of W., iv. 5. 8.

Blind story, a pointless tale.—**To be in a** or **one story**†, **to be in the same story**†, to agree in testimony; give the same account.

So I find they *are* all *in a story*.
Sheridan, The Duenna, ii. 3.

=**Syn. 1.** *Relation*, *Narration*, etc. (see *account*); record, chronicle, annals.—**2.** *Anecdote*, *Story*. See *anecdote*.—**3.** Tale, fiction, fable, tradition, legend.—**4.** Memoir, life, biography.

story[1] (stō'ri), *v.*; pret. and pp. *storied*, ppr. *storying*. [< *story*[1], *n.* Cf. *history*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To tell or describe in historical relation; make the subject of a narrative, tale, or legend; relate.

Pigmies (those diminutive people, or sort of apes or satyrs, so much resembling the little men *storied* under that name). *Evelyn*, True Religion, I. 261.

What the sage poets, taught by the heavenly Muse,
Storied of old in high immortal verse,
Of dire chimeras, and enchanted isles.
Milton, Comus, l. 516.

2. To ornament with sculptured or painted scenes from history or legend. Compare *storied*[2].

II. *intrans.* To relate; narrate.

Cupid, if *storying* Legends tell aright,
Once framed a rich Elixir of Delight.
Coleridge, Composition of a Kiss.

story[2] (stō'ri), *n.* [Sometimes *storey*, early mod. E. *storie*, *stourie*; < ME. *story*, prob. < OF. **estoree*, a building, a thing built, < *estoree*, fem. pp. of *estorer*, build, < L. *instaurare*, erect, build, etc.: see *store*[3], *v.*] **1**†. A building; an edifice.

Hii [they] bygonne her heye tounes strengthy [strengthen] vaste aboute,
Her castles & *storys*, that hii myghte be ynne in doute [danger]. *Rob. of Gloucester*, p. 181.

2. A stage or floor of a building; hence, a subdivision of the height of a house; a set of rooms on the same level or floor. A story comprehends the distance from one floor to another: as, a *story* of nine, twelve, or sixteen feet elevation.

They founde the kyng in his pallaice sittynge vppon a floure or *stourie* made of the leaues of date trees wrought after a curious diuise lyke a certeyne kynde of mattea.
R. Eden, tr. of Antonio Pigafetta (First Books on America, [ed. Arber, p. 257).

Upon the ground *storey* a fair gallery, open, upon pillars; and upon the third *storey* likewise an open gallery upon pillars, to take the prospect and freshness of the garden. *Bacon*, Building (ed. 1887).

Attic story. See *attic*[2], 1.—**Mezzanine story.** Same as *entresol*.—**The upper story**, the brain; the wits. [Familiar and ludicrous.]

He 's a good sort o' man, for all he 's not overburthen'd i' *th' upper storey*. *George Eliot*, Amos Barton, i.

story-book (stō'ri-bůk), *n.* A book containing one or more stories or tales; a printed collection of short tales.

If you want to make presents of *story-books* to children, his [Richter's] are the best you can now get.
Ruskin, Elements of Drawing, App.

story-post (stō'ri-pōst), *n.* In *building*, an upright post supporting a beam on which rests a floor or a wall, as when the whole front of a ground floor is glazed.

story-rod (stō'ri-rod), *n.* A wooden strip used in setting up a staircase. It is equal in height to the staircase, and is divided according to the number of stairs.

story-teller (stō'ri-tel″ėr), *n.* **1.** One who tells stories, true or fictitious, whether orally or in writing. Specifically—(*a*) One whose calling is the recitation of tales in public: as, the *story-tellers* of Arabia.

"Master," said he [Achmet], "I know many stories, such as the *story-tellers* relate in the coffee-houses of Cairo."
B. Taylor, Journey to Central Africa, xix.

(*b*) One given to relating anecdotes: as, a good *story-teller* at a dinner-table.

Good company will be no longer pestered with dull, dry, tedious *storytellers*. *Swift*, Polite Conversation, Int.

(*c*) One who tells falsehoods; a fibber. [Colloq. and euphemistic.]

Becky gave her brother-in-law a bottle of white wine, some that Rawdon had brought with him from France, . . . the little *story-teller* said.
Thackeray, Vanity Fair, xliv.

story-telling (stō'ri-tel″ing), *n.* **1.** The act or art of relating stories, true or fictitious.

Story-telling . . . is not perfect without proper gesticulations of the body, which naturally attend such merry emotions of the mind. *Steele*, Guardian, No. 42.

2. The telling of fibs; lying. [Colloq. and euphemistic.]

story-writer (stō'ri-rī″tėr), *n.* **1.** A writer of stories.

The *story-writer's* and play-writer's danger is that they will get their characters mixed, and make A say what B ought to have said.
O. W. Holmes, Atlantic Monthly, LXVI. 664.

2†. A historian; a chronicler.

Rathumus the *storywriter*, and Semellius the scribe, . . . and the judges. 1 Esd. ii. 17.

stosh (stosh), *n.* [Origin obscure.] Fish-offal; gurry; especially, a thick paste made by grinding slivers in a bait-mill, and used as toll-bait; chum; pomace.

stot[1] (stot), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *stotte*; < ME. *stot*, *stott*, *stotte*, a horse, a bullock; cf. Icel. *stūtr*, a bull, the butt-end of a horn, a stumpy thing, = Sw. *stut*, a bullock, also a blow, bang, dial. a young ox, a young man, = Norw. *stut*, a bullock, also an ox-horn, = Dan. *stud*, a bullock; prob. lit. 'pusher,' from the root of D. *stooten* = G. *stossen*, push, thrust, strike, = Icel. *stauta*, strike, beat, stutter, = Sw. *stöta* = Dan. *stöde*, strike, push, thrust, = Goth. *stautan*, strike. Cf. *stoat*, *stote*[1].] **1**†. A horse; a stallion.

This reve sat upon a ful good *stot*,
That was al pomely grey and highte Scot.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 615.

2. A young ox; a steer.

And Grace gaue Pieres of his goodnesse foure *stottis*,
Al that his oxen eryed they to harwe after.
Piers Plowman (B), xix. 262.

To procure restitution in integrum of every stirk and *stot* that the chief . . . and his clan had stolen since the days of Malcolm Canmore. *Scott*, Waverley, xv.

The woman would work—ay, and get up at any hour; and the strength of a *stot* she had.
W. Black, Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 889.

3. A weasel; a stoat. See cut under *stoat*.

Lamb, wolf, fox, leopard, minx, *stot*, miniver.
Middleton, Triumphs of Love and Antiquity.

[The name was formerly applied in contempt to a human being.

"Nay, olde *stot*, that is not myn entente,"
Quod this somonour, "for to repente me."
Chaucer, Friar's Tale, l. 332.]

stot[2] (stot), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *stotted*, ppr. *stotting*. [Formerly *stote*; < ME. *stoten*; = D. *stooten*, push, etc.: see *stot*[1], and cf. *stotter*, *stut*, *stutter*[1].] **1.** To stumble; walk irregularly; bounce in walking. Compare *stoit*. [Prov. Eng.]

They *stotted* along side by side.
Miss Ferrier, Inheritance, ii. 367.

2. To rebound, as a ball. [Prov. Eng.]

stotay†, *v. i.* [ME. *stotayen*, *stotaien*, < OF. *estoteier*, *estotier*, *estoutoier*, etc., be thrown into disorder, tr. throw into disorder, maltreat (< *estout*, *estot*, etc., rash, bold, stout: see *stout*[1]), but in sense confused with *stoten*, stumble: see *stot*[2].] To stumble; stagger.

Than he *stotays* for made, and alle his strenghe faylez,
Lokes upe to the lyfte, and alle his lyre chaunges!
Downne he sweys fulle swythe, and in a swoune fallys!
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 4272.

stote[1], *n.* See *stoat*.

stote[2]†, *v.* See *stot*[2] and *stut*[1].

stoter†, *v. i.* An obsolete form of *stotter*.

stoteye†, *n.* [ME., < OF. *estotie*, *estoutie*, *estutie*, boldness, rashness, < *estout*, *estot*, bold, stout: see *stout*[1].] Cunning; stratagem.

Hade he had his ost he wold [haue] a-saide there
To haue with *stoteye* & strengthe stoutli hire wonne.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 4985.

stotter (stot'ėr), *v.* [< ME. *stoteren*; freq. of *stot*[2]. Cf. *stutter*[1].] **I.** *intrans.* To stumble. [Prov. Eng.]

II. *trans.* To affect with staggers.

He'd tell what bullock's fate was tragick
So right, some thought he dealt in magick;
And as well knew, by wisdom outward,
What ox must fall, or sheep be *stotered*.
D'Urfey, Colin's Walk, i. (*Davies.*)

stouk, *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *stook*.

stound[1]† (stound), *n.* [< ME. *stounde*, *stund*, *stunt*, *stunde*, < AS. *stund*, a time, space of time, season, = OS. *stunda* = OFries. *stunde*, *stonde* = MD. *stonde*, a time, while, moment, D. *stond*, a moment, = MLG. *stunde*, *stunt*, LG. *stunde* = OHG. *stunta*, *stunt*, MHG. *stunde*, a time, while, hour, G. *stunde*, an hour, = Icel. Sw. Dan. *stund*, a time, while, hour, moment; perhaps orig. 'a point of resting or standing,' and akin to *stand*.] A time; a short time; a while; a moment; an instant.

Now lat us stynte of Troylus a *stounde*.
Chaucer, Troilus, i. 1086.

Soe death is heer & yonder in one *stound*.
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 129.

Upon a stound, in a moment.

stound[2] (stound), *v. i.* [Also *stoun*; = Icel. *stynja* = Dan. *stönne* = D. *stenen* = LG. *stenen*, *stönen*, > G. *stöhnen*, groan. Cf. *stound*[2], *n.*] **1.** To ache; smart. [Prov. Eng.]—**2.** To long;

pine: as, the cows *stound* for grass. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

stound[2]†, *n.* [ME.: see *stound*[2], *v.*] Sorrow; grief; longing.

To putte awey the *stoundes* stronge,
Which in me lasten alle to longe.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 2639.

stound[3] (stound), *v. t.* [A var. of *stun*[1], as *astound* of *astun*, *aston:* see *stun*[1], *stony*[2], *aston*, *astun*, etc.] 1. To stun as with strokes; beat heavily: as, to *stound* the ears with the strokes of a bell. [Prov. Eng.]—2. To astound; amaze.

Your wrath, weak boy? Tremble at mine unless
Retraction follow close upon the heels
Of that late *stounding* insult.
Keats, Otho the Great, iv. 2. 95.

stound[3] (stound), *n.* [< *stound*[3], *v.*] 1. A stunning blow or stroke; the force of a blow.

Like to a mazed steare,
That yet of mortall stroke the *stound* doth beare,
Spenser, F. Q., IV. vi. 37.

2. Astonishment; amazement; bewilderment.

Thus we stood as in a *stound*,
And wet with tears, like dew, the ground.
Gay, Shepherd's Week, Prol., l. 23.

stound[4]† (stound). An obsolete past participle of *stun*[1]. *Spenser.*

stound[5] (stound), *n.* [A dial. var. of *stond*, *stand:* see *stand*, *n.*] A vessel to contain small beer. [Prov. Eng.]

stoundmeal† (stound'mēl), *adv.* [< ME. *stoundmele*, *stoundemele*, < AS. *stundmǣlum*, at times, < *stund*, time, space of time (see *stound*[1]), + *mǣlum*, dat. pl. of *mǣl*, a time: see *meal*[2], and cf. *dropmeal*, *flockmeal*, *piecemeal*, *thousandmeal*, etc.] At times; at intervals; from moment to moment: also used adjectively.

The lyf of love is fulle contrarie,
Which *stoundemele* can ofte varie.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 2304.

This wynde that moore and moore
Thus *stoundemele* encresseth in my face.
Chaucer, Troilus, v. 674.

stoup. See *stoop*[1], *stoop*[2], *stoop*[4].

stour[1], *a.* See *stoor*[1].

stour[2], *v.* and *n.* See *stoor*[2].

stour[3] (stour or stör), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *stowre*, Sc. also *sture;* < ME. *stour*, *store*, *stor*, *stur*, < OF. *estor*, *estour* (also rarely *estorme*, also *estormie*, *estourmie*, *esturmie*), a tumult, conflict, assault, shock, battle, = Pr. *estor* = It. *stormo*, dial. *sturm*, tumult, noise, bustle, throng, troop, band, < OHG. *sturm*, storm, battle, = E. *storm:* see *storm*. For the loss of the final *m* in OF., cf. OF. *tour*, turn, *jour*, day, etc., with loss of final *n* (see *turn*, *tour*[2]).] 1. Tumult; conflict; a warlike encounter; shock of arms; battle.

Men sen al day and reden ek in storyes
That after sharpe *stoures* ben oft victories.
Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 1066.

His horsemen they raid sturdily,
And stude about him in the *stoure*.
Raid of the Reidswire (Child's Ballads, VI. 135).

2†. A fit; a paroxysm.

Which suddein fitt, and halfe extatick *stoure*,
When the two fearefull wemen saw, they grew
Greatly confused in behaveoure.
Spenser, F. Q., III. iii. 50.

3†. Encounter; time or place of meeting.

Maidens blush when they kiss men;
So did Phillis at that *stowre;*
Her face was like the rose flower.
Greene, The Shepherd's Ode (trans.).

stour[4] (stour), *n.* [Also *stower;* < ME. *stoure*, *stourre*, < Icel. *staurr*, a stake, pale; perhaps akin to Gr. σταυρός, a stake, cross: see *steer*[1] and *staurus.*] 1. A stake.

And if he wille no te do soo, I salle late hym witt that ze salle sende a grete powere to his citee, and bryne it up stikke and *stourre*.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 41. (*Halliwell.*)

2. A round of a ladder.—3. A stave in the side of a wagon. *Halliwell.*—4. A long pole by which barges are propelled against the stream. Also called *poy.* [Prov. Eng. in all uses.]

Stourbridge clay. A refractory clay from Stourbridge, in Worcestershire, England, occurring in the coal-measures, extensively worked for the manufacture of fire-brick and crucibles.

stoured (stourd), *a.* [Early mod. E. *stowered;* < *stour*[4] + *-ed*[2].] Staked. [Prov. Eng.]

Standyng together at a comon wateryng place ther called Hedgedyke, lately *stowered* for catall to drynke at.
Archæologia, XXIII. 23. (*Halliwell.*)

stourness†, **stoury.** Same as *stoorness*, *stoory.*

stout[1] (stout), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *stout*, *stowte*, sometimes *stought;* < OF. *stout*, *estout*, *estolt*, *estot*, *estut*, F. dial. *stout*, proud, = Pr. *estout*, stout, bold, valiant, rash, impetuous, violent, < MD. *stolt*, D. *stout*, stout, bold, rash, also stupid (influenced by It. *stolto*, silly, < L. *stultus:* see *stultify*), = AS. *stolt* = OFries. *stult* = MLG. LG. *stolt* = OHG. MHG. G. *stolz*, proud (MHG. also foolish, due to the influence of the It. word), = Icel. *stoltr* = Sw. Dan. *stolt*, proud; perhaps akin to *stilt.* Hence ult. (< OF.) ME. *stotay*, *stoteye.*] I. *a.* 1. Bold; valiant; brave; daring.

So sterne he was & *stoute* & swiche st[r]okes lent;
Was non so stif stelen wedo that with-stod his wepen.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 3535.

Verily Christian did here play the man, and showed himself as *stout* as Hercules could, had he been here.
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 286.

Have you a *stout* heart? Nerves fit for sliding panels and tapestry? *Jane Austen*, Northanger Abbey, xx.

2†. Proud; haughty.

I was hig of herte and *stowte*,
And in my clothing wondre gay.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 36.

As *stout* and proud as he were lord of all.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., i. 1. 187.

3. Firm; resolute; persistent; stubborn.

He was a great Becketist—viz, a *stout* opposer of Regal Power over Spiritual Persons.
Fuller, Worthies, Wilts, II. 467.

Shakespeare was Article XL. of *stout* old Doctor Portman's creed. *Thackeray*, Pendennis, ix.

4. Hardy; vigorous; lusty; sturdy.

The people of this part of Candia are *stout* men, and drive a great coasting trade round the island in small boats, by carrying wood, corn, and other merchandizes.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 241.

Seven braw fellows, *stout* and able
To serve their king and country weel.
Burns, Dedication to G. Hamilton.

5. Firm; sound; stanch; strong.

The *stoutest* vessel to the storm gave way.
Dryden, Æneid, i. 170.

6. Solid; substantial.

With blithe air of open fellowship,
Brought from the cupboard wine and *stouter* cheer.
Wordsworth, Excursion, ii.

7. Bulky in figure; thick-set; corpulent.

Mrs. Reed was rather a *stout* woman; but . . . she ran nimbly up the stair. *Charlotte Brontë*, Jane Eyre, iv.

=**Syn. 1.** Valorous, manful, gallant.—**4** and **5.** *Stalwart*, *Sturdy*, etc. See *robust.*

II. *n.* Strong ale or beer of any sort; hence, since the introduction of porter, porter of extra strength: as, Dublin *stout.*

The waiter's hands, that reach
To each his perfect pint of *stout*.
Tennyson, Will Waterproof.

stout[1] (stout), *v.* [< ME. *stouten;* < *stout*[1], *a.*] I. *intrans.* 1†. To be bold or defiant.

Lewed man, thou shalt cursyng doute,
And to thy prest thou shalt nat *stoute*.
MS. Harl. 1701, f. 72. (*Halliwell.*)

2. To persist; endure: with an impersonal *it.* [Prov. Eng.]

We *stouted it* out and lived.
Annals of Phila. and Penn., I. 385.

II.† *trans.* To dare; defy; resist.

For no man ful comunly
Besecheth a wyfe of foly,
But there the wyfe ys aboute
The gode man for to *stoute*.
MS. Harl. 1701, f. 20. (*Halliwell.*)

stout[2] (stout), *n.* [Also *stut:* < ME. *stout*, *stut*, < AS. *stūt*, a gnat.] 1. A gnat.—2. A gadfly. [Prov. Eng. in both uses.]—3†. A firefly or miller.

Pirausta, a fire-flye; . . . some call it a candle-flie, a *stout*, a miller-fowle, or bishop. *Florio.*

stout-dart (stout'därt), *n.* A British noctuid moth, *Agrotis ravida.*

stouten (stout'n), *v. t.* [< *stout*[1] + *-en*[1].] To make stout; strengthen. [Rare.]

The pronounced realist is a useful fellow-creature, but so also the pronounced idealist—*stouten* his work though you well may with a tincture of modern reality.
R. W. Gilder, New Princeton Rev., IV. 12.

stouth (stouth), *n.* [< ME. *stouth*, stealth, < Icel. *stuldr* = Sw. *stöld*, stealth: see *stealth.*] Theft; stealth; also, a clandestine transaction. *Jamieson.* [Scotch.]

Sum rownys till his fallow thaym betwene,
Hys mery *stouth* and pastyme lait gistrene.
Gavin Douglas, Æneid, xii., Prol., l. 212.

stouth-and-routh (stouth'and-routh'), *n.* [A Sc. riming formula, in which one of the words appears to be wrenched, as usual, from its lit. meaning: prob. orig. as if 'plunder and plenty,' i. e. much property acquired and inherited: *stouth*, theft, stealth (cf. *stouthrief*, robbery with violence, also provision, furniture); *routh*, plenty: see *routh*[3].] Plenty; abundance. [Scotch.]

It 's easy for your honour and the like n' you gentle folks to say sae, that hae *stouth-and-routh*, and fire and fending, and meat and claith, and sit dry and canny by the fireside. *Scott*, Antiquary, xl.

stout-hearted (stout'här"ted), *a.* Having a stout or brave heart; also, obstinate.

The *stouthearted* are spoiled; they have slept their sleep.
Ps. lxxvi. 5.

stout-heartedness (stout'här"ted-nes), *n.* The quality of being stout-hearted; courage; especially, moral courage.

If any one wants to see what German *stout-heartedness*, rectitude, and hard work could do for Syria, he had better go and live for a while in the German colony at Ha fa.
Contemporary Rev., LIV. 366.

stouthrief (stouth'rēf), *n.* [Also corruptly *stouthrie;* < *stouth* + *reaf*, Sc. *rief*, *reif*, robbery: see *reaf.*] In *Scots law*, theft accompanied by violence; robbery; burglary. The term is usually applied in cases in which robbery is committed within a dwelling-house.

stoutly (stout'li), *adv.* [< ME. *stoutly;* < *stout* + *-ly*[2].] In a stout or sturdy manner; with boldness, stanchness, or resolution.

stoutness (stout'nes), *n.* [< ME. *stoutnes;* < *stout* + *-ness.*] The state or quality of being stout, in any sense.

stove[1] (stōv), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *stoore*, rarely *stouph;* not found in ME. and rare in AS. (see below); < MD. *stove*, a heated room, bath-room, also (with dim. *stofken*) a foot-stove used by women, later D. *stoof*, a stove, furnace, = MLG. *stove*, a heated room, bath-room, in gen. a room, LG. *stove*, usually *stave*, a bath-room, in gen. a room, = OHG. *stubā*, *stupā*, MHG. *stube*, a heated room, a bath-room, G. *stube*, a room (cf. OF. *estuve*, F. *étuve* = Pr. *estuba* = Sp. Pg. *estufa* = It. *stufa*, a bath-room, hothouse, < OHG.), = AS. *stofa*, a bath-room (glossing L. *balneum*), = Icel. *stofa*, *stufa*, a bath-room with a stove, = Sw. *stuga* = Dan. *stue*, a room: cf. OBulg. *istŭba*, *izba*, a tent, Bulg. a hut, cellar, = Sloven. *izba*, *jezba*, a room, = Serv. *izba*, a room, = Bohem. *izbo*, *jizba* = Pol. *izba*, a bath-room, = Russ. *istĭba*, *izba*, a hut, dial. kitchen, = Albanian *isbe*, a cellar, = Rum. *izbe*, a stove, = Turk. *izbe*, a cellar, = OPruss. *stubo* = Lith. *stuba* = Lett. *istaba* = Finn. *tupa* = Hung. *szoba*, a bath-room; all prob. < OHG. or G. The orig. sense appears to have been 'a heated room.' The application of the name to a means of heating is comparatively recent. From the Teut., through OF., are derived E. *stew*[1] and *stive*[3], which are thus doublets of *stove*[1].] 1. A room, chamber, or house artificially warmed. [Obsolete except in the specific uses (*a*), (*b*), below.]

When a certain Frenchman came to visit Melanchthon he found him in his *stove*, with one hand dandling his child in the swaddling clouts and the other holding a book and reading it. *Fuller.*

When you have taken Care of your Horse, you come whole into the *Stove*, Boots, Baggage, Dirt and all, for that is a common Room for all Comers.
N. Bailey, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, I. 288.

Specifically—(*a*) In *hort.*, a glazed and artificially heated building for the culture of tender plants: the same as a greenhouse or hothouse, except that the stove maintains a higher temperature—not lower than 60° F. See *greenhouse*, *hothouse*, and *dry-stove.* [Eng.] (*b*) A drying-chamber, as for plants, extracts, conserves, etc.; also, a highly heated drying-room, used in various manufactures.

They are sumtimes inforced to rype and dry them [grain] in theyr *stooues* and hottes houses.
R. Eden, tr. of Sebastian Munster (First Books on America, [ed. Arber, p. 292).

2†. A place for taking either liquid or vapor baths; a bath-house or bath-room.

In that village there was a *Stoue*, into which the captaine went in the morning, requesting M. Garrard to go also to the same to wash himselfe.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 423.

There are in Fez a hundred bath-*stoues* well built, with foure Hals in each, and certaine Galleries without, in which they put off their clothes.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 617.

3. A closed or partly closed vessel or receiver in which fuel is burned, the radiated heat being utilized for warming a room or for cooking. Stoves are made of cast-iron and sheet-iron, and also of earthenware in the form of tiles cemented together, of plaster held together by a frame of wire, or the like, and of masonry solidly put together. The stoves of tiles, masonry, etc., radiate less heat than iron stoves, but when heated remain hot for a long time. Stoves are divided into the two main classes of cooking-stoves and warming-stoves, and are also classified according to the fuel used, as wood-stoves, gas-stoves, etc. There are many varieties, named according to their use, as the car-stove, camp-stove, foot-stove, tinmen's stove, etc., or according to some attachment, as a water-back stove. Warming-stoves range from

the open fireplace or Franklin stove to magazine and base-burning fireplaces and heaters for warming more than one room, which are more properly furnaces. The word was first used in English in this sense as applied to foot-stoves. See *foot-stove, oil-stove, gas-stove.*

The sempstress speeds to Change with red-tipt nose;
The Belgian *store* beneath her footstool glows.
Gay, Trivia, ii. 338.

4. In *ceram.*, a pottery-kiln.—**5.** In a furnace, the oven in which the blast is heated.—**6.** In *bookbinding*, an apparatus with which the finisher heats his tools, formerly made to burn charcoal, but latterly gas.—**Air-tight stove**, See *air-tight.*—**Bark-stove**, Same as *bark-bed.*—**Base-burning stove**, See *base-burning.*—**Camp-stove**, a small sheet-iron stove, light and portable, used for both cooking and heating, as in a tent.—**Cooking-stove**, a stove arranged especially for cooking, having ovens, and often a water-back, exposed to the heat of the fire, and pot-holes above the fire.—**Franklin stove**, a form of open stove invented by Benjamin Franklin in the early part of his life, and called by him "the Pennsylvania fireplace." The name is now given (*a*) to any open stove with or without doors that open widely, and with andirons or a grate similar to those of an ordinary fireplace; (*b*) to a kind of fireplace with back and sides of ironwork and some arrangement for heating the air in chambers which communicate with the room.—**Norwegian stove**, a chamber the walls of which are made as perfect non-conductors of heat as possible, used for cooking by enabling a pot or saucepan full of boiling water, placed in it, to retain its heat for a great length of time, thus stewing the meat, etc., which it may contain. The same chamber may be used as a refrigerator, as it keeps ice unmelted for a long time.—**Rotary stove**, See *rotary oven*, under *oven.*

stove[1] (stōv), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *stoved*, ppr. *stoving*. [< *stove*[1], *n.* Cf. *stew*[1], *v.*, *stive*[3], *v.*] **1.** To heat in a stove or heated room; expose to moderate heat in a vessel. Specifically—(*a*) To keep warm in a house or room by artificial heat: as, to *stove* orange-trees.

For December and January, and the latter part of November, you must take such things as are green all winter; . . . lemon-trees, and myrtles, if they be *stoved*.
Bacon, Gardens (ed. 1887).

(*b*) To heat in or as in a stove: as, to *stove* feathers; to *stove* printed fabrics (to fix the color); to *stove* ropes (to make them pliable); to *stove* timber.

Light upon some Dutchmen, with whom we had good discourse touching *stoveing*, and making of cables.
Pepys, Diary, II. 210.

And in 1726, when the ship was surveyed by the Master Shipwrights of Portsmouth and Deptford, with the view to her being rebuilt, it was found that the *stoved* planks were fresher and tougher, and appeared to have fewer defects, than those which had been charred, many of the latter being found rotten. *Fincham*, Ship-building, iii. 32.

(*c*) In *vinegar-manuf.*, to expose (malt-wash, etc.) in casks to artificial heat in a close room, in order to induce acetous fermentation. (*d*) In *ceram.*, to expose to a low heat. See *pottery, porcelain*, and *kiln*. (*e*) To cook in a close vessel; stew. [Scotch or prov. Eng.]

The supper was simple enough. There were oatcakes and cheese on the table, a large dish of *stoved* potatoes steaming and savory, and a jug of milk.
Mrs. Oliphant, Joyce, v.

2†. To shut up, as in a stove; inclose; confine.

A naked or *stov'd* fire, pent up within the house without any exit or succession of external fresh and unexhausted vital air, must needs be noxious and pernicious.
Evelyn, Advertisement to Quintenye. (*Richardson.*)

Fighting cocks . . . must then be *stoved*, which meant putting them in deep baskets filled with straw, covering them with straw, and shutting down the lids.
J. Ashton, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, I. 302.

stove[2] (stōv). Preterit and past participle of *stave.*

stove-coal (stōv'kōl), *n.* Coal of either of two sizes: (*a*) large stove, or No. 3, which passes through a 2¼- to 2-inch mesh, and over a 1¾- to 1½-inch mesh, and (*b*) small stove, known as No. 4, which passes through a 1⅝- to 1⅜-inch mesh, and over a 1¼- to 1-inch mesh. *Penn. Surv. Gloss.*

stove-drum (stōv'drum), *n.* A chamber over a stove in which the heated gases are received before being discharged into the chimney, in order that their heat may be utilized.

stove-glass (stōv'glȧs), *n.* See *glass.*

stove-hearth (stōv'härth), *n.* The horizontal shelf or ledge which in some stoves lies outside and in front of the grate containing the fuel. [New Eng.]

stove-house (stōv'hous), *n.* Same as *store*[1], 1. (*a*) Same as *store*[1], 1 (*a*). (*b*) In the preparation of furs, a house or chamber in which the skins are dried.

The *stove-house* is full of iron racks upon which are placed iron rods, which receive the skins.
Ure, Dict., IV. 380.

stove-jack (stōv'jak), *n.* Same as *smoke-jack*, 2.

stovepipe (stōv'pīp), *n.* **1.** A metal pipe for conducting smoke, gases, etc., from a stove to a chimney-flue.—**2.** Same as *stovepipe hat.* [Colloq., U. S.]—**Stovepipe hat**, Same as *chimney-pot hat* (which see, under *hat*[1]). [Colloq., U. S.]

He bore himself like an ancient prophet, and would have looked like one only for his black face and a rusty *stove-pipe hat.* *Harper's Mag.*, LXXX. 391.

stovepiping (stōv'pī'ping), *n.* [< *stovepipe* + *-ing.*] Tubing for a stovepipe.

A piece of *stove-piping* about 18 in. long.
Workshop Receipts, 2d ser., p. 102.

stove-plant (stōv'plant), *n.* A plant cultivated in a stove. See *store*[1], 1 (*a*).

stove-plate (stōv'plāt), *n.* **1.** One of the plates or lids serving to cover the apertures in the top of a cooking-stove; a griddle.—**2.** Same as *stove-hearth. Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass.*, XVII., App., p. xii. [Pennsylvania.]

stove-polish (stōv'pol'ish), *n.* See *polish*[1].

stover[1] (stō'vėr), *n.* [< ME. *stover*, < OF. *estover, estovoir*, necessaries, < *estover, estoveir, estovoir, esturoir, estevoir, astovoir, istovoir, entovoir, stovoir*, used impers., it is necessary; origin unknown.] Fodder and provision of all sorts for cattle. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

Where live nibbling sheep,
And flat meads thatch'd with *stover*, them to keep.
Shak., Tempest, iv. 1. 63.

stover[2]† (stō'vėr), *v. i.* [Origin obscure.] To bristle up; stiffen. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

Beard, be confin'd to neatness, that no hair
May *stover* up to prick my mistress' lip.
Ford, Love's Sacrifice, ii. 1.

stove-truck (stōv'truk), *n.* **1.** In a cannon-foundry, a truck on which ordnance is moved.—**2.** A truck for moving heavy stoves. It is run under the stove, when, by means of a lever, its platform is raised, and lifts the stove. The lever serves as a handle for guiding the truck. *E. H. Knight.*

stow[1] (stō), *v. t.* [< ME. *stowen, stawen, stewen*, < AS. *stowigan*, stow, = MD. *stouwen, stuwen*, D. *stuwen* = MLG. *stouwen, stowen*, LG. *stauen*, bring to a stand, hinder, = OHG. *stouwan, stouwan, stuwan, stūan, stūen, stuowan*, MHG. *stouwen*, G. *stauen*, bring to a halt, hem in, stow, pack, = Sw. *stufva* = Dan. *stuve*, stow, pack (< LG. ?); lit. 'place,' 'put in place,' < *stow*, a place, = OFries. *sto*, a place, = Icel. **stō*, in *eld-stō*, a fireplace, = Lith. *stowa*, a place where one stands; prob. from the root of *stand* (√ *sta*): see *stand, staw.* But the continental forms (to which is due *stow*[2]) may not be connected with the AS. verb, which is rare. Cf. *bestow.* See also *stew*[2].] **1.** To put in a suitable or convenient place or position; put in a place aside or out of the way; lay up; put up; pack; especially, to pack in a convenient form: as, to *stow* bags, bales, or casks in a ship's hold; to *stow* sheaves.

He radde religion here ruele to holde,
"Leste the kyng and hus eonsail 3oure comunes a-peyre,
And be stywardes of 3oure stedes til 3e be *stewed* betere."
Piers Plowman (C), vi. 146.

Foul thief, where hast thou *stow'd* my daughter?
Shak., Othello, i. 2. 62.

We pointed to the white rolls of *stowed* hammocks in the nettings.
J. W. Palmer, Up and Down the Irrawaddi, p. 219.

2. To accumulate or compactly arrange anything in; fill by packing closely: as, to *stow* a box or the hold of a ship.

The tythe o' what ye waste at eartes
Wad *stow'd* his pantry!
Burns, To W. Simpson.

3. To contain; hold.

Shall thy black bark those guilty spirits *stow*
That kill themselves for love?
Fletcher, Mad Lover, iv. 1.

There was an English ship then in the roads, whereof one Mr. Mariot was master; he entertained as many as his ship could *stow*. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, II. 293.

4. To furl or roll up, as a sail.—**5.** In *mining*, to fill up (vacant spaces) with stowing. A mine is worked by the method of stowing when all the valuable substance—ore, or coal, or whatever it may be—is taken out, and the vacant space packed full of deads or refuse, either that furnished by the workings themselves, or stuff brought from the surface, or both together.

6†. To bestow; give; grant.

If thou dost flow
In thy frank guiftes, & thy golde freely *stow*,
The principall will make thy pennance ebbe.
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 81.

7†. To intrust; commit; give in charge.

Stowyne or waryne, or besettyne, as men done moneye or chaffer. Commuto. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 478.

To stow down. (*a*) To put in the hold of a vessel; stow away; specifically, to run (oil) into the casks of a whaler. (*b*) To furnish as the stowdown: as, the whale *stowed down* 75 barrels of oil.

stow[2] (stō), *v.* [ME. *stowen:* see *stow*[1].] **I.** *trans.* **1†.** To resist; hinder; stop.

3iff any man *stowe* me this nyth,
I xal hym 3eve a dedly wownde.
Coventry Mysteries, p. 217. (*Halliwell.*)

2. To put out of sight or hearing; be silent about. [Slang.]

Now if you'll *stow* all that gammon and speak commonsense for three minutes, I'll tell you my mind right away.
Whyte Melville, White Rose, II. xx.

II.† *intrans.* To make resistance; resist.

Thay stekede stedys in stoure with stelene wapynes,
And alle *stowede* wyth strenghe that stode theme agayones!
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 1489.

stow[3] (stou), *v. t.* [Cf. LG. *stuve, stuf*, a remnant, *stuf*, blunt, stumpy.] To cut off; crop; lop. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

If ever any body should affront his kinsman, . . . he would *stow* his lugs out of his head, were he the best man in Glasgow. *Scott*, Rob Roy, xxxvi.

stow[4] (stō), *n.* [A dial. var. of *stove*[1].] In *tin-plate manuf.*, the structure which contains the furnace and the series of five pots. [Prov. Eng.]

stow[4] (stō), *v. t.* [A dial. var. of *stove*[1].] To dry in an oven. [Prov. Eng.]

stowage (stō'āj), *n.* [< *stow*[1] + *-age.*] **1.** The act or operation of stowing.

Coasting vessels, in the frequent hurry and bustle attendant upon taking in or discharging cargo, are the most liable to mishap from the want of a proper attention to *stowage*. *Poe*, Narrative of A. Gordon Pym, vi.

2. The state of being stowed; also, a place in which something is or may be stowed; room for stowing.

I am something curious, being strange,
To have them [jewels, etc.] in safe *stowage*.
Shak., Cymbeline, i. 6. 192.

They may as well sue for Nunneries, that they may have some convenient *stowage* for their wither'd daughters.
Milton, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

In every vessel there is *stowage* for immense treasures.
Addison. (*Johnson.*)

3. Money paid for stowing goods.—**4.** That which is stowed.

We ha' ne'er better luck
When we ha' such *stowage* as these trinkets with us.
Fletcher (*and another*), Sea Voyage, i. 1.

stowaway (stō'a-wā'), *n.* [< *stow*[1] + *away.*] One who, in order to secure a free passage, conceals himself aboard an outward-bound vessel, with the hope of remaining undiscovered until too late to be sent ashore.

stowdown (stō'doun), *n.* The act of stowing down, also that which is stowed down, in the hold of a vessel.

stower[1] (stō'ėr), *n.* [< *stow*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who stows; specifically, a workman who assists in stowing away the cargo in the hold of a vessel.

stower[2], **stowered†.** See *stour*[4], *stoured.*

stowing (stō'ing), *n.* In *mining*, rubbish, or material of any kind, taken from near at hand, or brought from the surface, and used to fill up places from which ore, coal, or other valuable substance has been removed.

stowlins (stō'linz), *adv.* [Contracted from **stolenlings*, < *stolen* + *-ling*[2].] Stealthily.

Rab, *stowlins*, prie'd her bonnie mou' . . .
Unseen that night. *Burns*, Halloween.

stown (stoun). A Scotch past participle of *steal.*

My mither she fell sick, and the cow was *stown* awa.
Auld Robin Gray.

stowre†. Same as *stoor*[1], *stoor*[2].

stow-wood (stō'wūd), *n.* *Naut.*, billets of wood used for steadying casks in a vessel's hold.

S. T. P. An abbreviation of *Sacræ* or *Sacrosanctæ Theologiæ Professor*, Professor of Sacred Theology.

stra†, *n.* An obsolete form of *straw*[1].

strabism (strā'bizm), *n.* [< NL. *strabismus.*] Same as *strabismus.*

strabismal (strā-biz'mal), *a.* [< *strabism* + *-al.*] Same as *strabismic.*

strabismic (strā-biz'mik), *a.* [< *strabism* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to, affected by, or involving strabismus; squinting; distorted.

strabismical (strā-biz'mi-kal), *a.* [< *strabismic* + *-al.*] Same as *strabismic. Science*, XIII. 364.

strabismometer (strab-is-mom'e-tėr), *n.* [< NL. *strabismus*, q. v., + Gr. *μέτρον*, measure.] An instrument for measuring strabismus; a strabometer.

strabismus (strā-bis'mus), *n.* [= F. *strabisme*, < NL. *strabismus*, < Gr. *στραβισμός*, a squinting, < *στραβός*, crooked, distorted, < *στρέφειν*, twist, turn about.] Squint; a failure of one of the visual axes to pass through the fixation-point (the point which is looked at). The eye whose visual axis passes through the fixation-point is called the *working eye*, the other the *squinting eye.*—**Absolute strabismus**, strabismus occurring for all distances of the fixation-point.—**Concomitant strabismus**, strabismus which remains about the same in amount for all positions of the fixation-point.—**Convergent strabismus**, strabismus in which the visual axes cross between the fixation-point and the eyes. Diplopia from this cause is said to be *homonymous.*—**Divergent strabismus**, divergent squint, in which the visual axes

diverge, or at least cross beyond the fixation-point. Diplopia from this cause is said to be *crossed*.—**Latent strabismus**, strabismus existing only when one eye is occluded.—**Manifest strabismus**, strabismus occurring when both eyes are open.—**Monolateral strabismus**, strabismus in which it is always the visual axis of the same eye which fails to pass through the fixation-point.—**Relative strabismus**, strabismus occurring for some and not for other distances of the fixation-point.—**Strabismus deorsum vergens**, downward squint, in which the visual axis of the squinting eye passes lower than the fixation-point.—**Strabismus sursum vergens**, upward squint, in which the visual axis of the squinting eye passes higher than the fixation-point.

strabometer (strā-bom'e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. στραβός, crooked, + μέτρον, measure.] An instrument for measuring strabismus; a strabismometer.

strabotomy (strā-bot'ō-mi), *n.* [< Gr. στραβός, crooked, distorted (< στρέφειν, twist, turn about), + -τομία, < τέμνειν, ταμεῖν, cut.] In *surg.*, the operation for the cure of squinting by cutting the attachment of a muscle or muscles to the eyeball.

strachy†, *n.* A word of doubtful form and meaning, occurring only in the following passage, where in the earlier editions it is italicized as a title or proper name.

There is example for 't; the lady of the *Strachy* married the yeoman of the wardrobe. *Shak.*, T. N., ii. 5. 45.

strackent. An obsolete past participle of *strike*. *Chaucer*.

stract (strakt), *a.* [Aphetic form of *distract*.] Distracted. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

So I did, but he came afterwards as one *stract* and besides himselfe. *Terence in English* (1614). (*Nares.*)

strad (strad), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A kind of leather gaiter worn as a protection against thorns. *Halliwell.*

straddle (strad'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *straddled*, ppr. *straddling*. [A var. of *stridle*, *striddle*, freq. of *stride*: see *striddle*, *stride*.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To stand or walk with the legs wide apart; sit or stand astride.

At length (as Fortune semde) I lighted vppon an old, *straddling* usurer. *Nashe*, Pierce Penilesse, p. 11.

Then Apollyon *straddled* quite over the whole breadth of the way, and said, I am void of fear in this matter. *Bunyan*, Pilgrim's Progress, i.

2. To include or favor two apparently opposite or different things; occupy or take up an equivocal position in regard to something: as, to *straddle* on the tariff question. [Colloq.]

II. *trans.* 1. To place one leg on one side and the other on the other side of; stand or sit astride of: as, to *straddle* a fence or a horse.—2. To occupy or take up an equivocal position in regard to; appear to favor both sides of: as, to *straddle* a political question. [Colloq.]

The platform [of the Ohio Democrats] contains the well-known plank *straddling* the tariff question, which has appeared in previous Democratic platforms of that and other States. *The Nation*, July 3, 1884, p. 4.

3. To double (the blind) in poker.

straddle (strad'l), *n.* [< *straddle*, *v.*] 1. The act of standing or sitting with the legs far apart.—2. The distance between the feet or legs of one who straddles.—3. In speculative dealings on 'change, a "privilege" or speculative contract covering both a "put" and a "call"—that is, giving the holder the right at his option (1) of calling, within a specified number of days, for a certain stock or commodity at a price named in the contract, or (2) of delivering to the person to whom the consideration had been paid a certain stock or commodity upon terms similarly stated. See *call*[1], *n.*, 15, *privilege*, *n.*, 5, and *put*[1], *n.*, 5. Also called *spread eagle*. [Slang.]—4. In the game of poker, a doubling of the blind by one of the players.—5. An attempt to take an equivocal or non-committal position: as, a *straddle* in a party platform. [Colloq.]—6. In *mining*, one of the vertical timbers by which the different sets are supported at a fixed distance from each other in the shaft; a vertical post used in various ways in timbering a mine, as in supporting the framework of a shaft at a hanging-on place.

straddle (strad'l), *adv.* [Short for *astraddle*.] Astride; with straddled legs: as, to ride *straddle*.

straddle-bug (strad'l-bug), *n.* A sort of tumble-bug; a scarabæid beetle with long legs, of the genus *Canthon*, as *C. lævis*. See cut under *tumble-bug*. [U. S.]

Out in the woods for a good time. Cloth spread on the green-sward, crickets and *straddle bugs* hopping and crawling over sandwiches and everything else.
St. Nicholas, XVII. 12, advt.

straddle-legged (strad'l-legd), *a.* Having the legs wide apart; with the legs astride of an object. *W. H. Russell.*

straddle-pipe (strad'l-pīp), *n.* In *gas-manuf.*, a bridge-pipe connecting the retort with the hydraulic main. *E. H. Knight.*

straddle-plow (strad'l-plou), *n.* A plow with two triangular parallel shares set a short distance apart, used to cover a row of corn, etc., by running it so that the line of seed comes between the shares. *E. H. Knight.*

stradiot† (strad'i-ot), *n.* [< OF. *stradiot*, *estradiot*: see *estradiot*.] Same as *estradiot*.

strae (strā), *n.* A Scotch form of *straw*[1].

straget, *n.* [< L. *strages*, slaughter.] Slaughter; destruction.

He pressaged the great *strage* and messacre which after hapned in Sicilia. *Heywood*, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 230.

straggle (strag'l), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *straggled*, ppr. *straggling*. [Formerly also *stragle*; a var. of **strackle*, freq. of *strake* (perhaps due in part to the influence of *draggle*, but cf. *stagger* for *stacker*[1]): see *strake*[1]. *Straggle* is not connected with *stray*.] 1. To roam or wander away, or become separated, as from one's companions or the direct course or way; stray.

In the plain beyond us, for we durst not *straggle* from the shore, we beheld where once stood Ilium by him [Ilus] founded. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 16.

I found my self four or five Mile to the West of the Place where I *stragled* from my Companions.
Dampier, Voyages, II. ii. 84.

2. To roam or wander at random, or without any certain direction or object; ramble.

Master George How, one of the Councell, *stragling* abroad, was slaine by the Salvages.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 100.

3. To escape or stretch out ramblingly or beyond proper limits; spread widely apart; shoot too far in growth.

Trim off the small superfluous branches on each side of the hedge, that *straggle* too far out.
Mortimer, Husbandry.

How these tall
Naked geraniums *straggle!*
Browning, Pippa Passes, i.

4. To be dispersed; be apart from any main body; stand alone; be isolated; occur at intervals or apart from one another; occur here and there: as, the houses *straggle* all over the district.

straggler (strag'lėr), *n.* [< *straggle* + *-er*[1].] 1. One who straggles or strays away, as from his fellows or from the direct or proper course; one who lags behind or becomes separated in any way from his companions, as from a body of troops on the march.

This maner of speech is termed the figure of digression by the Latines, following the Greeke originall; we also call him the *straggler*, by allusion to the souldier that marches out of his array. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 195.

The first *stragglers* of a battalion of rocks, guarding a sort of pass, beyond which the beck rushed down a waterfall. *Charlotte Brontë*, Jane Eyre, xxxiv.

2. Specifically, in *ornith.*, a stray, or strayed bird, out of its usual range, or off its regular migration. The stragglers are the casual or accidental visitants in any avifauna. In the nature of the case they are never numerous as regards individuals; but the list of what are technically called *stragglers* in any region or locality usually becomes, in the course of time, a long one, so far as species are concerned. Thus, in the avifauna of the District of Columbia, the stragglers are about as many species as the regular visitants of either summer or winter, or the permanent residents of the year round, though fewer than the spring and autumn migrants.

3. One who roams or wanders about at random, or without settled direction or object; a wanderer; a vagabond; especially, a wandering, shiftless fellow; a tramp.

Let 's whip these *stragglers* o'er the seas again.
Shak., Rich. III., v. 3. 327.

Bottles missing are supposed to be half stolen by *stragglers* and other servants.
Swift, Adviee to Servants (Butler).

4. Something that shoots beyond the rest or too far; an exuberant growth.

Let thy hand supply the pruning-knife,
And crop luxuriant *stragglers*.
Dryden, tr. of Virgil's Georgies, ii. 503.

5. Something that stands apart from others; a solitary or isolated individual.

I in a manner alone of that tyme left a standing *straggler*, peradventur, though my frute be very smaul, yet, bicause the grownd from whens it sprong was so good, I may yet be thought somwhat fitt for seede, whan all yow the rest ar taken up for better store.
Ascham, in Ellis's Lit. Letters, p. 14.

straggle-tooth (strag'l-tōth), *n.* An irregular or misshapen tooth; a snaggle-tooth; a snag.

straggling (strag'ling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *straggle*, *v.*] A mode of dressing the surfaces of grindstones.

stragglingly (strag'ling-li), *adv.* In a straggling manner; one here and one there, or one now and one again: as, to come in *stragglingly*.

straggling-money (strag'ling-mun*i), *n.* In the British navy: (*a*) Money given to those who apprehend deserters or others who have straggled or overstayed their leave of absence. (*b*) Money deducted from the wages of a man absent from duty without leave.

straggly (strag'li), *a.* [< *straggle* + *-y*[1].] Straggling; lone and spread out irregularly: as, a *straggly* scrawl; a *straggly* village. [Colloq.]

stragular (strag'ū-lär), *a.* In *ornith.*, pertaining to the stragulum or mantle; pallial.

stragulum (strag'ū-lum), *n.*; pl. *stragula* (-lä). [< L. *stragulum*, a cover, coverlet: see *strail*.] In *ornith.*, the mantle; the pallium; the back and folded wings taken together, in any way distinguished from other parts, as by color on a gull or tern. [Rare.]

strahlite (strä'līt), *n.* [< G. *strahl*, a ray, beam, arrow (see *strale*), + *-ite*[2].] Same as *actinolite*.

straight[1] (strāt), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly also *streight*, *straught*, Sc. *straught*, *straucht*, and, with the omission of the silent guttural, *strait* (prob. by confusion with the diff. word *strait*[1], narrow, strict, which was also, on the other hand, formerly spelled *straight*); < ME. *streight*, *streght*, *streigt*, rarely *streit*, straight, lit. 'stretched,' < AS. *streht*, pp. of *streccan*, stretch: see *stretch*. Cf. ME. *strek*, *strik*, < AS. *stræc*, *streac* = MLG. LG. *strak* = OHG. *strach*, MHG. *strac*, G. *strack*, extended, stretched, straight, = Dan. (obs.) *strag*, straight, erect, tight; from the same ult. root. Cf. the equiv. *right*, lit. 'stretched.'] **I.** *a.* 1†. Stretched; drawn out.

Sithe thi fleisch, lord, was furst pereeyued
And, for onre sake, laid *streizt* in stalle.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 252.

Pirrus with his *streite* sword.
Chaucer, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 537.

2. Without bend or deviation, like a string tightly stretched; not crooked or curved; right; in *geom.*, lying, as a line, evenly between its points. This is Euclid's definition. The principal characteristic of a straight line is that it is completely determined, if unlimited, by any two points taken upon it, or, if limited, by its two extremities. The idea of measurement does not enter into the idea of a straight line, and it is unnecessary to introduce that idea into the definition, as is done when it is said (after Legendre) to be the shortest distance between two points.

He that knoweth what is *straight* doth even thereby discern what is crooked, because the absence of straightness in bodies capable thereof is crookedness.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, i. 8.

There is no moe such Cæsars; other of them may have crook'd noses, but to owe such *straight* arms, none.
Shak., Cymbeline, iii. 1. 38.

Be pleased to let thy Holy Spirit lead me in the *straight* paths of sanctity, without deflections to either hand.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 86.

3. Without interruption or break; direct.

Forth-with declarid to hys peple all,
And to thys cite his peple gan cal,
Wher-vnto thai had an euyn *streight* way.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 1308.

With *straight* air—that is, with the pressure from the main reservoir, or the air-pump, going directly to the brake cylinder—the engineer can apply the brakes to all the wheels of his train simultaneously.
Scribner's Mag., VI. 333.

4. Direct; authoritative; sure; reliable: as, a *straight* tip. [Slang.]—5. Upright; marked by adherence to truth and fairness; fair; honorable: as, a man *straight* in all his dealings. [Colloq.]—6. Proceeding or acting with directness; keeping true to the course. [Colloq.]

He shows himself to be a man of wide reading, a pretty *straight* thinker, and a lively and independent critic.
The Nation, Dec. 6, 1888, p. 459.

7. Free from disorder or irregularity; in order: as, his accounts are not quite *straight*.

Finally, being belted, curled, and set *straight*, he descended upon the drawing-room.
Thackeray, Pendennis, vii.

He told her that she needn't mind the place being not quite *straight*, he had only come up for a few hours—he should be busy in the studio.
H. James, Jr., The Century, XXXVI. 218.

8. Unqualified; unreserved; out-and-out: as, a *straight* Democrat (that is, one who supports the entire platform and policy of his party).—9. Unmixed; undiluted; neat. [Slang.]

Dissipating their rare and precious cash on "whisky *straight*" in the ever-recurring bar-rooms.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XXXIX. 76.

10. East and west; along an east and west line: used of the position of the body in Christian burial.

First Clo. Is she to be buried in Christian burial that willfully seeks her own salvation?
Sec. Clo. I tell thee she is; and therefore make her grave *straight;* the crowner hath sat on her, and finds it Christian burial. *Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 1. 4.

11. In *pokcr*, consisting of a sequence; forming a straight: as, a *straight* hand; a *straight* flush.—**A straight face**, an unsmiling face; a sober, unamused expression: as, he could with difficulty keep a *straight face.* [Colloq.]—**Long straight**†. See *long*1.—**Straight accents**, the long marks over the vowels, as ā, ē, ī, ō, ū, ȳ.—**Straight angle**. See *angle*3, 1.—**Straight arch**, in *arch.*, a form of arch spanning an aperture in which the intrados is represented by straight lines which meet in a point at the top and comprise two sides of a triangle.—**Straight ends and walls**, a system of working coal, somewhat similar to "board and pillar." [North Wales.]—**Straight flush**. See *flush*9.—**Straight intestine, bowel**, or **gut**, the rectum. See cuts under *alimentary, intestine*, and *peritoneum.*—**Straight sheer**. See *sheer*3, 1.—**Straight sinus, ticket, tubule**, etc. See the nouns.

II. *n.* 1. The condition of being straight, or free from curvature or crookedness of any kind: as, to be out of the *straight.* [Colloq.] —2. A straight part or direction: as, the *straight* of a piece of timber.—3. In *poker*, a sequence of cards, generally five in number, or a hand containing such a sequence.

straight1 (strāt), *adv.* [< ME. *streight, streyght, streyghte*, etc.; < *straight*1, *a.*] 1. In a straight line; without swerving or deviating from the direct course; directly.

Streight aforn hym a fair feld gan behold.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 4661.

Floating *straight*, obedient to the stream.
Shak., C. of E., i. 1. 87.

2. At once; immediately; directly; straightway.

And went *streyghte* into the Hospytall, and refresshed vs with mete and drynke, and rested vs there an houre or .ij. bycause of our watche the nyght byfore.
Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 28.

Shew him an enemy, his pain 's forgot *straight.*
Fletcher, Humorous Lieutenant, i. 1.

straight1 (strāt), *v. t.* [< *straight*1, *a.*] To make straight; straighten. [Rare.]

The old gypsy, in the mean time, set about arranging the dead body, composing its limbs, and *straighting* the arms by its side. *Scott*, Guy Mannering, xxvii.

straight2†, *a.* and *n.* An obsolete spelling of *strait*1.

straightaway (strāt'a-wā″), *a.* Straight forward, without turn or curve: as, a *straightaway* course in a yacht- or horse-race.

At the Ascot, where I was last Thursday, the course is a *straightaway* one. *T. C. Crawford*, English Life, p. 28.

straight-billed (strāt'bild), *a.* Having the bill straight, as a bird; rectirostral.

straight-cut (strāt'kut), *a.* Cut in a straight manner: applied to fine grades of cut smoking tobacco. The leaves are flattened out, packed compactly, and cut lengthwise, long fibers being thus obtained that present a beautiful silky appearance.

straight-edge (strāt'ej), *n.* A bar having one edge, at least, as straight as possible, to be used as a fiducial line in drawing and testing straight lines. Such instruments when of the greatest accuracy are somewhat costly. Common straight-edges for ruling ordinary lines, testing the surface of millstones, brickwork and stonework, etc., are made of wood, and range from a slip of wood one foot long to planks cut in the form of a truss and ten or more feet in length. See cut under *plumb-rule.*

straighten1 (strā'tn), *v.* [< *straight*1 + *-en*1.] **I.** *trans.* To make straight, in any sense; specifically, to reduce from a crooked to a straight form.

A crooked stick is not *straightened* unless it be bent as far on the clean contrary side.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, iv. 8.

To straighten the sheer. See *sheer*3.

II. *intrans.* To become straight; assume a straight form.

straighten2, *v. t.* See *straiten.*

straightener (strāt'nėr), *n.* [< *straighten*1 + *-er*1.] One who or that which straightens.

straightening-block (strāt'ning-blok), *n.* An anvil used in straightening buckled saws. *E. H. Knight.*

straightening-machine (strāt'ning-ma-shēn″), *n.* In *metal-work*, any machine for removing a twist, bend, buckle, or kink from rails, rods, plates, straps, tubes, or wire.

straightforth† (strāt'fôrth'), *adv.* [Early mod. E. *streight foorth;* < *straight*1 + *forth*1.] Directly; straightway.

She smote the ground, the which *streight foorth* did yield A fruitfull Olyve tree. *Spenser*, Muiopotmos, l. 325.

straightforward (strāt'fôr'wärd), *adv.* [Also *straightforwards*, formerly also *straitforward;* < *straight*1 + *forward*1.] Directly forward; right ahead.

Look not on this side or that side, or behind you as Lot's wife did, but *straightforwards* on the end.
J. Bradford, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 211.

straightforward (strāt'fôr'wärd), *a.* [< *straightforward, adv.*] 1. Direct; leading directly forward or onward.

Midway upon the journey of our life
I found myself within a forest dark,
For the *straightforward* pathway had been lost.
Longfellow, tr. of Dante's Inferno, i. 3.

2. Characterized by uprightness, honesty, or frankness; honest; frank; open; without deviation or prevarication: as, a *straightforward* course; a *straightforward* person, character, or answer.

In prose he wrote as he conversed and as he preached, using the plain *straightforward* language of common life.
Southey, Bunyan, p. 40.

straightforwardly (strāt'fôr'wärd-li), *adv.* In a straightforward manner. *Athenæum*, No. 3258, p. 451.

straightforwardness (strāt'fôr'wärd-nes), *n.* Straightforward character or conduct; undeviating rectitude: as, a man of remarkable *straightforwardness.*

straight-hearted, *a.* See *strait-hearted.*

straight-horn (strāt'hôrn), *n.* A fossil cephalopod of the family *Orthoceratidæ*, some of which were 12 or 15 feet long; an orthoceratite. *P. P. Carpenter.*

straight-joint (strāt'joint), *a.* Noting a floor the boards of which are so laid that the joints form a continuous line throughout the length.

straightly1 (strāt'li), *adv.* [< *straight*1 + *-ly*2.] In a straight line; not crookedly; directly: as, to run *straightly* on. *Imp. Dict.*

straightly2†, *adv.* An obsolete spelling of *straitly.*

straightness (strāt'nes), *n.* The property or state of being straight.

straight-out (strāt'out), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Out-and-out; straight: as, *straight-out* Republicans.

II. *n.* In *U. S. politics*, one who votes a straight or strictly party ticket; a thorough partizan.

Other *Straight-outs*, as they call themselves, . . . cannot take Grant and the Republicans.
The Nation, Aug. 22, 1872, p. 113

straight-pight† (strāt'pīt), *a.* [< *straight*1 + *pight.*] Straight-fixed; erect.

Straight-pight Minerva. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, v. 5. 164.

straight-ribbed (strāt'ribd), *a.* In *bot.*, having the lateral ribs straight, as leaves of *Castanea*, palms, etc.

straightway (strāt'wā), *adv.* [< ME. *streightwey;* < *straight*1 + *way*1.] Immediately; forthwith; without loss of time; without delay.

Thei hilde her *streight-wey* toward north wales to a Citee that longed to the kynge Tradily-uaunte.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 558.

And *straightway* the damsel arose and walked.
Mark v. 42.

straightways† (strāt'wāz), *adv.* [< *straightway* + adv. gen. *-s.*] Straightway.

None of the three could win a palm of ground but the other two would *straightways* balance it.
Bacon, Empire (ed. 1887).

straight-winged (strāt'wingd), *a.* In *entom.*, having straight wings; orthopterous.

straik1, *n.* A Scotch spelling of *strake*2.

straik2, *v. t.* A Scotch form of *stroke*2.

strail†, *n.* [< ME. *strayle*, < AS. *streagl, *strægel*, contr. *strǣl*, a bed-cover, carpet, rug, = OF. *straule*, a mantle, coverlet, < L. *stragulum*, a spread, covering, coverlet, blanket, carpet, rug, also *stragula*, a covering, blanket; neut. and fem. respectively of *stragulus*, serving for spreading or covering, < *sternere*, pp. *stratus*, spread, strew: see *stratum.*] A covering; a coverlet. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 478.

strain1 (strān), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *strayne;* < ME. *straynen, streinen, streynen, straynyen*, < OF. *streindre, estraindre, straindre*, F. *étreindre* = Pr. *estrenher, estreigner* = It. *strignere, stregnere, stringere*, < L. *stringere*, pp. *strictus*, draw tight; akin to Gr. στραγγός, twisted, στραγγίζειν, press out, Lith. *stregti*, become stiff, freeze, AS. *streccan*, stretch, etc.: see *stretch, straight*1. From L. *stringere* are also ult. E. *constrain, distrain, restrain, stringent, strait*1, *strict*, etc.] **I.** *trans.* 1†. To draw out; stretch; extend, especially with effort or care.

And if thi vynes footes IV ascende,
Theune armes IV is goode forth forto *streyne.*
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 70.

All their actions, voyces, and gestures, both in charging and retiring, were so *strained* to the height of their qualitie and natnre that the strangenesse thereof made it seeme very delightfull. *Capt. John Smith*, Works, I. 136.

2†. To draw tight; tighten; make taut.

To the pyller, lorde, also,
With a rope men bownd the foo,
Hard drawe and *streynyd* faste.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 181.

Sir Mungo, who watched his victim with the delighted yet wary eye of an experienced angler, became now aware that, if he *strained* the line on him too tightly, there was every risk of his breaking hold.
Scott, Fortunes of Nigel, xv.

3†. To confine; restrain; imprison.

There the steede in stoode *strayned* in bondes.
Alisaunder of Macedoine (E. E. T. S.), l. 1157.

4. To stretch to the utmost tension; put to the stretch; exert: as, to *strain* every nerve to accomplish something.

He sweats,
Strains his young nerves, and puts himself in postnre
That acts my words. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, iii. 3. 94.

5. To stretch beyond measure; push beyond the proper extent or limit; carry too far.

He *strained* the Constitution, but he conquered the Lords. *N. A. Rev.*, CXLII. 593.

6. To impair, weaken, or injure by stretching or overtasking; harm by subjection to too great stress or exertion; hence, to sprain.

Hold, sir, hold, pray use this whistle for me,
I dare not *straine* my selfe to winde it I,
The Doctors tell me it will spend my spirits.
Brome, Sparagus Garden, iv. 7.

Prudes decay'd about may tack,
Strain their necks with looking back. *Swift.*

7. To force; constrain.

Whether that Goddes worthy forwetyng
Streyneth me nedely for to don a thing.
Chaucer, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 422.

The quality of mercy is not *strain'd.*
Shak., M. of V., iv. 1. 184.

His mirth
Is forc'd and *strain'd.*
Sir J. Denham, The Sophy. (*Latham.*)

8. To urge; press.

Note if your lady *strain* his entertainment
With any strong or vehement importunity.
Shak., Othello, iii. 3. 250.

9. To press; squeeze; hence, to hug; embrace.

He that nyght in armes wold hire *streyne*
Harder than ever Paris did Eleyne.
Chaucer, Merchant's Tale, l. 509.

I would have *strain'd* him with a strict embrace.
Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., x. 407.

10. To press through a filter or colander; separate extraneous or coarser matters from (a liquid) by causing it to pass through a filter or colander; purify from extraneous matter by filtration; filter: as, to *strain* milk.—11. To separate or remove by the use of a filter or colander: with *out.* See phrase under *v. i.*, below.

Ye blind guides, which *strain out* the gnat, and swallow the camel. Mat. xxiii. 24 [R. V.].

12†. To force out by straining.

I at each sad strain will *strain* a tear.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 1131.

13. To deform, as a solid body or structure.—**To strain a point.** See *point*1.—**To strain courtesy**, to use ceremony; stand too much upon form or ceremony; insist on the precedence of others; hang back through excess of courtesy or civility.

My business was great; and in such a case as mine a man may *strain courtesy.* *Shak.*, R. and J., ii. 4. 55.

Strain not *courtesies* with a noble enemy.
Lamb, Two Races of Men.

=**Syn.** 10. *Bolt, Screen*, etc. See *sift.*

II. *intrans.* 1. To exert one's self; make violent efforts; strive.

To build his fortnne I will *strain* a little.
Shak., T. of A., i. 1. 143.

What
Has made thy life so vile that thou shouldst *strain*
To forfeit it to me? *J. Beaumont*, Psyche, ii. 105.

2. To urge; press.

Nay, Sir, indeed the fault is yours most extreamlie now. Pray, sir, forbear to *strain* beyond a womans patience.
Brome, Northern Lass, iii. 3.

3. To stretch strugglingly; stretch with effort.

This parlor looked out on the dark courtyard, in which there grew two or three poplars, *straining* upward to the light. *Mrs. Gaskell*, Sylvia's Lovers, iii.

No sound, no sight as far as eye could *strain.*
Browning, Childe Roland.

4. To undergo distortions under force, as a ship in a high sea.

A ship is said to *strain* if in launching, or when working in a heavy sea, the different parts of it experience relative motions. *Sir W. Thomson*, in Phil. Trans., CXLVI. 481.

The ship ran
Straining, heeled o'er, through seas all changed and wan.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 10.

5. To drip; ooze; filter; drain; flow; issue: as, water *straining* through sand becomes pure.

Then, in the Deserts dry and barren sand,
From flinty Rocks doth plentious Rivers *strain*.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Triumph of Faith, iii. 18.

To strain at, to strive after; endeavor to reach or obtain.

I do not *strain at* the position.
Shak., T. and C., iii. 3. 112.

To strain at a gnat, a typographical error found in the authorized version (Mat. xxiii. 24) for *strain out a gnat*, the phrase found in Tyndale's and Coverdale's and other versions. See def. 11, above, and quotation there.

strain[1] (strān), *n.* [< *strain*[1], *v.* In some uses (def. 7), cf. *strain*[2].] 1†. Stretch; extent; pitch.

If it did infect my blood with joy,
Or swell my thoughts to any *strain* of pride.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iv. 5. 171.

May our Minerva
Answer your hopes, unto their largest *strain!*
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, Ind.

2. Stretching or deforming force or pressure; violence. [This use of the word, while permissible in literature, is incorrect in mechanics. The strain is not the force, but the deformation produced by the force.]

A difference of taste in jokes is a great *strain* on the affections. *George Eliot*, Daniel Deronda, xv.

3. Tense or constrained state or condition; tension; great effort.

A dismal wedding! every ear at *strain*
Some sign of things that were to be to gain.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 314.

Whether any poet . . . has exerted a greater variety of powers with less *strain* and less ostentation. *Landor.*

4. In *mech.*, a definite change in the shape or size of a solid body setting up an elastic resistance, or stress, or exceeding the limit of elasticity. The deformation of a fluid is not commonly called a *strain*. The word, which had previously been ill-defined, was made a scientific and precise term in this sense by Rankine in 1850. Thomson and Tait, in their "Treatise on Natural Philosophy," extend the term to deformations of liquid masses, and even of groups of points; and Tait subsequently extends it to any geometrical figure, so that it becomes a synonym of *deformation*.

Fresnel made the very striking discovery that glass and other simply refracting bodies are rendered doubly refracting when in a state of *strain*. To this Brewster added the observation that the requisite *strain* might be produced by unequal heating instead of by mechanical stress.
Tait, Light, § 292.

In this paper the word *strain* will be used to denote the change of volume and figure constituting the deviation of a molecule of a solid from that condition which it preserves when free from the action of external forces.
Rankine, Axes of Elasticity (1855).

A *strain* is any definite alteration of form or dimensions experienced by a solid. . . . If a stone, a beam, or a mass of metal in a building, or in a piece of framework, becomes condensed or dilated in any direction, or bent, or twisted, or distorted in any way, it is said to experience a *strain*.
W. Thomson, Mathematical Theory of Elasticity (1856).

5. A stretching of the muscles or tendons, giving rise to subsequent pain and stiffness; sprain; wrench; twist.—6. A permanent deformation or injury of a solid structure.—7. Stretch; flight or burst, as of imagination, eloquence, or song. Specifically—(*a*) A poem; a song; a lay.

All unworthy of thy nobler *strain*.
Scott, L. of the L., i., Int.

(*b*) Tune; melody.

I was all ear,
And took in *strains* that might create a soul
Under the ribs of death. *Milton*, Comus, l. 561.

In sweet Italian *Strains* our Shepherds sing.
Congreve, Opening of the Queen's Theatre, Epil.

(*c*) In a stricter sense, in *music*, a section of a piece which is more or less complete in itself. In written music the strains are often marked by double bars.

An Cynthia had but seen me dance a *strain*, or do but one trick, I had been kept in court.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, iv. 1.

(*d*) Tone; key; style or manner of speech or conduct.

The third [sort] is of such as take too high a *strain* at the first. *Bacon*, Youth and Age (ed. 1887).

That sermon is in a *strain* which I believe has not been heard in this kingdom. *Burke*, Rev. in France.

(*e*) Mood; disposition.

Henry . . . said, "I am come, young ladies, in a very moralizing *strain*, to observe that our pleasures in this world are always to be paid for."
Jane Austen, Northanger Abbey, xxvi.

Axes of a homogeneous strain, three straight lines of particles perpendicular to one another both before and after the strain.—**Composition of strains.** See *composition of displacements*, under *composition*.—**Concurrent stress and strain.** See *concurrent*.—**Homogeneous or uniform strain**, a strain which leaves every straight line of particles straight, and every pair of parallel lines parallel.—**Longitudinal strain.** See *longitudinal*.—**Normal plane of a homogeneous strain**, one of three planes each containing two of the three axes. There is generally only one such system of planes through each point of the body.—**Orthogonal strain.** (*a*) Relatively to a stress, a strain which neither does nor uses work by virtue of that stress. (*b*) Relatively to another strain, a strain orthogonal to a stress perfectly concurrent to the other strain.—**Principal strain.** Same as *principal strain-type* (which see, under *strain-type*).—**Pure strain**, a homogeneous strain which does not rotate any axis of the strain.—**Simple strain**, any one of a number of strains conceived as independent components of other strains which they are employed to define. The phrase *simple strain* has no definite meaning, but *simple longitudinal strain*, *simple tangential strain*, *simple shearing strain*, etc., mean such strains existing not as components merely, but as resultants. Thus, if a bar is elongated without any transverse contraction or expansion, there is a *simple longitudinal strain* in the direction of the elongation. A *simple tangential strain* is a homogeneous strain in which all the particles are displaced parallel to one plane.—**Strain-ellipsoid.** See *ellipsoid*.—**To heave a strain.** See *heave*.—**Type of a strain.** See *type*.

strain[2] (strān), *n.* [An altered form, due appar. to confusion with *strain*[1], 7, of what would be reg. *streen;* < ME. *streen*, *strene*, *stren*, earlier *strean*, *istrean*, race, stock, generation, < AS. *gestreón*, *gestrión*, gain, wealth (= OS. *gistriuni*, = OHG. *gistriuni*, gain, property, wealth, business); appar. confused in ME. with the related noun, ME. *strend*, *strynd*, *struud*, < AS. *strȳnd*, race, stock; < *streónan*, *strȳnan* = OHG. *striunan*, beget, *gestreónan*, get, acquire.] 1. Race; stock; generation; descent; hence, family blood; quality or line as regards breeding; breed; a race or breed; a variety, especially an artificial variety, of a domestic animal. *Strain* indicates the least recognizable variation from a given stock, or the ultimate modification to which an animal has been subjected. But since such variation usually proceeds by insensible degrees, the significance of *strain* grades into that of *breed*, *race*, or *variety*.

Bountee comth al of God, nat of the *streen*
Of which they been engendred and ybore.
Chaucer, Clerk's Tale, l. 101.

O, if thou wert the noblest of thy *strain*,
Young man, thou couldst not die more honourable.
Shak., J. C., v. 1. 59.

The ears of a cat vary in shape, and certain *strains*, in England, inherit a pencil-like tuit of hairs, above a quarter of an inch in length, on the tips of their ears.
Darwin, Var. of Animals and Plants, i.

2. Hereditary or natural disposition; turn; tendency; character.

Sir, you have shown to-day your valiant *strain*.
Shak., Lear, v. 3. 40.

And here I shall not restrain righteousness to the particular virtue of justice, but enlarge it according to the genius and *strain* of the book of the Proverbs. *Tillotson.*

3. Sort; kind; style.

Let man learn a prudence of a higher *strain*.
Emerson, Essays, 1st ser., p. 214.

4. Trace; streak.

With all his merit there was a *strain* of weakness in his character. *Bancroft*, Hist. Const., II. 6.

5. The shoot of a tree. *Halliwell* (under *streue*). [Prov. Eng.]—6†. The track of a deer.

When they haue shot a Deere by land, they follow him like blond-hounds by the blood, and *straine*, and oftentimes so take them. *Capt. John Smith*, Works, I. 134.

strain[3]† (strān), *v. t.* [An aphetic form of *distrain.*] To distrain.

When my lord refused to pay the two shillings, Mr. Knightly charged the constable to *strain* two shillings' worth of goods. *Court and Times of Charles I.*, I. 56.

strainable (strā′na-bl), *a.* [Early mod. E. *streinable*, *streynable;* < *strain*[1] + *-able.*] 1†. Constraining; compelling; violent.

This yere the Duke of Burgon, . . . with his xii. M. men, was dryuen in to Englond, with a ferse *streynable* wynde, in ther selynge towarde Spayn.
Arnold's Chron. (1502), p. xliii.

2. Capable of being strained.

strainably† (strā′na-bli), *adv.* [Early mod. E. *streinablie:* < *strainable* + *-ly*[2].] Violently; fiercely.

The wind . . . droue the flame so *streinablie* amongest the tents and cabins of the Saxons, that the fire . . . increased the feare amongst the soulddiors wonderfullie.
Holinshed, Hist. Scotland, p. 95.

strained[1] (strānd), *p. a.* [< *strain*[1] + *-ed*[1].] Forced; carried beyond proper limits: as, a *strained* interpretation of a law.

strained[2] (strānd), *a.* [< *strain*[2] + *-ed*[2].] Of this or that strain or breed, as an animal.

strainer (strā′nėr), *n.* [< ME. *streynour*, *strenyoure;* < *strain*[1] + *-er*[1].] 1. One who or that which strains.—2. A stretcher or tightener: as, a *strainer* for wire fences.—3. Any utensil for separating small solid particles from the liquid that contains them, either to preserve the solid objects or to clarify the liquid, or for both purposes.

Item, j. dressyng knyfe, j. fyre schowle, ij. treys, j. *streynour*. *Paston Letters*, I. 490.

4. In *carriage-building:* (*a*) A reinforcing strip or button at the back of a panel. (*b*) Canvas glued to the back of a panel to prevent warping or cracking. Also called *stretcher*.—**Strainer of Hippocrates.** Same as *Hippocrates's sleeve* (which see, under *sleeve*[1]).

strainer-vine (strā′nėr-vīn), *n.* The sponge-gourd, *Luffa acutangula*, and other species: so called from the use of the fibrous network contained in its fruit for straining palm-wine.

straining (strā′ning), *n.* [Verbal n. of *strain*[1], *v.*] In *saddlery*, leather, canvas, or other fabric drawn over a saddle to form a base for the seating. It is put on the saddle with a tool called a *straining-fork*, the fabric having first been stretched on a machine called a *straining-reel*. Also called *straining-leather*.—**Cross-straining**, canvas or webbing drawn transversely over the first straining.

straining-beam (strā′ning-bēm), *n.* In a queen-post roof, a horizontal beam uniting the tops of the two queen-posts, and acting as a tie-rod to resist the thrust of the roof; a straining-piece. If a similar beam is placed on the main tie-rod, between the bases of the posts, it is called a *straining-sill*.

straining-leather (strā′ning-leтн″ėr), *n.* In *saddlery*, same as *straining*.

straining-piece (strā′ning-pēs), *n.* Same as *straining-beam*.

straining-sill (strā′ning-sil), *n.* See *straining-beam*.

strain-normal (strān′nôr″mal), *n.* A normal of a homogeneous strain.

strain-sheet (strān′shēt), *n.* In *bridge-building*, a skeleton drawing of a truss or other part of a bridge, with the calculated or computed greatest strain to which it will be subjected annotated at the side of each member. In making the actual working-drawings, the respective members are drawn to a size sufficient to sustain the stresses so marked on the sheet multiplied by a certain predetermined "factor of safety." Also called *stress-sheet*.

straint† (strānt), *n.* [< OF. *estrainte*, *estreinte*, fem. of *estraint*, F. *étreint*, pp. of OF. *estraindre*, F. *étreindre*, strain: see *strain*[1], *v.*, and cf. *restraint*, *constraint*.] A violent stretching or tension; a strain; pressure; constraint.

Uppon his iron coller griped fast,
That with the *straint* his wesand nigh he brast.
Spenser, F. Q., V. ii. 14.

strain-type (strān′tīp), *n.* The type of a strain.—**Principal strain-type**, one of six strain-types such that, when the homogeneous elastic solid to which they belong is homogeneously strained in any way, the potential energy of the elasticity is expressed by the sum of the products of the squares of the components of the strain expressed in terms of these strain-types, each multiplied by a determinate coefficient.

strait[1] (strāt), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *straight*, *streight*, *streit*, etc.; < ME. *strait*, *strayt*, *straite*, *strayte*, *streit*, *streyt*, *strcite*, also sometimes *straight*, < OF. *estreit*, *estrait* (F. *étroit*), narrow, strict (as a noun, a narrow passage of water), = Pr. *estreit* = Sp. *estrecho* = Pg. *estreito* = It. *stretto*, narrow, strict, < L. *strictus*, pp. of *stringere*, draw tight: see *strain*[1], *stringent*. Cf. *strict*, which is a doublet of *strait*, the one being directly from the L., the other through OF. and ME. The word *strait*[1], formerly also spelled *straight*, has been more or less confused with the diff. word *straight*[1], which was sometimes spelled *strait*.] I. *a.* 1. Narrow; having little breadth or width.

Egypt is a long Contree; but it is *streyt*, that is to seye narow; for thei may not enlargen it toward the Desert, for defaute of Watre. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 45.

Strait is the gate and narrow is the way which leadeth unto life, and few there be that find it. Mat. vii. 14.

Britons seen, all flying
Through a *strait* lane. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, v. 3. 7.

2. Confined; restricted; limited in space or accommodation; close.

Ther was swich congregacioun
Of peple, and eek so *streit* of herbergage,
That they ne founde as much as o cotage
In which they bothe myghte ylogged be.
Chaucer, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 169.

And the sons of the prophets said unto Elisha, Behold now, the place where we dwell with thee is too *strait* for us. 2 Ki. vi. 1.

3†. Of time, short; scant.

If thi nede be greet & thi tyme *strèite*,
Than go thi silf therto & worche an houswijfes brayde.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 41.

4†. Tight.

You rode, like a kern of Ireland, your French hose off, and in your *strait* strossers. *Shak.*, Hen. V., iii. 7. 57.

He [man] might see that a *strait* glove will come more easily on with use.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 295.

I denounce against all *strait* Lacing, squeezing for a Shape. *Congreve*, Way of the World, iv. 5.

5†. Close. (*a*) Near; intimate; familiar.

He, forgetting all former injuries, had received that naughty Plexirtus into a *straight* degree of favour, his goodness being as apt to be deceived as the other's craft was to deceive. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, ii. (*Latham.*)

(*b*) Strict; careful.

Much *strait* watching of master bailiffs is about us, that there be no privy conference amongst us.
Bp. Ridley, in Bradford's Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 94.

(*c*) Close-fisted; stingy; avaricious.

I do not ask you much;
I beg cold comfort; and you are so *strait*
And so ingrateful, you deny me that.
Shak., K. John, v. 7. 42.

6. Strict; rigorous; exacting.

It was old and som del *streit*.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 174.

After the most *straitest* sect of our religion I lived a Pharisee. Acts xxvi. 5.

Whom I believe to be most *strait* in virtue.
Shak., M. for M., ii. 1. 9.

Led a *streight* life in continencie and austerity, and was therefore admired as a Prophet, and resorted to out of all parts. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 379.

Bound them by so *strait* vows.
Tennyson, Coming of Arthur.

7†. Sore; great; difficult; distressing.

At a *strayte* neede they can wele stanche bloode.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 17.

8†. Hard-pressed; straitened; hampered.

Mother, I kindly thank you for yonr Orange pills you sent me. If you are not too *straight* of money, send me some such thing by the woman, and a pound or two of Almonds and Raisons.
Strype, in Ellis's Lit. Letters, p. 178.

To make your *strait* circumstances yet *straiter*.
Secker, Sermons, II. xi.

II. *n.* **1.** A narrow pass or passage.

Thei rode forth the softe pas straite and clos till they come to the *straite* be-twene the wode and the river, as the kynge loot hadde hem taught.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 160.

The barbarous people lay in waite for him in his way, in the *straight* of Thermopyles.
North, tr. of Plutarch, p. 394.

Honour travels in a *strait* so narrow,
Where one but goes abreast.
Shak., T. and C., iii. 3. 154.

2. Specifically, a narrow passage of water connecting two bodies of water: often used in the plural: as, the *Strait* or *Straits* of Gibraltar; the *Straits* of Magellan; the *Straits* of Dover. Abbreviated *St.*—**3.** A strip of land between two bodies of water; an isthmus.

A broken chancel with a broken cross,
That stood on a dark *strait* of barren land:
On one side lay the Ocean, and on one
Lay a great water. *Tennyson*, Passing of Arthur.

4†. A narrow alley in London.

Look into any angle of the town, the *Streights*, or the Bermudas, where the quarrelling lesson is read, and how do they entertain the time, but with bottle-ale and tobacco? *B. Jonson*, Bartholomew Fair, ii. 6.

Cant names then given to the places frequented by bullies, knights of the post, and fencing masters. . . . These *Streights* consisted of a nest of obscure courts, alleys, and avenues, running between the bottom of St. Martin's Lane, Half-Moon, and Chandos Street.
Gifford's Note at "Bermudas" in the above passage.

5. A tight or narrow place; difficulty; distress; need; case of necessity: often in the plural.

Finding himself out of *straits*, he will revert to his customs. *Bacon*, Expense (ed. 1887).

The *straits* and needs of Catiline being such
As he must fight with one of the two armies.
B. Jonson, Catiline, v. 6.

Take me; I'll serve you better in a *strait*.
Tennyson, Princess, i.

6†. *pl.* Cloth of single width, as opposed to broad cloth: a term in use in the sixteenth century and later.—**Between the Straits**, through and beyond the Straits of Gibraltar: used by American sailors with reference to a voyage to Mediterranean ports: as, he has made two voyages *between the Straits*.—**Perineal strait.** See *perineal*.—**Straits of the pelvis**, in *obstet.*, the openings of the pelvic canal, distinguished as the *superior* and *inferior straits*. See *pelvis*.—**Straits oil.** See *oil*.

strait[1]† (strāt), *v. t.* [Also *straight*; < *strait*[1], *a.*] **1.** To make strait or narrow; narrow; straiten; contract.

He [Crassus] set his ranks wide, casting his souldiers into a square battell. . . . Yet afterward he changed his mind againe, and *straighted* the battell [formation] of his footmen, fashioning it like a brick, more long than broad, making a front and shewing their faces every way.
North, tr. of Plutarch, p. 477.

2. To stretch; draw tight; tighten.

This weighty Scott sall *strait* a rope,
And hanged he shall be.
Lang Johnny Moir (Child's Ballads, IV. 273).

3. To press hard; put to difficulties; distress; puzzle; perplex.

If your lass
Interpretation should abuse, and call this
Your lack of love or bounty, you were *straited*
For a reply. *Shak.*, W. T., iv. 4. 365.

strait[1]† (strāt), *adv.* [< ME. *streite*, *streyte*; < *strait*[1], *a.*] Narrowly; tightly; closely; strictly; rigorously; strenuously; hard.

Hir hosen weren of fyn scarlet reed
Ful *streite* yteyd.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 457.

Worceter sayd at Castre it schuld be nessessary for gow to have good witnesse, as he saythe it schuld go *streythe* with gow wytheowt gowr witnesse were rythe sofycyent.
Paston Letters, I. 516.

strait[2]†, *a.* and *adv.* An old spelling of *straight*[1].

straiten (strā'tn), *v. t.* [Formerly also *straighten*; < *strait*[1] + *-en*[1].] **1.** To make strait or narrow; narrow; contract; diminish.

Let not young beginners in religion . . . *straiten* their liberty by vows of long continuance.
Jer. Taylor, Holy Living, iv. 7.

2. To confine; hem in.

Feed high henceforth, man, and no more be *straiten'd*
Within the limits of an empty patience.
Ford, Fancies, iv. 1.

3. To draw tight; tighten.

My horses here detain,
Fix'd to the chariot by the *straiten'd* rein.
Pope, Iliad, v. 325.

4. To hamper; inconvenience; restrict.

An other time having *straightned* [var. *straighted*] his enemies with scarcity of victuals.
North, tr. of Plutarch, p. 495.

Newtown men, being *straitened* for ground, sent some to Merimack to find a fit place to transplant themselves.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 159.

The shackles of an old love *straiten'd* him.
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

5. To press hard, as with want or difficulties of any kind; distress; afflict with pecuniary difficulties: as, to be *straitened* in money matters.

So *straitened* was he at times by these warlike expenses that when his danghter married Bosbdil, her bridal dress and jewels had to be borrowed. *Irving*, Granada, p. 68.

straitforward†, *adv.* An old spelling of *straightforward*.

strait-handed† (strāt'han#ded), *a.* Parsimonious; niggardly; close-fisted.

In the distribution of onr time God seems to be *strait-handed*, and gives it to us, not as nature gives us rivers, enough to drown us, but drop by drop.
Jer. Taylor, Holy Dying, ii. 1.

strait-handedness† (strāt'han#ded-nes), *n.* Niggardliness; parsimony.

The Romish doctrine makes their *strait-handedness* so much more injnrious as the cause of separation is more just. *Bp. Hall*, Cases of Conscience, iv. 3.

strait-hearted (strāt'här'ted), *a.* Narrow; selfish; stingy. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, ii. 17.

strait-jacket (strāt'jak#et), *n.* Same as *strait-waistcoat*.

strait-laced (strāt'lāst), *a.* **1.** Made close and tight by lacing, as stays or a bodice.—**2.** Wearing tightly laced stays, bodice, etc.

We have few well-shaped that are *strait-laced*.
Locke, Education, § 11.

Hence—**3.** Strict in manners or morals; rigid in opinion.

And doubt'st thou me? suspect you I will tell
The hidden mysteries of your Paphian cell
To the *strait-lac'd* Diana?
Randolph, Complaint against Cupid.

Why are you so *strait-lac'd*, sir knight, to cast a lady off so coy? *Peele*, Sir Clyomon and Sir Clamydes.

One so *strait-laced*
In her temper, her taste, and her morals and waist.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 113.

straitly (strāt'li), *adv.* [Formerly also *straightly*; < ME. *straitly*, *streytly*, *straitliche*, *streitliche*; < *strait*[1] + *-ly*[2].] In a strait manner. (*a*) Narrowly; closely.

If men look *straitly* to it, they will find that, unless their lives are domestic, those of the women will not be.
Margaret Fuller, Woman in 19th Cent., p. 36.

(*b*) Tightly; tight.

Other bynde it *straitly* with sum bonnde.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 74.

"Spare me not," he said to Christie; for even that ruffian hesitated to draw the cord *straitly*. *Scott*, Monastery, xxxi.

(*c*) Strictly; rigorously.

Streytly for-bede ȝe that no wyfe [woman] be at ȝoure mete. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 329.

His majesty hath *straitly* given in charge
That no man shall have private conference,
Of what degree soever, with his brother.
Shak., Rich. III., i. 1. 85.

(*d*) Closely; intimately. (*e*) Hardly; grievously; sorely.

I hear how that you are something *straitly* handled for reading books, speaking with good men, yea, praying to God, as you would do.
J. Bradford, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 203.

straitness (strāt'nes), *n.* [Formerly also *straightness*; < ME. *streitnes*, *streytnesse*; < *strait*[1] + *-ness*.] The state or quality of being strait. (*a*) Narrowness; smallness; confined or restricted character.

For the *streitnes* of thin astrelabie, than is every smal devysioun in a signe departed by two degrees & two.
Chaucer, Astrolabe, i. 17.

By reason of the *straitness* of all the places.
2 Mac. xii. 21.

(*b*) Strictness; rigor.

If his own life answer the *straitness* of his proceeding, it shall become him well. *Shak.*, M. for M., iii. 2. 269.

(*c*) Distress; difficulty; pressure from narrowness of circumstances or necessity of any kind, particularly from poverty; want; scarcity.

But he seyd ther shal no thyng hurt hym but youre *streytnesse* of mony to hym. *Paston Letters*, II. 38.

I received your loving letter, but *straightness* of time forbids me. *Winthrop*, in New England's Memorial, p. 191.

He was never employed in public affairs, . . . the *straitness* of his circumstances keeping him close to his trade.
Everett, Orations, II. 13.

strait-waistcoat (strāt'wāst#kōt), *n.* A garment for the body made of canvas or similar strong textile material, and so shaped as to lace up behind and fit closely. It has sleeves much longer than the arms, and usually sewed up at the ends, so that the hands cannot be used to do injury. The sleeves can also be tied together so as to restrain the wearer. It is used for the control or discipline of dangerous maniacs and other violent persons. Also called *strait-jacket*.

strake[1] (strāk), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *straked*, ppr. *straking*. [< ME. *straken*; a collateral form of *streken*, *striken*, a secondary form of *strīken*, < AS. *strīcan* (pret. *strāc*), go, pass swiftly over: see *streak*[1], *strike*, and *stroke*[1]. Hence ult. *straggle*.] To move; go; proceed. [Old and prov. Eng.]

And with that worde right anoon
They gan to *strake* forth.
Chaucer, Death of Blanche, l. 1311.

strake[2] (strāk), *n.* [Sc. also *straik*; < ME. *strake*; in part a var. of *streke*, mod. E. *streak*[2], and in part of *strok*, mod. E. *stroke*: see *strake*[1], *streak*[2], *stroke*[1].] **1†.** A streak; a stripe.

Summe lowe places therof by the water syde looke like redde cliffes with white *strakes* like wayes a cable length a piece.
R. Eden, First Books on America (ed. Arber, p. 381).

2†. A strip; a narrow tract.

This Morrea is a plentyous countrey, and almoste inuyronnde with the see, excepte one *strake* of a .vj. myle brode, whiche yeneth entre into Grecia, that ye Turke hathe.
Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 12.

3†. A reef in a sail.

Ffor ne han thei striked a *strake* and sterid hem the better,
And abated a bonet or the blast come,
They had be throwe ouere the borde backewarde ichonne.
Richard the Redeless, iv. 80.

4. A rut in a road. [Prov. Eng.]—**5.** A crack in a floor. [Prov. Eng.]—**6.** A breadth of plank or planking; specifically, a continuous line of planking or plates on a vessel's side, reaching from stem to stern. Also *streak* and *shutter-in*. See cut under *clincher-built*.—**7.** The iron band used to bind the fellies of a wheel; the hoop or tire of a wheel.—**8.** A piece of board or metal used for scraping off the skimpings in handjigging or tozing.—**9.** Same as *lye*[3].—**10.** A bushel: more commonly *strike* (which see). [Obsolete or colloq.]

Come, Ruose, Ruose! I sold fifty *strake* o' barley to-day in half this time. *Farquhar*, Recruiting Officer, iii. 1.

11. In *hunting*, a particular signal with a horn.

As bookes report, of sir Tristram came all the good termes of venery and of hunting, and the sises and measures of blowing of an horne. And of him wee had . . . all the blasts that long to all manner of games. First to the uncoupeling, to the seeking, to the rechace, to the flight, to the death, and to *strak*, and many other blasts and termes. *Sir T. Mallory*, Morte d'Arthur, II. cxxxvii.

Binding-strake. See *binding*.

strake[3]† (strāk). An obsolete preterit of *strike*.

strake[4] (strāk), *v. t.* A dialectal (Scotch) form of *stroke*[2].

stralet (strāl), *n.* See *streal*.

stram (stram), *v.*; pret. and pp. *strammed*, ppr. *stramming*. [Cf. Dan. *stramme* = Sw. *stramma*, be too tight, tighten, stretch, straiten, < Dan. *stram* = Sw. *stram* = G. *stramm*, tight, stiff, stretched; cf. D. *straf*, G. *straff*, severe, strict, stern.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To spring or recoil with violence. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]—**2.** To spread out the limbs; walk with long ungraceful strides. [Colloq.]

II. *trans.* To dash down violently; beat. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

stram (stram), *n.* A hard, long walk. [Colloq.]

I hed sech a *stram* this mornin'.
H. B. Stowe, Oldtown, p. 568.

stramage†, *n.* [ME., < OF. **stramage* (ML. *stramagium*), scattered straw, < L. *stramen*, straw, litter, < *sternere*, pp. *stratus*, scatter, strew: see *stratum*. Cf. *stramineous*, *strammel*.] Straw; litter. *Prompt. Parv.*, pp. 478, 480.

stramash (stra-mash'), *v. t.* [Developed from *stramazoun*, pronounced later something like **stramashin*, and so taken for **stramashing*, the

verbal n. of a supposed verb **stramash*. Otherwise a made verb, on the basis of *stramazoun*; cf. *squabash*, a word of similar type.] To strike, beat, or bang; break; destroy. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch]

stramash (stra-mash′), *n.* [See *stramash, v.*] A tumult; fray; fight; struggle; row; disturbance. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

Seaforth profited by the confusion to take the delinquent who had caused this *stramash* by the arm.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 35.

stramazone†, stramazoun†, *n.* [< OF. *estramaçon*, a cut with a sword, a downright blow, bang, < It. *stramazzone*, a cut with a sword, a blow in fencing, < *stramazza*, a knock-down blow.] In *old fencing*, a cut delivered from the wrist with the extreme edge of the sword near the point. *Egerton Castle*, Schools and Masters of Fence.

I, being loth to take the deadly advantage that lay before me of his left side, made a kind of *stramazoun*, ran him up to the hilts through the doublet, through the shirt, and yet missed the skin.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, iv. 4.

stramineous (strā-min′ē-us), *a.* [< L. *stramineus*, made of straw, < *stramen*, straw, litter: see *stramage*.] 1. Consisting of straw; strawy. —2. Like straw; light.

His sole study is for words . . . to set out a *stramineous* subject. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 223.

3. Straw-colored; pale-yellowish.

strammel (stram′el), *n.* [< OF. *estramier*, straw, < *estraim*, *estrain*, *stran* = It. *strame*, straw, litter, < L. *stramen*, straw: see *stramage*.] Straw; litter. [Cant.]

Sleep on the *strammel* in his barn.
Scott, Guy Mannering, xxviii.

stramonium (strā-mō′ni-um), *n.* [F. *stramonium* = Sp. Pg. *estramonio* = It. *stramonia*, < NL. *stramonium* (*stramonium spinosum*), *stramonia*, *strammonia*, stramonium; origin obscure.] 1. The thorn-apple, *Datura Stramonium*: so called particularly as a drug-plant. It is a stout ill-scented poisonous weed with green stem and pure-white flowers, widely diffused, in America often called *Jamestown weed* or *jimson-weed*. *D. Tatula*, a similar, but commonly taller, species with purple stem and pale-violet corolla (purple stramonium), has the same properties. It is found in the Atlantic United States.

2. An officinal drug consisting of the seeds or leaves of stramonium, the seeds being more powerful. Its properties are the same as those of belladonna. See *belladonna* and *Datura*.—**Stramonium ointment.** See *ointment*.—**Stramonium plaster.** See *plaster*.

stramony (stram′ō-ni), *n.* [< NL. *stramonium*.] Stramonium.

strand[1] (strand), *n.* [< ME. *strand, strond*, < AS. *strand* = MD. *strande*, D. *strand* = late MHG. *strant*, G. *strand* = Icel. *strönd* (*strand-*) = Sw. Dan. *strand*, border, edge, coast, shore, strand; root unknown.] 1. The shore or beach of the sea or ocean, or (in former use) of a lake or river; shore; beach.

He fond bi the *stronde*,
Arlued on his londe,
Schipes fiftene.
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), l. 35.

The *strand*
Of precious India no such Treasure shows.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, iii. 24.

2. A small brook or rivulet. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]—3. A passage for water; a gutter. *B. Jonson*, Epig. of Inigo Jones. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch (Scotch also *strawn*).]—**Strand mole-rat,** the Cape mole-rat of South Africa, *Bathyergus maritimus*. See *mole-rat*, and cut under *Bathyergus*.

strand[1] (strand), *v.* [= D. MLG. G. *stranden* = Icel. Sw. *stranda* = Dan. *strande*; from the noun.] **I.** *trans.* To drive or run aground on the sea-shore: as, the ship was *stranded* in the fog: often used figuratively.

II. *intrans.* 1. To drift or be driven on shore; run aground, as a ship.

Stranding on an isle at morn. *Tennyson*, Enoch Arden.

2. To be checked or stopped; come to a standstill.

strand[2] (strand), *n.* [With excrescent *d*, for **stran* (Sc. *strawn*), < D. *streen*, a skein, hank of thread, = OHG. *streno*, MHG. *strene*, *stren*, G. *strähne*, a skein, hank; root unknown.] 1. A number of yarns or wires twisted together to form one of the parts of which a rope is twisted; hence, one of a number of flexible things, as grasses, strips of bark, or hair, twisted or woven together. Three or more strands twisted together form a rope. See cut under *crown*, *v. t.*, 9.

Wampum beads and birchen *strands*
Dropping from her careless hands.
Whittier, Truce of Piscataqua.

2. A single thread; a filament; a fiber.

The continuous communication of the gray matter of the spinal cord with the motor and sensory *strands*.
J. M. Carnochan, Operative Surgery, p. 97.

3. A string. [Scotch, in the form *strawn*.]—**Mycelial strand.** Same as *fibrous mycelium* (which see, under *mycelium*).

strand[2] (strand), *v. t.* [< *strand*[2], *n.*] 1. To break one or more of the strands of (a rope).—2. In *rope-making*, to form by the union or twisting of strands.—**Stranded wire,** a wire rope. [Eng.]

strand-bird (strand′bėrd), *n.* Any limicoline wading bird which is found on the strand or beach, as a beach-bird, sanderling, sandpiper, sand-snipe, bay-snipe. See the distinctive names, and *shore-bird*, *bay-birds*.

stranding-machine (stran′ding-ma-shēn″), *n.* A machine for twisting strands into ropes.

strand-mycele, strand-mycelium (strand′mī-sēl″, -mī-sē″li-um), *n.* Same as *fibrous mycelium* (which see, under *mycelium*).

strand-plover (strand′pluv″ėr), *n.* The Swiss, gray, bull-head, or black-bellied plover, *Squatarola helvetica*. See cut under *Squatarola*.

strand-rat (strand′rat), *n.* The strand mole-rat (which see, under *strand*[1]).

strand-wolf (strand′wůlf), *n.* The brown hyena, *Hyæna villosa*, found in South Africa.

strang (strang), *a.* A dialectal form of *strong*[1]. [North. Eng. and Scotch.]

strange (strānj), *a.* [Early mod. E. *straunge*; < ME. *strange, straunge, estrange*, < OF. *estrange, estrenge, estraigne, estreigne*, etc., F. *étrange* = It. *strano*, strange, foreign, < L. *extraneus*, that is without, external, < *extra*, without, on the outside: see *extraneous*, *extra-*.] 1. Foreign; alien; of or belonging to some other country. [Archaic.]

I have been an alien in a *strange* land. Ex. xviii. 3.

She hadde passed many a *straunge* strem.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 464.

Also asmuche as may be, eschew *straunge* words.
Gascoigne, Notes on Eng. Verse (Steele Glas, etc., ed. [Arber).

One of the *strange* queen's lords.
Shak., L. L. L., iv. 2. 134.

2. Of or pertaining to another or others; alien; belonging to others, or to some other place or neighborhood; not lawfully belonging to one; intrusive.

The mouth of *strange* women is a deep pit.
Prov. xxii. 14.

Strange fowl light upon neighbouring ponds.
Shak., Cymbeline, i. 4. 97.

Call me not
Mother; for if I brought thee forth, it was
As foolish hens at times hatch vipers, by
Sitting upon *strange* eggs.
Byron, Deformed Transformed, i. 1.

3. Not before known, heard, or seen; unfamiliar; unknown; new: as, the custom was *strange* to them.

To knowe the verrey degree of any maner sterre *straunge* or unstraunge after his longitude, thow he be indeterminat in their astrelabie. *Chaucer*, Astrolabe, ii. 17.

Our *strange* garments cleave not to their mould
But with the aid of use. *Shak.*, Macbeth, i. 3. 145.

Then a soldier,
Full of *strange* oaths, . . .
Jealous in honour, sudden and quick in quarrel.
Shak., As you Like it, ii. 7. 150.

Sat 'neath *strange* trees, on new flowers growing there,
Of scent unlike to those we knew of old.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 44.

4. Outlandish; queer; odd.

This power that some of them have is disguised gear and *strange* fashions. *Latimer*, Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1550.

They were enforced for feare of quarell & blame to disguise their players with *strange* apparell, and by colouring their faces and carying hatts & capps of diuerse fashions to make them selues lesse knowen.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 25.

5. Unusual; singular; wonderful; surprising; remarkable; of a kind to excite curiosity; not easily explained or explainable: as, a *strange* story, if true; a *strange* hallucination.

This is above *strange*,
That you should be so reckless!
B. Jonson, Devil is an Ass, iii. 3.

Losing, by a *strange* after-game of Folly, all the battels we have won. *Milton*, Free Commonwealth.

You will see an odd country, and sights that will seem *strange* to you. *Cotton*, in Walton's Angler, ii. 228.

6. Like a stranger; reserved; distant; estranged; not familiar.

And Joseph saw his brethren, and he knew them, but made himself *strange* unto them, and spake roughly unto them. Gen. xlii. 7.

Litle and litle he [Cæsar] withdrewe from men his accustomed gentilnesse, becomyng more . . . *strange* in countenance than euer before.
Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, ii. 5.

Let us be very *strange* and well bred.
Congreve, Way of the World, iv. 5.

7. Unacquainted; inexperienced; unversed.

I know thee well;
But in thy fortunes am unlearn'd and *strange*.
Shak., T. of A., iv. 3. 56.

8†. Unfavorable; averse to one's suit.

Thow that his lady evere more be *straunge*,
Yit lat hym serve hire til that he be ded.
Chaucer, Parliament of Fowls, l. 584.

A strange fish. See *a cool fish*, under *fish*[1].—**Strange sail** (*naut.*), an unknown vessel.—**To make a thing strange†,** to make it a matter of difficulty, or of surprise or astonishment.

Straunge he *made it* of hir marïage;
His purpos was for to bistowe hire hye
Into some worthy blood of auncetry.
Chaucer, Reeve's Tale, l. 60.

She *makes it strange*; but she would be best pleased
To be so sueger'd with another letter.
Shak., T. G. of V., i. 2. 102.

To make strange†, to seem to be surprised or shocked; look astonished; express astonishment.

Lyford denied, and *made strange* of sundry things laid to his charge.
N. Morton, New England's Memorial, p. 116.

= **Syn. 4.** *Singular, Odd*, etc. See *eccentric*.—5. *Surprising, Curious*, etc. See *wonderful*.

strange† (strānj), *v.* [< ME. *straungen*; < *strange, a.*; in part by apheresis from *estrange*, q. v.] **I.** *trans.* To alienate; estrange.

And these presidents consedred wolde discorage any man to a bide but a litel amonges hem that so *straunged* hem self from me and mistrusted me.
Paston Letters, I. 508.

II. *intrans.* 1. To wonder; be astonished.

Whereat I should *stronge* more, but that I find . . .
Fuller, Holy War, p. 169. (*Latham.*)

2. To be estranged or alienated.

strange (strānj), *adv.* [< *strange, a.*] Strangely.

She will speak most bitterly and *strange*.
Shak., M. for M., v. 1. 36.

strangeful† (strānj′fůl), *a.* [< *strange* + *-ful.*] Strange; wonderful. [Rare.]

O Frantick France! why dost not Thou make vse
Of *strangefull* Signes, whereby the Heav'ns induce
Thee to repentance?
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 2.

strangely (strānj′li), *adv.* In a strange manner, in any sense of the word *strange*.

strangeness (strānj′nes), *n.* The state or character of being strange, in any sense of that word.

stranger (strān′jėr), *n.* [< ME. *stranger, straunger, estraunger*, < OF. *estranger*, F. *étranger* (= It. *straniere*), a stranger, foreigner, < *estrange*, strange: see *strange*.] 1. One who comes from another country or region; a foreigner.

There shall no *stranger* eat of the holy thing.
Lev. xxii. 10.

And there ben nouther Theues ne Robboures in that Contree; and every man worschipethe other; but no man there dothe no reverence to no *Straungeres*, but zif thei ben grete Princes. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 250.

I am a most poor woman, and a *stranger*,
Born out of your dominions.
Shak., Hen. VIII., ii. 4. 15.

2. A person with whom one is not acquainted; one whose name and character are unknown.

I do desire we may be better *strangers*.
Shak., As you Like it, iii. 2. 275.

"As I hope to be sav'd," the *stranger* said,
"One foot I will not flee."
Robin Hood and the Stranger (Child's Ballads, V. 406).

The name of envy is a *stranger* here.
Fletcher (*and another ?*), Nice Valour, v. 2.

3. One who is ignorant (of) or unacquainted (with): with *to*.

I am no *stranger to* such easy calms
As sit in tender bosoms.
Ford, Broken Heart, iii. 4.

I . . .
Unspeak mine own detraction, here abjure
The taints and blames I laid upon myself,
For *strangers to* my nature.
Shak., Macbeth, iv. 3. 125.

They say she 's quite a *stranger to* all his gallantries.
Swift, Polite Conversation, iii.

4. One not belonging to the house; a guest; a visitor.

A messinger passed forth tho by,
Wher Gaffray with gret toth was in his manere
At loyous disport ryght full merily
At Lusignen Castell with *strangers* many.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), i. 6017.

Fit to honour and receive
Our heavenly *stranger*. *Milton*, P. L., v. 316.

5. In *law*, one not privy or party to an act.—6. Something popularly supposed or humorously said to betoken the approach of a stranger or guest, as guttering in a candle or a teastalk in a cup of tea.—7. Specifically, in *entom.*, the noctuid moth *Hadena peregrina:* an English collectors' name.—**Strangers' Court.** See *court.*—**Strangers' fever.** See *fever*[1].

stranger† (strān'jėr), *v. t.* [< *stranger, n.*] To estrange; alienate.

Dower'd with our curse, and *stranger'd* with our oath.
Shak., Lear, i. 1. 207.

strangle (strang'gl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *strangled*, ppr. *strangling*. [< ME. *strangelen*, < OF. *estrangler*, F. *étrangler* = Sp. Pg. *estrangular* = It. *strangolare, strangulare*, < L. *strangulare*, < Gr. στραγγαλᾶν, στραγγαλίζειν, strangle, < στραγγάλη, a halter, cf. στραγγός, twisted, < *στράγγειν, draw tight, squeeze; cf. L. *stringere*, draw tight: see *strain*[1], *stringent*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To choke by compression of the windpipe; kill by choking; throttle.

And yet I'll have it done; this child shall *strangle* thee.
Fletcher, Pilgrim, ii. 2.

2. To suppress; keep from emergence or appearance; stifle.

Strangle such thoughts as these with any thing
That you behold the while. *Shak.*, W. T., iv. 4. 47.

3†. To suffocate by drowning. *Defoe.* =**Syn. 1.** *Choke, Stifle*, etc. See *smother*.

II. *intrans.* To be choked or strangled.

strangle (strang'gl), *n.* [< ME. *strangle;* < *strangle, v.*] 1†. Strangulation. *Chaucer.*—2. *pl.* An infectious catarrh of the upper air-passages, especially the nasal cavity, of the horse, ass, and mule, associated with suppuration of the submaxillary and other lymphatic glands. The disease usually attacks young animals. Enfeebled health, exposure, and neglect are predisposing causes. It may appear as an epizootic in large stables. The mortality is from 2 to 3 per cent. The disease begins with fever and a serous discharge from the nose, which later becomes viscid. At the same time a swelling appears under the jaws, indicating inflammation and suppuration of the submaxillary glands. The disease ordinarily lasts several weeks. Complications may, however, appear. The throat and neighboring lymphatics may become involved and the infection extend to various parts of the system, giving rise to pyemia. Specific bacteria (*streptococci*) have been found in the suppurating glands.

strangleable (strang'gl-ạ-bl), *a.* [< *strangle* + *-able.*] Capable of being strangled. [Rare.]

I own, I am glad that the capital strangler should in his turn be *strangleable*, and now and then strangled.
Chesterfield.

strangler (strang'glėr), *n.* [< OF. *estrangleur*, F. *étrangleur* = It. *strangolatore*, < ML. *strangulator*, < L. *strangulare*, strangle: see *strangle*.] One who or that which strangles or destroys.

The band that seems to tie their friendship together will be the very *strangler* of their amity.
Shak., A. and C., ii. 6. 130.

strangle-tare (strang'gl-tār), *n.* The broom-rape, *Orobanche:* so named from its parasitism upon tares or other plants; also, species of *Vicia* and *Lathyrus*, as tares which strangle other plants by their climbing; also, the twining parasite *Cuscuta Europæa*, European dodder. See cuts under *Cuscuta* and *Orobanche*. [Old or prov. Eng.]

strangleweed (strang'gl-wēd), *n.* The dodder, *Cuscuta*, and, in books, the broom-rape, *Orobanche*. Compare *strangle-tare*. *Britten and Holland*, Eng. Plant Names. [Old or prov. Eng.]

strangury†, *n.* Same as *strangury*. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, ix. 5.

strangulate (strang'gū-lāt), *a.* [< L. *strangulatus*, pp. of *strangulare*, strangle: see *strangle*.] Same as *strangulated*.

strangulate (strang'gū-lāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *strangulated*, ppr. *strangulating*. [< L. *strangulatus*, pp. of *strangulare*, strangle: see *strangle*.] To strangle; in *pathol.*, to compress so as to suppress the function of a part, as a loop of intestine, a vessel, or a nerve. See *strangulated*.

Creepers of literature, who suck their food, like the ivy, from what they *strangulate* and kill.
Southey, Doctor, Interchapter viii. (*Davies.*)

A strong double ligature was passed through this part of the cheek, with the intention of *strangulating* the projection [a tubercle or tumor] at its base.
J. M. Carnochan, Operative Surgery, p. 47.

strangulated (strang'gū-lā-ted), *p. a.* 1. In *pathol.*, compressed so as to suppress the function of a part: as, a hernia is said to be *strangulated* when it is so compressed as to obstruct the circulation in the part and cause dangerous symptoms.—2. In *bot.*, contracted and expanded in an irregular manner.—3. In *entom.*, constricted; much narrowed: especially noting the thorax or abdomen when constricted in one or more places, as in many ants.—**Strangulated hernia.** See def. 1 and *hernia*.

strangulation (strang-gū-lā'shọn), *n.* [< F. *strangulation* = Sp. *estrangulacion* = Pg. *estrangulação* = It. *strangolazione*, < L. *strangulatio*(*n*-), a choking, a suffocating, < *strangulare*, pp. *strangulatus*, choke, suffocate: see *strangle*.] 1. The act or state of strangling; a sudden and violent compression of the windpipe, constriction being applied directly to the neck, either around it or in the fore part, or from within the esophagus, so as to prevent the passage of air, and thereby suspend respiration and, if the constriction is prolonged, destroy life.—2. In *pathol.*, the state of a part too closely constricted, as the intestine in strangulated hernia.—3. Excessive or abnormal constriction of any kind.

At the point where the *strangulation* takes place the glacier lies in a kind of basin, of which the lower lip presents proofs of the most intense erosion.
A. Geikie, Geol. Sketches, vi.

strangurious (strang-gū'ri-us), *a.* [< LL. *stranguriosus*, affected with strangury, < L. *stranguria*, strangury: see *strangury*.] Affected with strangury; of the nature of strangury; noting the pain of strangury.

strangury (strang'gū-ri), *n.* [< F. *strangurie* = OSp. *estrangurria*, Sp. *estangurria* = Pg. *estranguria* = It. *stranguria*, < L. *stranguria*, < Gr. στραγγουρία, retention of urine, < στράγξ (στραγγ-), a drop, that which is squeezed out (< *στράγγειν, draw or bind tight, squeeze: see *strangle*), + οὐρεῖν, urinate, < οὖρον, urine.] 1. Scanty micturition with painful sense of spasm.

He, growing ancient, became sick of the stone, or *strangury*, whereof, after his suffering of much dolorous pain, he fell asleep in the Lord.
N. Morton, New England's Memorial, p. 262.

2. In *hort.*, a disease in plants produced by tight ligatures.

strap (strap), *n.* [Also, more orig., *strop*, dial. *strope* (the form *strop* being also in reg. E. use in some senses); < ME. *stropp, strope*, < AS. *stropp* = MD. *strop, stroop*, D. *strop* = MLG. *strop* = MHG. *strupfe, strüpfe*, G. *struppe, strüppe, strippe* = Sw. *stropp* = Dan. *strop*, a strap, = OF. *estrope*, F. *étrope* = Sp. Pg. *estrovo*, an oar-thong, < L. *stroppus, struppus*, a thong, strap, fillet, akin to Gr. στρόφος, a twisted band, < στρέφειν, twist: see *strophe*. Doublet of *strop*[1].] 1. A narrow strip of leather or other flexible material, generally used for some mechanical purpose, as to surround and hold together, or to retain in place. In ordinary use straps are most frequently of leather, and are often used with one or more buckles, or a buckle and slide, allowing of a more or less close adjustment of the strap. See cut under *shot-pouch*. Specifically—(*a*) *Naut.*: (1) A piece of rope with the ends spliced together, used for attaching a tackle to anything or for slinging any weight to be lifted. (2) A ring of rope or band of iron put round a block or deadeye, suspending it or holding it in place. Sometimes spelled *strop*. (*b*) A razor-strop. See *razor-strop* and *strop*[1]. (*c*) An ornament like a strap; a shoulder-strap. See *shoulder-strap*, 2.

2. A long and narrow piece of thin iron or other metal used to hold different parts together, as of a frame or the sides of a box; a leaf of a hinge; in *carp.*, an iron plate for connecting two or more timbers, to which it is bolted or screwed.—3. In *bot.*, the ligule in florets of *Compositæ* (see *ligule*); also, in some grasses, the leaf exclusive of its sheath.—4. A string. [Scotch.]

They winna string the like o' him up as they do the puir whig bodies that they catch in the muirs, like *straps* o' onions.
Scott, Old Mortality, x.

5. Credit; originally, credit for drink. [Slang.]—6. In a vehicle: (*a*) A plate on the upper side of the tongue and resting upon the doubletree, to aid in holding the wagon-hammer. (*b*) A clip, such as that which holds a spring to the spring-bar or to the axle. (*c*) The stirrup-shaped piece of a clevis. *E. H. Knight.*—7. A strap-oyster.

strap (strap), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *strapped*, ppr. *strapping*. [< *strap, n.*] 1. To fasten or bind with a strap: especially in the sense of compressing and holding very closely: often with *up* or *down*.

He carries white thread gloves, sports a cane, has his trousers tightly *strapped*.
W. Besant, Fifty Years Ago, p. 49.

2. To beat or chastise with a strap. [Colloq.]—3. To sharpen with a strap; strop, as a razor.

"I shouldn't wonder if we had a snow-storm before it's over, Molly," said Pluck, *strapping* his knife on the edge of the kit.
S. Judd, Margaret, i. 17.

4. To hang. [Scotch.]

Weel I wot it's a crime, baith by the law of God and man, and mony a pretty man has been *strapped* for it [murder].
Scott, St. Ronan's Well, xiv.

To be or **become strapped,** to lose one's money; be bankrupt or out of money. [Slang.]—**To strap a deadeye,** to fasten a strap of rope or iron round a block, deadeye, or bull's-eye.

strap-bolt (strap'bōlt), *n.* Same as *lug-bolt*.

strap-game (strap'gām), *n.* A swindling trick otherwise known as *prick the garter, prick at the loop*, and *fast and loose* (which see, under *fast*[1], *a.*).

strap-head (strap'hed), *n.* In *mach.*, a journal-box formed at the end of a connecting-rod.

strap-hinge (strap'hinj), *n.* See *hinge*.

strap-joint (strap'joint), *n.* In *mach.*, a connection formed by a strap, key, and gib, as on the end of a pitman. *E. H. Knight.*

strap-laid (strap'lād), *a.* Noting a flat rope made by placing two or more strands of hawser-laid rope side by side, piercing them laterally, and binding them together by twine inserted through the pierced holes.

strap-mounts (strap'mounts), *n. pl.* The buckles, chapes, slides, etc., with which leather straps are fitted.

strap-oil (strap'oil), *n.* A beating. [Humorous.]

strap-oyster (strap'ois*ter), *n.* A long slender oyster which grows upright in mud. Also called *stuck-up, stick-up, coon-heel, shanghai, razor-blade, rabbitear*, etc. [New Jersey.]

strappado (stra-pā'dō), *n.* [Formerly also *strapado;* < OF. *strapade*, F. *estrapade* = Sp. *estrapada* = It. *strappata*, < *strapparc*, pull.] A punishment or torture which consisted in raising the victim to a certain height by a rope and letting him fall suddenly, the rope being secured to his person in such a way that the jerk in falling would inflict violent pain. For example, the hands being tied together, the rope would be secured to the wrists; the punishment was more severe when the arms had previously been brought behind the back.

We presently determined rather to seeke our liberties then to bee in danger for euer to be slaues in the country, for it was told vs we should haue ye *strapado*.
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 253.

They vse also the *Strappado*, hoising them vp and downe by the armes with a cord. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 441.

strappado (stra-pā'dō), *v. t.* [< *strappado, n.*] To torture by the strappado.

Oh, to redeeme my honour,
I would haue this hand cut off, these my brests sear'd,
Be rack'd, *strappado'd*, put to any torment.
Heywood, Woman Killed with Kindness (Works, ed. 1874, [II. 141).

strapper (strap'ėr), *n.* [< *strap* + *-er*[1].] 1. One who has to do with straps; specifically, one who has charge of the harnessing of horses.

Men who, though nothing but *strappers*, call themselves grooms.
Encyc. Brit., XII. 195.

2. Anything bulky; a large, tall person. [Colloq.]

A *strapper*—a real *strapper*, Jane; big, brown, and buxom; with hair just such as the ladies of Carthage must have had. *Charlotte Brontë*, Jane Eyre, xx.

strapping[1] (strap'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *strap, v.*] 1. The act of fastening with a strap.—2. A beating; a whipping. [Colloq.]

He will not say a word to any one, . . . for fear of a *strapping*.
W. Black, In Far Lochaber, xvi.

3. Material for straps, or straps in general.

Securing the loose flaps of the lip with pieces of *strapping*.
Lancet, 1890, I. 183.

strapping[2] (strap'ing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *strap, v.*, used, like *thumping, whacking, whopping, bouncing*, and other participial adjectives expressing violent action, to denote something of impressively large size.] Tall; lusty; robust. [Colloq.]

Then that t'other great *strapping* Lady—I can't hit off her Name. *Congreve*, Double-Dealer, iii. 10.

strapping-plate (strap'ing-plāt), *n.* In *mining*, one of the wrought-iron plates by which the spears of a pump-rod are bolted together. Also called *spear-plate*.

strapplet (strap'l), *v. t.* [Freq. of *strap, v.*] To bind with a strap; strap; entangle.

His ruin startled th' other steeds, the gears crack'd, and the reins
Strappled his fellows. *Chapman*, Iliad, xvi. 438.

strap-shaped (strap'shāpt), *a.* Ligulate; shaped like a strap: used especially of the rays of the tubuliflorous and the corollas of the liguliflorous *Compositæ*.

strap-skein (strap'skān), *n.* In *carriage-building*, a flat strip of iron let into the wood of an axle-arm to protect it from wear.

strap-work (strap'wėrk), *n.* Architectural ornament consisting of a narrow fillet or band

represented as folded and crossed, and occasionally interlaced with another.

strap-worm (strap'wėrm), *n.* A cestoid worm of the family *Ligulidæ*.

strapwort (strap'wėrt), *n.* A sea-coast plant of the Mediterranean region and western Europe, *Corrigiola littoralis*, of the *Illecebraceæ*. It is an herb with numerous slender trailing stems, suggesting the name, and small white flowers in little heads or cymes, the sepals petal-like on the margin.

Strasburg finch, pâté, ware, etc. See *finch*[1], etc.

strass (stras), *n.* [So called from the name of the German inventor, Josef *Strasser*.] **1.** Same as *paste*[1], 3.—**2.** The refuse of silk left in making up skeins. *E. H. Knight.*

strata, *n.* Plural of *stratum*.

stratagem (strat'a-jem), *n.* [Formerly also *strategem;* early mod. E. *stratageme;* < OF. *stratageme*, F. *stratagème* = Sp. *estratagema* = Pg. *estratagema, stratagema* = It. *stratagemma* (in Rom. erroneously spelled with *a* in the second orig. syllable), < L. *strategema*, < Gr. στρατήγημα, the act of a general, a piece of generalship, < στρατηγεῖν, be a general, command an army, < στρατηγός, a general, the leader or commander of an army: see *strategy*.] **1.** An artifice in war; a plan or scheme for deceiving an enemy.

> The man that hath no music in himself,
> Nor is not moved with concord of sweet sounds,
> Is fit for treasons, *stratagems*, and spoils.
> *Shak.*, M. of V., v. 1. 85.

> He [Henry V.] never fought Battel, nor won Town, wherein he prevailed not as much by *Stratagem* as by Force. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 179.

2. Any artifice; a trick by which some advantage is intended to be obtained.

> Ambition is full of distractions; it teems with *stratagems*, and is swelled with expectations as with a tympany. *Jer. Taylor.*

> It is an honest *stratagem* to take advantage of ourselves. *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, ii. 13.

=Syn. 1 and **2.** *Artifice, Manœuver, Trick*, etc. See *artifice*.—**2.** Deception, plot, trap, device, snare, dodge, contrivance.

stratagematic (strat″a-je-mat'ik), *a.* [< OF. *stratagematique*, < NL. **strategematicus*, < Gr. στρατήγημα(τ-), a stratagem: see *stratagem*.] Using stratagem; skilled in strategy. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie (ed. Arber), p. 35. [Rare.]

stratagematically (strat″a-je-mat'i-kal-i), *adv.* By stratagem or artifice. *G. Harvey*, Four Letters.

stratagemic (strat-a-jem'ik), *a.* [< *stratagem* + *-ic.*] Containing or characterized by stratagem or artifice. [Rare.]

stratagemical (strat-a-jem'i-kal), *a.* [< *stratagemic* + *-al.*] Same as *stratagemic*. *Cotgrave; Swift* (?), Tripos, iii.

stratarithmetry (strat-a-rith'me-tri), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. στρατός, an army, + ἀριθμός, a number (see *arithmetic*), + *-μετρία*, < μέτρον, measure.] *Milit.*, the art of drawing up an army or body of men in a geometrical figure, or of estimating or expressing the number of men in such a figure. *Imp. Dict.*

strategetic (strat-ē-jet'ik), *a.* [< Gr. στρατηγητικός, pertaining to the command of an army, < στρατηγεῖν, be a general, command an army: see *stratagem*.] Same as *strategic*.

strategetical (strat-ē-jet'i-kal), *a.* [< *strategetic* + *-al.*] Same as *strategical*.

strategetically (strat-ē-jet'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a strategetical manner.

strategetics (strat-ē-jet'iks), *n.* [Pl. of *strategetic* (see *-ics*).] Same as *strategy*.

strategi, *n.* Plural of *strategus*, 1.

strategic (stra-tej'ik), *a.* [= F. *stratégique*, < LL. **strategicus* (in neut. pl. *strategica*, the deeds of a general), < Gr. στρατηγικός, of or pertaining to a general, < στρατηγός, a general: see *stratagem*, and cf. *strategy*.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of strategy; demanded by, used in, or characterized by strategy: as, *strategic* movements.—**Strategic battle.** See *battle*[1], 1.

strategical (stra-tej'i-kal), *a.* [< *strategic* + *-al.*] Same as *strategic*.

strategically (stra-tej'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a strategic manner; as regards strategy.

strategics (stra-tej'iks), *n.* [Pl. of *strategic* (see *-ics*).] Same as *strategy*.

strategist (strat'ē-jist), *n.* [= F. *stratégiste;* as *strateg-y* + *-ist.*] One skilled in strategy.

> He [Milton] was a *strategist* rather than a drill-sergeant in verse, capable, beyond any other English poet, of putting great masses through the most complicated evolutions without clash or confusion, but he was not curious that every foot should be at the same angle. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 286.

strategus (stra-tē'gus), *n.* [< L. *strategus*, < Gr. στρατηγός, the commander of an army, a general: see *strategy*.] **1.** Pl. *strategi* (-jī). A military commander in ancient Greece: as, Diœus was *strategus* of the Achean League.—**2.** [*cap.*] [NL. (Hope, 1837).] In *entom.*, a genus of large American scarabæid beetles, whose males usually have three prothoracic horns. They are mainly tropical and subtropical, but *S. antæus* extends north to Massachusetts.—**3.** [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of mollusks.

strategy (strat'ē-ji), *n.* [< OF. *strategie*, F. *stratégie* = Sp. *estrategia* = It. *strategia*, strategy (cf. L. *strategia*, a government, province), < Gr. στρατηγία, the office or dignity of a commander, generalship, a pretorship, government, province, < στρατηγός, the leader or commander of an army, a general, a governor, pretor, consul, < στρατός, an army, host, soldiery (prep. an encamped army, lit. 'scattered, spread' (= L. *stratus*, scattered, spread), < στορεννύναι = L. *sternere* (pp. *stratus*), scatter, spread, strew: see *stratum*), + ἄγειν, lead (see *agent*).] **1.** The science of combining and employing the means which the different branches of the art of war afford, for the purpose of forming projects of operations and of directing great military movements; the art of moving troops so as to be enabled either to dispense with a battle or to deliver one with the greatest advantage and with the most decisive results; generalship. In strategy three things demand especial consideration: (1) the *base of operations*, or line from which an army commences its advance upon an enemy; (2) the *objective*, or *objective point*, the point which it aims to possess, or the object which it strives to attain; (3) the *line of operations*, or that line which an army must pass over to attain its objective point. When an army assumes a strictly defensive attitude, the base of operations becomes the *line of defense*, and in a retrograde movement the line of operations becomes the *line of retreat*. *Strategical points* are the points of operations of an army—namely, points whose occupation secures an undoubted advantage to the army holding them for offensive and defensive purposes, and points which it is the chief object of an army to attain. The *theater of operations* comprises the territory to be invaded or defended by an army. It includes the *base of operations*, the *objective point*, the *front of operations*, the *lines of operation*, the *lines of communication* which connect the several lines of operations, *obstacles*, natural or artificial, *lines of retreat*, and places of refuge. The *front of operations* is the length of the line in advance of the base of operations covered or occupied by an army.

2. The use of artifice, finesse, or stratagem for the carrying out of any project.

strath (strath), *n.* [< Gael. *srath* = Ir. *srath, sratha* = W. *ystrad*, a valley; perhaps connected with *street*, ult. < L. *strata:* see *street*.] In Scotland, a valley of considerable size, often having a river running through it and giving it its distinctive appellation: as, *Strath*spey (the valley of the Spey), *Strath*earn (the valley of the Earn), and *Strath*more (the great valley).

strathspey (strath-spā'), *n.* [So called from *Strathspey* in Scotland.] **1.** A Scotch dance, invented early in the eighteenth century, resembling the reel, but slower, and marked by numerous sudden jerks.

> While youths and maids the light *strathspey*
> So nimbly danced, with Highland glee!
> *Scott*, Glenfinlas.

2. Music for such a dance or in its rhythm, which is duple, moderately rapid, and abounding in the rhythmic or metric figure called the *Scotch snap* or *catch* (which see, under *Scotch*[1]), or its converse.

straticulate (strā-tik'ū-lāt), *a.* [< NL. **straticulatus*, < **straticulum*, dim. of *stratum*, a layer: see *stratum*.] Arranged in thin layers, as a banded agate.

stratification (strat″i-fi-kā'shon), *n.* [= F. *stratification* = Sp. *estratificacion* = It. *stratificazione;* as *stratify* + *-ation.*] **1.** The act of stratifying, or the state of being stratified; formation or arrangement in layers.

> It was formerly the practice in England, as it still is on the Continent, to tan by the process of *stratification*, for which purpose a bed of bark is made upon the bottom of the pit; upon this is laid the hide, then bark, then a hide, and so on until the pit is full. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIV. 385.

2. Specifically, in *geol.*, deposition in beds or strata; the mode of occurrence of those rocks which have been laid down or spread over the surface by water. The most important indication and result of stratification is that the rock separates more or less easily along the planes separating the beds or strata. Each stratification-plane marks a change in the character of the deposit, or a shorter or longer period during which deposition was suspended. Often one stratum is succeeded by another of quite different character, showing a change in the existing conditions. Sometimes, however, a rock is distinctly stratified, but each stratum separates easily into much thinner layers, closely resembling one another in petrographic character: this is generally called *lamination*. In some cases the apparent stratification seems to be of the nature of an imperfect cleavage, there having been a certain amount of rearrangement of the particles of the rock parallel to the planes of deposition. See cuts under *Artesian* and *erosion*.

3. In *physiol.*, the thickening of a cell-wall by the deposition of successive thin layers of formed material; also, the arrangement of the layers so deposited.

> It is now known that *stratification* is due to a subsequent change in the amount of water of organization present in particular parts of the [cell-]wall. *Bessey*, Botany, p. 33.

4. In *elect.*, the appearance presented by an electric discharge, or a series of rapid discharges, in a rarefied gas, light and dark bands or striæ being produced.

stratified (strat'i-fīd), *p. a.* Arranged or disposed in layers or strata: as, *stratified* rocks. See cut under *erosion*.—**Stratified cartilage,** ordinary white fibrocartilage.—**Stratified epithelium.** See *epithelium*.—**Stratified thallus,** in lichens, a thallus in which the gonidia, or algal cells, are disposed in one or more layers, thus producing stratification. See *heteromerous*, (*c*) (2).

stratiform (strat'i-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *stratum*, a layer, + *forma*, form.] Forming or formed into a layer or lamella; embedded as a stratum or layer; stratified: specifically used in the anatomy of a form of cartilage.—**Stratiform cartilage** or **fibrocartilage,** a layer of cartilage embedded in a groove of bone along which the tendon of a muscle plays: referring not to a special kind of cartilage, but to the particular form in which it is arranged. The cartilage lining the bicipital groove of the humerus, on which the tendon of the long head of the biceps glides, is an example.

stratify (strat'i-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *stratified*, ppr. *stratifying.* [= F. *stratifier* = It. *stratificare*, < NL. *stratum*, a layer, + L. *facere*, make, do.] To form into a layer or layers, as substances in the earth; lay or arrange in strata.

stratigrapher (strā-tig'ra-fėr), *n.* [< *stratigraph-y* + *-er*[1].] One who devotes himself to the study of stratigraphical geology. *Nature*, XLIII. 142.

stratigraphic (strat-i-graf'ik), *a.* [< *stratigraph-y* + *-ic.*] Having to do with the order of succession, mode of occurrence, and general geological character of the series of stratified rocks of which the earth's crust is largely composed.

stratigraphical (strat-i-graf'i-kal), *a.* [< *stratigraphic* + *-al.*] Same as *stratigraphic*.

stratigraphically (strat-i-graf'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a stratigraphic manner; as regards stratigraphy, or the disposition of strata.

stratigraphist (strā-tig'ra-fist), *n.* [< *stratigraph-y* + *-ist.*] One who studies stratigraphy; a stratigrapher. *Nature*, XXXVIII. 506.

stratigraphy (strā-tig'ra-fi), *n.* [< NL. *stratum*, a layer, + Gr. *-γραφία*, < γράφειν, write.] In *geol.*, order and position of the stratified groups; all that part of geological science which is not specially theoretical or paleontological; general descriptive geology.

Stratiomyia (strat″i-ō-mī'i-ą), *n.* [NL. (Macquart, 1838), orig. *Stratiomys* (Geoffroy, 1764), also *Stratiomya* (Schiner, 1868), *Stratyomis* (Schelling, 1803), *Stratyomys* (J. E. Gray, 1832); irreg. < Gr. στρατιώτης, a soldier, + μυῖα, a fly.] The typical genus of the family *Stratiomyidæ*. They are medium-sized or rather large flies of dark color with light spots or stripes. The larvæ live in mud or damp sand, and the flies are found upon umbelliferous and other flowers growing near water. About 40 species are known in North America, and about 20 in Europe. They are sometimes called *chameleon-flies*, from the name of one species, *S. chamæleon*.

Stratiomyidæ (strat″i-ō-mī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Leach, 1819, as *Stratiomydæ*), < *Stratiomyia* + *-idæ.*] A family of true flies, belonging to the brachycerous *Diptera* and to the section *Notacantha*. It is a large and wide-spread family; about 200 species occur in North America. They vary much in size and color, and have a large hemispherical head, flattened or convex abdomen, and tibiæ usually without spurs. They are mostly flower-flies, and are often found upon vegetation in damp places.

Stratioteæ (strat-i-ō'tē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Link, 1829), < *Stratiotes* + *-eæ.*] A tribe of monocotyledonous plants, of the order *Hydrocharideæ* and series *Glycydræ*. It is characterized by a very short stem bearing crowded sessile submerged leaves and usually also long-petioled floating leaves, by peduncled spathes, and by one-celled ovaries spuriously six-celled by intrusion of the lobed placentæ. It includes five genera, of which *Stratiotes* is the type. (See also *Hydrocharis*.) The others are mostly tropical plants of fresh water, with ovate-oblong or broadly cordate floating leaves and ribbed or winged spathes.

Stratiotes (strat-i-ō'tēz), *n.* [NL. (in def. 1 (Linnæus, 1737) so called from the sword-like leaves), < Gr. στρατιώτης, sc. ποτάμιος, an Egyptian water-plant, by some said to have been the water-lettuce, *Pistia Stratiotes;* lit. 'river-sol-

dier,' < *στρατιώτης*, a soldier, < *στρατιά*, an army, < *στρατός*, an army: see *strategy*. Cf. *stradiot, estradiot*.] **1.** A genus of water-plants, of the order *Hydrocharideæ*, type of the tribe *Stratiotеæ*. It is without floating leaves, unlike the rest of its tribe, and is characterized by spathes of two leaves which in the male inclose the base of a long pedicel bearing two or more flowers with from 11 to 15 stamens each. The female flowers are solitary and short-pedicelled, with numerous linear staminodes, 6 slender two-cleft styles, and a beaked ovary becoming in fruit ovoid and acuminate, externally fleshy, and exserted from its spathe on a recurved pedicel. The only species, *S. aloïdes*, the water-soldier, is a native of Europe and Siberia, and resembles a small aloe. It is a perennial submerged aquatic, with somewhat fleshy crowded sword-shaped leaves, which are acute, sessile, and sharply serrate. The flowers are borne above the surface of the water; each perianth consists of three calyx-like segments and three much larger wavy crisped white petals. Old names are *knightswort, crab's-claw*, and *water-sengreen*.

2. In *entom.*, a genus of South American carabid beetles. *Putzeys*, 1846.

strato-cirrus (strā-tō-sir'us), *n.* [NL., < *stratus* + *cirrus*.] A cloud very like cirro-stratus, but more compact in structure, and formed at a lower altitude. *Abercromby.*

stratocracy (strā-tok'ra-si), *n.* [< Gr. *στρατός*, an army, + *-κρατία*, < *κρατεῖν*, rule.] A military government; government by force of arms.

Enough exists to show that the form of polity [according to Plato's system] would be a martial aristocracy, a qualified *stratocracy*. *De Quincey*, Plato.

strato-cumulus (strā-tō-kū'mū-lus), *n.* [NL., < *stratus* + *cumulus*.] A stratum of low cloud consisting of separate irregular masses; a cloud of the layer type, but not sufficiently uniform to be pure stratus. Also called *cumulo-stratus*.

stratographic (strat-ō-graf'ik), *a.* [< *stratography* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to stratography.

stratographical (strat-ō-graf'i-kal), *a.* [< *stratographic* + *-al*.] Same as *stratographic*.

stratographically (strat-ō-graf'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a stratographic manner.

stratography (strā-tog'ra-fi), *n.* [< Gr. *στρατός*, an army, + *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write.] Description of armies or what belongs to an army.

A great commander by land and by sea, he [Raleigh] was critical in all the arts of *stratography*, and delights to illustrate them on every occasion. *I. D'Israeli*, Amen. of Lit., II. 273.

Stratonic (strā-ton'ik), *a.* Same as *Stratonical*.

Stratonical (strā-ton'i-kal), *a.* [< *Strato* (see def.) + *-ic-al*.] Pertaining to Strato or Straton of Lampsacus, called "the physicist," the third head of the Peripatetic school of philosophy, over which he presided from 288 to 270 B. C. He was a thorough materialist, and held that every particle of matter has a plastic and seminal power, and that the world is formed by natural development.—**Stratonical atheism**†, a form of evolutionism which replaces the absolute chance of the Epicureans by a sort of life which is regarded as an intrinsic attribute of matter.

There is, indeed, another form of *atheism*, . . . we for distinction sake shall call *Stratonical*, such as, being too modest and shamefaced to fetch all things from the fortuitous motion of atoms, would therefore allow to the several parts of matter a certain kind of natural (though not animal) perception, such as is devoid of reflexive consciousness, together with a plastic power whereby they may be able artificially and methodically to form and frame themselves to the best advantage of their respective capabilities—something like to Aristotle's Nature, but that it hath no dependence at all upon any higher mind or deity. *Cudworth*, Intellectual System, ii. § 3.

stratopeite (strā-tō'pē-īt), *n.* [< NL. *stratum*, a layer; second element uncertain.] A hydrous silicate of manganese, of uncertain composition, derived from the alteration of rhodonite.

stratose (strā'tōs), *a.* [< NL. **stratosus*, < *stratum*, a layer: see *stratum*.] In *bot.*, stratified; arranged in more or less clearly defined layers. *Farlow*, Marine Algæ, p. 51.

stratotic (strā-tot'ik), *a.* [Irreg. < Gr. *στρατός*, an army, + *-t-ic;* or erroneously for **stratiotic*, < Gr. *στρατιωτικός*, of or pertaining to a soldier, < *στρατιώτης*, a soldier: see *Stratiotes*.] Warlike; military. [Rare.] *Imp. Dict.*

stratum (strā'tum), *n.*; pl. *strata* (-tä). [NL., < L. *stratum*, a spread for a bed, a coverlet, quilt, blanket, a pillow, bolster, a bed, also pavement, prop. neut. of *stratus* (= Gr. *στρατός*, an army), pp. of *sternere*, = Gr. *στορεννύναι*, spread, extend. Cf. *strew*.] A layer of material, formed either naturally or artificially. Specifically—(*a*) In *geol.*, same as *bed*. See *bed*1, 6 (*c*), and *stratification*, also cut under *Artesian*. (*b*) In *zoöl.* and *anat.*, a layer of tissue, as a membrane, etc.; a lamina or lamella; especially, one of several similar or superposed layers specified by a qualifying word: used with either English or Latin context. —**Gonidial stratum.** See *gonidial*.—**Rise of strata**, in *geol.* See *dip*, *n.*, 4 (*a*).—**Secondary strata**, in *geol.*, the Mesozoic strata.—**Stratum bacillosum.** Same as *rod-and-cone layer of the retina* (which see, under *retina*).—**Stratum cinereum**, a layer of gray matter in the nates, lying just beneath the stratum zonale, with few and small ganglion-cells.—**Stratum corneum**, the outer layer of the epidermis, above the stratum granulosum. See cut under *skin*.—**Stratum cylindrorum.** Same as *stratum bacillosum*.—**Stratum gelatinosum**, a layer of gray matter of the olfactory bulb, consisting of fusiform or pyramidal gray nerve-cells in a fine mesh of white nerve-fiber.—**Stratum glomerulosum**, a layer of gray matter of the olfactory bulb, consisting of nodulated masses containing small nuclear cells, among which is a convoluted olfactory nerve-fiber.—**Stratum granulosum**, the thin stratum next above the stratum spinosum of the epidermis, consisting of cells rendered granular by minute globules of ceratohyalin. It is wanting over the lips and under the nails, and gives the white color to the skin. See cut under *skin*.—**Stratum lacunosum**, a layer of the hippocampus major, next above the stratum radiatum, characterized by the open reticulated nature of the neuroglia.—**Stratum lucidum**, the lowest layer of the stratum corneum of the epidermis. See cut under *skin*.—**Stratum opticum**, the layer in the upper quadrigeminal body which lies below the stratum cinereum, composed of longitudinal white fibers interspersed with ganglion-cells.—**Stratum radiatum**, a layer of the hippocampus major, striated at right angles to its surfaces by the processes of the large pyramidal cells which lie along its inner border.—**Stratum spinosum**, the lowest layer of the epidermis, next to the corium, formed of prickle-cells, and limited above by the stratum granulosum. Also called *rete mucosum, rete Malpighii* or *Malpighi*, and *stratum Malpighii* or *Malpighi*. See cut under *skin*.—**Stratum zonale**, a superficial stratum of white nerve-fibers.

stratus (strā'tus), *n.* [NL., < L. *stratus*, a spread for a bed, a coverlet, < *sternere*, pp. *stratus*, spread, extend: see *stratum*.] A continuous horizontal sheet of cloud, generally of uniform thickness. It is essentially a fine-weather cloud, and is characteristic of areas of high pressure. In the evening and morning of fine days it frequently appears as a low foggy canopy overspreading the whole or a part of the sky, and disappears as the heat of the day increases. All low detached clouds which look like lifted fog and are not consolidated into definite form are stratus. It is the lowest of the clouds. Abbreviated *s*. See cut under *cloud*.

All cloud which lies as a thin flat sheet must either be pure *stratus* or contain the word *strato* in combination. *Abercromby*, Weather, p. 71.

straucht, straught1 (strâcht), *a.* and *r.* Obsolete or dialectal (Scotch) forms of *straight*1.

straught2† (strât), *a.* [By apheresis from *distraught*. Cf. *strauet*.] Distraught.

So as being now *straught* of minde, desperate, and a verie foole, he goeth, etc. *R. Scot*, Witchcraft, I. 8 b. (*Nares.*)

straughte†, **straught**3†. Obsolete forms of the preterit and past participle of *stretch*.

stravagant†, *a.* [= It. *stravagante;* an aphetic form of *extravagant*.] Extravagant; profuse.

stravaig (stra-vāg'), *r. i.* [Also *stravaige;* prop. **stravague*, < OF. *estravaguer* = OIt. *stravagare*, < ML. *extravagari*, wander out or beyond: see *extravagant*. Cf. *stravagant*.] To stroll; wander; go about idly. [Scotch and Irish.]

What did ye come here for? To go prancing down to the shore and back from the shore—and *stravaygng* about the place? *W. Black*, In Far Lochaber, vii.

stravaiger (stra-vā'gėr), *n.* [< *stravaig* + *-er*1.] One who wanders about idly; a stroller; a wanderer. [Scotch and Irish.]

straw1 (strâ), *n.* and *a.* [= Sc. *strae;* < ME. *straw, strau, stra, stre, stree*, < AS. **streáw, *streá, *streów* (found independently only in the form *strēcu* (appar. pl.), in two glosses, otherwise only in comp. *streáwberie*, etc.: see *strawberry*) = OS. *strō* = OFries. *strē* = MD. *stroo, stroy*, D. *stroo* = MLG. *strō*, LG. *stro* = OHG. *strō*, MHG. *strou, strō* (*straw-, strouw-, strōw-*), G. *stroh* = Icel. *strá* = Sw. *strå* = Dan. *straa*, straw: appar. 'that which is scattered about' (if so, it must have been orig. applied to the broken stalks of grain after threshing, the simple sense 'stalk' being then later), from the root of *strew* (dial. *straw*): see *strew, straw*2; cf. L. *stramen*, straw, < *sternere*, pp. *stratus*, strew (see *strand*3, *stramage, strammel, stratum*).] **I.** *n.* **1.** The stalk or stem of certain species of grain, pulse, etc., chiefly of wheat, rye, oats, barley, buckwheat, and pease, cut or broken off (and usually dry); also, a piece of such a stem.

When shepherds pipe on oaten *straws*. *Shak.*, L. L. L., v. 2. 913.

2. Such stalks collectively, especially after drying and threshing: as, a load of *straw*. In this sense a collective without plural.

Ne how the fyr was couched first with *stree*,
And thanne with drye stokkes cloven a three.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 2075.

3. Figuratively, anything proverbially worthless: the least possible thing.

For thy sword and thy bow I care not a *straw*,
Nor all thine arrows to boot.
Robin Hood and the Tanner (Child's Ballads, V. 225).

Love, like despair, catches at *straws*. *Scott*, Quentin Durward, xxxv.

4. [In allusion to the proverb, "A *straw* shows which way the wind blows."] A slight fact, taken as an instance in proof of a tendency.—**5.** A clay pipe, especially a long one. [Colloq.] —**6.** Same as *straw-needle*.—**7.** In *entom.*, a stick-insect; a walking-stick.—**Dunstable straw**, wheat-straw used for bonnet-plaits. The middle part of the straw above the last joint is selected. It is cut into lengths of about 10 inches, which are then split by a machine into slips of the requisite width. *Whole Dunstable* signifies a plait that is formed of seven entire straws, while a *patent Dunstable* consists of fourteen split straws. *Simmonds*.—**Face of straw**, a sham; a mere effigy.

Off drops the Vizor, and a *Face of Straw* appeara. *Roger North*, Examen, III. viii. § 6.

In the straw, lying-in, as a mother; in childbed.

Our English plain Proverb de Puerperis, "they are *in the straw*," shows Feather-Beds to be of no ancient use among the common sort of our nation. *Fuller*, Worthies, Lincolnshire, II. 263. (*Davies.*)

Jack of straw. Same as *jackstraw*, I.—**Leghorn straw.** See *leghorn*.—**Man of straw.** See *man*.—**Pad in the straw**†. See *pad*2.—**To break a straw**†, to quarrel. *Udall*, tr. of Apophthegms of Erasmus, p. 68.—**To draw straws**, to give indications of sleepiness.

Lady Answ. I'm sure 'tis time for honest folks to be a-bed.
Miss. Indeed my eyes *draw straws*. *Swift*, Polite Conversation, iii.

To lay a straw†, to pause and make a note. *Holland*, tr. of Camden, p. 141.

II. *a.* **1.** Made or composed of straw: as, a *straw* hat.—**2.** Sham; fictitious; useless: as, a *straw* bid. Compare *straw bail*, under *bail*2, 5.—**Straw bond.** See *bond*1.—**Straw bonnet**, a bonnet made of woven or plaited straw. See *straw hat, Dunstable straw* (above), and *leghorn*.—**Straw hat**, a hat made of straw either woven together in one piece or, as is more common, plaited into a narrow braid which is wound spirally, the separate turns being sewed together where the edges touch. Hats for men and bonnets for women are included under the general term.—**Straw mosaic, rope**, etc. See the nouns.—**Straw vote**, a vote taken without previous notice, in a casual gathering or otherwise. See 1., 4.

straw1 (strâ), *r. t.* [< *straw*1, *n.*] To furnish or bind with straw; apply straw to.—**Strawed seal**, a seal containing a straw, a blade of grass, or a rush, or several of these, embedded in the wax, often around it as a border, or tied in fastening the seal to the document. Such additions to the ordinary seal were often made in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries; but whether the purpose was to strengthen or protect the wax or to preserve a fragment of the clod delivered in making livery of seizin seems to be matter of conjecture.

straw2 (strâ), *r. t.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *strew*. Ex. xxxii. 20.

She *strawed* the roses on the ground,
Threw her mantle on the brier.
Lord John (Child's Ballads, I. 135).

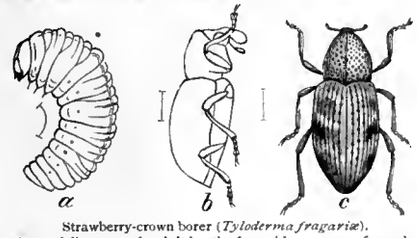
strawberry (strâ'ber/i), *n.*; pl. *strawberries* (-iz). [< ME. *strawbery, strauberi, strabery, straberi, strebery, streberi, strebere*, also (in comp.) *strawbyry, strobery*, < AS. *streáwberie, streáwberige*, also contracted *streáberie, streáberige, streáberge*, also *streówberge, strauberie*, late AS. *strēberie* (in comp.), strawberry (also called *earthberie*, G. *erdbeere*, 'earth-berry'), < **streáw*, straw, + *berie*, berry: see *straw*1 and *berry*1. The first element, lit. 'straw,' is very rare in AS. use, and its exact application here is uncertain. It may be taken in the sense of 'a long stem,' referring to the runners of the plant, or it may allude to an old habit of stringing the berries on a straw. The word is often erroneously explained as a corruption of a supposed **strayberry*, or even as referring to the common use of straw or hay about the plants to keep the earth from soiling the berries. No corresponding name appears in the other languages. Cf. *strawberry-wise*.] The fruit of any of the species of the genus *Fragaria*, or the plant itself. The plants are stemless, propagating by slender runners (whence they are often called *strawberry-vines*), with trifoliate leaves, and scapes a few inches high, bearing mostly white-petaled flowers in small cymes, followed by the "berry," which consists of an enlarged fleshy receptacle, colored scarlet or other shade of red, bearing the achenes on its exterior. About six natural species are recognized, though these are so variable as to make it possible that they all belong to one multiform species. *F. vesca* is common throughout the northern Old World and northward in North America. It includes the alpine strawberry, hautboy, and wood-strawberry (see below), was probably the first cultivated, and is the source of many artificial varieties, including the perpetuals. The Virginian or scarlet strawberry, *F. Virginiana*, is common eastward in North America, and in the more robust variety *Illinoensis* extends perhaps to Oregon. The achenes, which in *F. vesca* are superficial, are in this species sunk in pits. It was the source of the famous Hovey's seedling, produced near Boston about 1840, and later of Wilson's Albany (or simply Wilson's), whose production marked an epoch in American strawberry-culture. In Chili and along the Pacific coast from Sao Francisco to Alaska grows the Chili strawberry, *F. Chilensis*, a low stout densely hairy plant with thick leaves and large flowers, which has been the source of valuable hybrids in France and England. The Indian strawberry, *F. Indica*, peculiar in its yellow petals and tasteless fruit, is only of ornamental value. The strawberry was not cultivated by the ancients; its culture in Europe began probably in the fifteenth or sixteenth century. It is now grown in great quantities in Europe

and North America for its delicious subacid fruit, which is used fresh for dessert, and also canned or made into jam, and affords a syrup for flavoring drinks, ices, creams, etc. The varieties, which are mainly or wholly from the first three species above named, are numerous and constantly changing. See cuts under *flagellum* and *Fragaria*.

The *strawberry* grows underneath the nettle.
Shak., Hen. V., i. 1. 60.

Dr. Boteler said, of *strawberries*, "Doubtless God could have made a better berry, but doubtless God never did."
I. Walton, Complete Angler (ed. Bohn), p. 158.

Alpine strawberry, a European form of *Fragaria vesca*, sometimes distinguished as *F. collina*.—**Ananas strawberry**. Same as *pine-strawberry*.—**Barren strawberry**, in England, *Potentilla Fragariastrum*, resembling the strawberry in its trifoliate leaves and white flowers; in America, *Waldsteinia fragarioides*, having the leaves three-parted, but the flowers yellow. Neither has fleshy fruit.—**Bog-strawberry**, the marsh-fivefinger, *Potentilla palustris*. *Britten and Holland.* [Prov. Eng.]—**Carolina strawberry**, a misnomer of the pine-strawberry, once thought to have come from Carolina.—**Chili strawberry**. See def. and *pine-strawberry*.—**Crushed strawberry**, a crimson-red color of considerably reduced luminosity and somewhat reduced chroma. A color disk of 38 parts pure red, 7 parts artificial ultramarine, 48 parts velvet-black, and 7 parts white shows a crushed strawberry.—**Hautboy strawberry**. See *hautboy*, 2.—**Pine-strawberry**, a variety of the Chili strawberry (see def. above), so called from its pineapple flavor. Also *Ananas strawberry*. See *Carolina strawberry*. [Eng.]—**Scarlet strawberry**, specifically, the Virginian strawberry. [Eng.]—**Strawberry-crown borer**, a curculionid beetle, *Tyloderma fragariæ*, which lays its eggs at the crown of the strawberry-plant in the United States, and whose larva often seriously damages the crop.—**Strawberry false-worm**. See *strawberry saw-fly* (below), and *strawberry-worm*.—**Strawberry leaf-roller**, a tortricid moth, *Phoxopteris fragariæ*, the larva of which rolls the leaves of the strawberry-plant in the United States; also, one of several other moths whose larvæ have this habit. See cut under *leaf-roller*.—**Strawberry-leaves**, a dukedom: from the eight strawberry-leaves on a ducal coronet.—**Strawberry root-borer**, a moth, *Anarsia lineatella*, whose larva burrows in the roots of this plant, and often does great damage.—**Strawberry run**. See *run*[1].—**Strawberry saw-fly**, a small black saw-fly, *Emphytus maculatus*, whose larva is a strawberry-worm. See cut under *Emphytus*.—**Strawberry spinach**. Same as *strawberry-blite*.—**Strawberry tongue**, in *med.*, a red papillated tongue, as seen in scarlatina.—**Wild strawberry**, any native strawberry; also, sometimes, species of *Potentilla*, from their resemblance to the true strawberry.—**Wood-strawberry**, the typical form of *Fragaria vesca*. [Eng.]



Strawberry-crown borer (*Tyloderma fragariæ*).
a, larva, full-grown; *b*, adult beetle, from side; *c*, same, from above. (Hair-lines show natural sizes.)

strawberry-bass (strâ'ber-i-bȧs), *n.* Same as *grass-bass*.

strawberry-blite (strâ'ber-i-blīt), *n.* A species of goosefoot, *Chenopodium* (*Blitum*) *capitatum*, also *C.* (*B.*) *virgatum*, whose flower-heads ripen into a bright-red juicy compound fruit. They are Old World plants found in gardens, and the fruit, though insipid, is said to have been formerly used in cookery. Also called *strawberry spinach*.

strawberry-borer (strâ'ber-i-bōr″ėr), *n.* One of several different insects whose larvæ mine, bore, or burrow in the crown, leaf, or root of the strawberry. See the specific phrase-names under *strawberry*.

strawberry-bush (strâ'ber-i-bŭsh), *n.* A low upright or straggling American shrub, *Euonymus Americana*: so named from its crimson and scarlet fruit.

strawberry-clover (strâ'ber-i-klō″vėr), *n.* A species of clover, *Trifolium fragiferum*, of Europe and temperate Asia. It resembles the common white clover, *T. repens*, but has the fruiting heads involucrate, and very dense from the inflation of the calyxes, which are also somewhat colored, thus suggesting the name.

strawberry-comb (strâ'ber-i-kōm), *n.* See *comb*[1], 3.

strawberry-crab (strâ'ber-i-krab), *n.* A small maioid or spider-crab of European waters, *Eurynome aspera*: so called from the reddish tubercles with which the carapace is studded.

strawberry-finch (strâ'ber-i-finch), *n.* Same as *amadavat*.

strawberry-geranium (strâ'ber-i-jē-rā″ni-um), *n.* See *geranium* and *saxifrage*.

strawberry-mark (strâ'ber-i-märk), *n.* A kind of birth-mark; a vascular nævus, of reddish color and soft consistency, like a strawberry.

strawberry-moth (strâ'ber-i-môth), *n.* Any moth whose larva injures the strawberry. (*a*) A strawberry root-borer. (*b*) A strawberry leaf-roller. (*c*) One of three geometrids, *Petrophora truncata*, *Nematocampa filamentaria*, and *Angerona crocataria*, whose larvæ feed on the foliage. (*d*) The smeared dagger, *Acronycta oblinita*.

strawberry-pear (strâ'ber-i-pãr), *n.* The fruit of a cactaceous plant, *Cereus triangularis*, of the West Indies, etc., or the plant itself. This plant has three-angled branches which climb by rooting. The fruit is subacid, pleasant, and cooling, and is said to be the best-flavored afforded by any plant of the order.

Strawberry-pear (*Cereus triangularis*).

strawberry-perch (strâ'ber-i-pėrch), *n.* The grass-bass.

strawberry-plant (strâ'ber-i-plant), *n.* 1. See *strawberry*.—2. Same as *strawberry-shrub*.

strawberry-roan (strâ'ber-i-rōn), *a.* See *roan*[1].

strawberry-shrub (strâ'ber-i-shrub), *n.* The sweet shrub, *Calycanthus floridus* and other species. See *Calycanthus*.

strawberry-tomato (strâ'ber-i-tō-mā″tō), *n.* The wintor-cherry, *Physalis Alkekengi*. The berry, inclosed within an inflated calyx, resembles a cherry or a very small tomato in appearance. Also called *husk-tomato*.

strawberry-tree (strâ'ber-i-trē), *n.* [< ME. *strawbery-tre*; < *strawberry* + *tree*.] 1†. The strawberry-plant. See the quotation under *strawberry-wise*.—2. A handsome evergreen shrub or bushy tree, *Arbutus Unedo*, native in southern Europe. The scarlet granulated fruit at a distance resembles a strawberry, but is dry and lacking in flavor, though sometimes eaten. In Spain a sugar and a spirit are extracted from it. The flowers appear in autumn, when also the fruit, which ripens only the second season, is present. The name is extended to the other species of the genus. See cut under *Arbutus*, 3.

strawberry-vine (strâ'ber-i-vīn), *n.* See *strawberry*.

strawberry-wise†, *n.* [< ME. *strawbery wyse, strawbyry ryse, strobery wyse, streberiwise*, < AS. *streawberie-wise, streáberie-wise*, later *stræberiewise*, strawberry-plant, < *streáwberie*, strawberry, + *wise*, here appar. a particular use of *wise*, way, manner, wise: see *strawberry* and *wise*[2].] The strawberry-plant.

Strawbery wyse (strawberytre, K. *strawbe[ry] wyse*, H. *strawbyry cyse*, S). Fragus. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 478.

strawberry-worm (strâ'ber-i-wėrm), *n.* The worm, grub, or caterpillar of any insect which injures the strawberry; especially, the larva of the strawberry saw-fly, *Emphytus maculatus*, more fully called *strawberry false-worm*. See cut under *Emphytus*. [U. S.]

strawboard (strâ'bōrd), *n.* A thick and coarse hard-rolled fabric of yellow paper or cardboard made of straw: largely used by makers of cheap paper boxes.

straw-buff (strâ'buf), *n.* Straw-color of very low chroma, as in Manila paper.

straw-built (strâ'bilt), *a.* Built or constructed of straw. *Milton*, P. L., i. 773.

straw-cat (strâ'kat), *n.* The pampas-cat.

straw-coat (strâ'kōt), *n.* Same as *paillasse*, 2.

straw-color (strâ'kul″ọr), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Straw-colored; stramineous.

Your *straw-colour* beard. *Shak.*, M. N. D., i. 2. 95.

II. *n.* An extremely luminous, very cool yellow color, of somewhat reduced chroma, recalling the color of yellow straw, but cooler in hue. There is a wide range of chroma in colors called by this name.

straw-colored (strâ'kul″ọrd), *a.* Pale light-yellow, like dry straw; corn-colored; stramineous: as, the *straw-colored* bat, *Natalus albiventer*.

straw-cotton (strâ'kot″n), *n.* A cotton thread made for the manufacture of hats and other articles of straw.

straw-cutter (strâ'kut″ėr), *n.* In *agri.*, any machine for cutting straw and hay into short pieces suitable for feed for cattle.

straw-drain (strâ'drān), *n.* A drain filled with straw.

straw-embroidery (strâ'em-broi″dėr-i), *n.* Fancy work done upon net, usually black silk net, by means of yellow straw, which forms the flowers and principal parts of the pattern, and silk of the same color.

strawen† (strâ'en), *a.* [< *straw*[1] + *-en*[1].] Made of straw. *Stow*.

straw-fiddle (strâ'fid″l), *n.* A variety of xylophone in which the wooden bars are laid on rolls of straw. Also *gigelira* and *stiecado*.

straw-fork† (strâ'fôrk), *n.* A pitchfork.

Flail, *strawfork*, and rake, with a fan that is strong.
Tusser, September's Husbandry.

straw-house (strâ'hous), *n.* A house for holding straw after the grain has been thrashed out.

strawing (strâ'ing), *n.* The occupation of selling straws in the street and giving with them something which is forbidden to be sold, as indecent papers, political songs, and the like. *Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, I. 229. [Cant.]

straw-necked (strâ'nekt), *a.* Having husky or straw-like feathers on the neck: as, the *straw-necked* ibis. *Carphibis spinicollis*.

straw-needle (strâ'nē″dl), *n.* A long thin needle used for sewing together straw braid, as in the manufacture of hats. Also called *straw*.

straw-ride (strâ'rīd), *n.* A pleasure-ride in the country, taken in a long wagon or sleigh filled with straw, upon which the party sit. [Colloq., U. S.]

strawsmall (strâ'smâl), *n.* The whitethroat, *Sylvia cinerea*: so called from the straw used in constructing its nest. [Eng.]

strawsmear (strâ'smēr), *n.* 1. Same as *straw-small*.—2. The garden-warbler, *Sylvia hortensis*.—3. The willow-warbler, *Phylloscopus trochilus*. [Prov. Eng. in all senses.]

straw-stem (strâ'stem), *n.* 1. In *glass-making*, the stem of a wine-glass pulled out of the substance of the bowl. Hence—2. A wine-glass having a stem of the above character.

A party of young men . . . tet fall that superb cut-glass Claret, and shivered it, with a dozen of the delicately-engraved *straw-stems* that stood upon the waiter.
G. W. Curtis, Potiphar Papers, ii.

straw-stone (strâ'stōn), *n.* Same as *earpholite*.

straw-underwing (strâ'un″dėr-wing), *n.* A British noctuid moth, *Cerigo cytherea*, having straw-colored underwings, with a broad, smoky marginal band.

straw-wine (strâ'wīn), *n.* Wine made from grapes which have been dried or partly dried by exposure to the sun: so called from the bed of straw upon which they have been laid. Such wine is generally sweet and rich.

We may presume that oseye was a luscious-sweet, or *straw-wine*, similar to that which is still made in that province [Alsace]. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 206, note.

straw-worm (strâ'wėrm), *n.* The larva of a trichopterous neuropterous insect; a caddis-worm: so called from the bits of straw of which it builds its case. See cut under *caddis-worm*.

strawy (strâ'i), *a.* [< *straw*[1] + *-y*[1].] Pertaining to, made of, or like straw; consisting of straw: resembling straw.

There the *strawy* Greeks, ripe for his edge,
Fall down before him, like the mower's swath.
Shak., T. and C., v. 5. 24.

straw-yard (strâ'yärd), *n.* See the quotation.

They [trampers] come back to London to avail themselves of the shelter of the night asylums or refuges for the destitute (usually called *straw-yards* by the poor).
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, II. 138.

straw-yellow (strâ'yel″ō), *n.* A chromatic variety of straw-color, or a yellow verging upon straw-color.

stray[1] (strā), *v.* [< ME. *strayen, straien*, < OF. *estraier, estrayer, estraer, estraer*, wander about, stray (said of an animal, esp. of a horse, going about without its master), also of a person, wander, ramble, prob. lit. 'go about the streets or highways' (= It. *stradare*, put on the way, show the way) (cf. *estraier, estrayer*, wandering about, straying, stray, = Pr. *estradier*, one who wanders about the streets, < ML. as if **stratarius*; cf. also It. *stradiotto*, a wanderer, traveler, gadder, a particular use of *stradiotto*, a soldier, free-booter (see *stradiot, estradiot*), associated with *strada*, street), < *estree, stree, strae*, also (after Pr.) *estrade*, a street, road, highway, = Pr. *estrada* = It. *strada*, a street, road, highway, < L. *strata*, a street, road: see *estre*[2] and *street*. According to some etymologists the OF. *estraier* is prob. = Pr. *estraguar*, < ML. *extravagari*, wander, < L. *extra*, without, + *ragari*, wander: see *extravagant, extravagate*. Cf. *astray, estray*, *v.*, doublets of *stray*[1].] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To wander, as from a direct course; deviate or go out of the way or from the proper limits; go astray.

A sheep doth very often *stray*,
An if the shepherd be a while away.
Shak., T. G. of V., i. 1. 74.

2. To wander from the path of truth, duty, or rectitude; turn from the accustomed or prescribed course; deviate.

We have erred, and *strayed* from thy ways like lost sheep. *Book of Common Prayer*, General Confession.

Tom Tusher never permitted his mind to *stray* out of the prescribed University path. *Thackeray*, Henry Esmond, x.

3. To move about without or as without settled purpose or direction.

My eye, descending from the hill, surveys
Where Thames among the wanton valleys *strays*.
Sir J. Denham, Cooper's Hill, l. 160.

The Cardinal de Cabasolle *strayed* with Petrarch about his valley in many a wandering discourse.
I. D'Israeli, Lit. Char. Men of Genius, p. 147.

=**Syn. 1.** To straggle.—**1** and **3.** *Wander*, *Rove*, etc. See *ramble*, *v.*

II. *trans.* To cause to stray; mislead; seduce. [Rare.]

Hath not else his eye
Stray'd his affection in unlawful love?
Shak., C. of E., v. 1. 51.

stray[1] (strā), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *straye*, *straie;* by apheresis from *estray*, *n.*, as well as *astray*, orig. pp., < F. *estraié*, *estrayé*, strayed, astray, pp. of *estraier*, *estrayer*, stray: see *stray*[1], *v.* Cf. *estray*, *n.* In defs. II., 3 and 4, directly from the verb.] **I.** *a.* Having gone astray; strayed; wandering; straggling; incidental.

Stray beest, that goethe a-stray. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 478.

That little apothecary who sold a *stray* customer a pennyworth of salts. *Thackeray*, Pendennis, ii.

II. *n.* **1.** Any domestic animal that has left an inclosure or its proper place and company, and wanders at large or is lost; an estray.

Impounded as a *stray*
The King of Scots. *Shak.*, Hen. V., i. 2. 160.

Hence—**2.** A person or persons astray; a straggler; a truant.

Strike up our drums, pursue the scatter'd *stray*.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iv. 2. 120.

There is also a school for *strays* and truants.
Harper's Mag., LXXVIII. 545.

3. The act of wandering. [Rare.]

I would not from your love make such a *stray*,
To match you where I hate. *Shak.*, Lear, i. 1. 212.

4. A pasturage for cattle. [Prov. Eng.]

The eight hundred acres, more or less, in six different *strays* without the walls, belonging to the four ancient wards, and on which freemen have exclusive right to depasture their cattle. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXIX. 843.

On the stray†, upon stray†, deserting; straggling; scattering; wandering.

Lokis well to the listis, that no lede passe!
If any stert *vpon stray*, strike hym to dethe!
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 6258.

Right of stray, the right of pasturing cattle on commons. *Halliwell.*

stray[2]† (strā), *n.* [Early mod. E. also **strayre*, *streare;* < ME. *strayre*, *streyre*, appar. for **strayre*, *streyre*, < OF. *estraiere*, *estrayere*, *estraihere*, *estrahere*, f., *estraier*, *estrayer*, m. (ML. reflex *estraieria*, *estraeria*), usually in pl. *estraieres*, etc., goods left by an alien or bastard intestate, and escheated to the king as unowned or 'stray,' < *estraier*, *estrayer*, adj., straying, stray. The word was confused with the related noun *stray*[1], prop. a straying animal, and as a more technical term suffered some variation in use.] Property left behind by an alien at his death, and escheated to the king in default of heirs.

Somme seruen the kynge, . . . chalengynge hus dettes,
Of wardes and of wardemotes, waynes and *strayues*.
Piers Plowman (C), i. 92.

strayed (strād), *p. a.* Wandering; astray: as, *strayed* cattle; a *strayed* reveler.

strayer (strā'ėr), *n.* [< *stray*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who or that which strays; a wanderer.

stray-line (strā'lin), *n.* **1.** In *whaling*, that part of the towline which is in the water when fast to a whale.—**2.** The unmarked part of a log-line, next to the chip, which is allowed to run off before beginning to count, in order to clear the chip from eddies at the stern. The limit of the stray-line is indicated by a rag called the *stray-mark*.

strayling (strā'ling), *n.* [< *stray*[1] + *-ling*[1].] A little waif or stray. [Rare.]

Hardy Asiatic *straylings*, whose seeds have followed the grains. *Grant Allen*, Colin Clout's Calendar, p. 182.

stret†, *n.* A Middle English form of *straw*[1].

streak[1] (strēk), *v. i.* [< ME. *streken*, a var. of *striken*, a secondary form of *strīken* (pret. pl. and pp. *striken*), go: see *strike*, *v.*, and cf. *strake*[1], *v.* Cf. *sneak*, ult. < AS. *snīcan*. As used in the United States, this verb is commonly associated with *streak*[2], *n.*] To run swiftly. [Obsolete or prov. Eng. and U. S.]

O'er hill and dale with fury she did dreel;
A' roads to her were good and bad alike,
Nane o' 't she wyl'd, but forward on did *streek*.
Ross, Helenore, p. 56. (*Jamieson.*)

They jest *streaked* it out through the buttery-door!
H. B. Stowe, Oldtown, p. 172.

streak[2] (strēk), *n.* [< ME. *streke*, *strike*, < AS. *strica*, a line, stroke (= MD. *streke*, D. *streek* = MLG. *streke*, LG. *streek* = OHG. MHG. G. *strich*, a stroke, line, G. *strcich*, a stroke, blow, etc., = Icel. *strykr*, *strykr*, a streak, stroke, = Sw. *streck* = Dan. *streg*, a streak, line, = Goth. *striks*, a stroke of a pen), < *strīcan* (pp. *stricen*), go: see *strike*, and cf. *stroke*, *strake*[2]. The L. *striga*, a swath, furrow, is of diff. origin.] **1.** A line, band, or stripe of somewhat irregular shape.

While the fantastic Tulip strives to break
In two-fold Beauty, and a parted *Streak*.
Prior, Solomon, i.

In dazzling *streaks* the vivid lightnings play.
Cowper, Heroism, l. 18.

2. In *mineral.*, the line or mark of fine powder produced when a mineral is scratched, or when it is rubbed upon a hard, rough surface, as that of unglazed porcelain. The color of the streak is often an important character, particularly in the case of minerals having a metallic luster. For example, certain massive forms of the iron ores hematite and magnetite resemble each other closely, but are readily distinguished by the fact that the former has a red and the latter a black streak.

3. In *zoöl.*, a color-mark of considerable length for its width, and generally less firm and regular than a stripe. See *streaked*, *streaky*, and compare *stripe*, 1.—**4.** Figuratively, a trait; a vein; a turn of character or disposition; a whim.

Some *Streaks* too of Divinity ran,
Partly of Monk, and partly Puritan.
Cowley, The Mistress, Wisdom.

Mrs. Britton had been churning, and the butter "took a contrary *streak*," as she expressed it, and refused to come. *E. Eggleston*, The Graysons, xviii.

5. *Naut.*, same as *strake*[2], 6.—**6†.** A rung of a ladder.

You are not a little beholden to the poor dear soul that 's dead, for putting a *streak* in your ladder, when you was on the last step of it. *Cumberland*, Natural Son, iii.

7. A short piece of iron, six of which form the wheel-tire of a wooden artillery-carriage.—**Germinal streak, primitive streak.** Same as *primitive groove* (which see, under *primitive*).—**Streak of luck**, fortunate chance; run of luck. [Colloq., U. S.]—**Streak of the spear.** See *spear*[1], 6.—**To go like a streak** (sc. of lightning), to go very rapidly; rush. [Colloq., U. S.]

streak[2] (strēk), *v. t.* [< *streak*[2], *n.*] To put a streak upon or in; break up the surface of by one or more streaks.

Eche a strete was *striked* & strawed with floures.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 1617.

The last faint gleams of the sun's low beams
Had *streak'd* the gray with red.
Scott, The Gray Brother.

streak[3] (strēk), *v.* [Also *streek*, *streik;* an unassibilated form of *stretch:* see *stretch*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To stretch; extend. [Obsolete or dialectal.]

As the lion lies before his den,
Guarding his whelps, and *streaks* his careless limbs.
Chapman, Gentleman Usher, v. 1.

2. To lay out, as a dead body. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

The *streikit* corpse, till still midnight,
They waked, but naething hear.
Young Benjie (Child's Ballads, II. 302).

II. *intrans.* To stretch out; shoot, as a rocket or a shooting-star.

Fore-god, my lord, haue you beheld the like [a blazing star]?
Look how it *streaks!* what do you think of it?
Heywood, If you Know not Me (Works, ed. 1874, I. 292).

streaked (strēkt or strē'ked), *a.* **1.** Striped; striate; having streaks or stripes; especially, having lengthwise streaks, as distinguished from crosswise bands, bars, or fasciæ.—**2.** Confused; ashamed; agitated; alarmed. [Low, U. S.]

But wen it comes to bein' killed—I tell ye I felt *streaked* The fust time 't ever I found out wy haggonets wnz peaked.
Lowell, Biglow Papers, 1st ser., ii.

Streaked falcon. See *falcon*.—**Streaked gurnard**, a fish, *Trigla lineata*.—**Streaked sandpiper†.** See *sandpiper*.

streakfield (strēk'fēld), *n.* The scuttler, or six-striped lizard, *Cnemidophorus sexlineatus:* so called from the swiftness with which it scuttles or streaks across fields.

streakiness (strē'ki-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being streaked or streaky.

streaking (strē'king), *n.* [< *streak*[2] + *-ing*.] A streak; a stripe.

She . . . striped its pure, celestial white
With *streakings* of the morning light.
J. R. Drake, The American Flag.

streak-stitch (strēk'stich), *n.* A stitch in needle-made lace by means of which an open line is left in the mat or toilé.

streaky (strē'ki), *a.* [< *streak*[2] + *-y*[1].] **1.** Having streaks; marked with streaks; streaked. It differs from *striped* in that the lines are not accurately parallel, nor straight and uniform.

When *streaky* sunset faded softly into dusk.
R. D. Blackmore, Kit and Kitty, xiv.

Hence—**2.** Uneven in quality; variable in character or excellence: as, his poetry is decidedly *streaky*. [Colloq.]

streal (strēl), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *strale;* < ME. **strel*, *stral*, < AS. *strǣl*, an arrow, missile, = OS. *strāla* = MD. *straele*, D. *straal* = MLG. *strale* = OHG. *strāla*, MHG. *strāle* (> It. *strale*), G. *strahl*, an arrow, beam of light, = Icel. *strjāl*, an arrow, = Sw. *stråle* = Dan. *straale*, a beam of light, jet of water, flash of lightning, = OBulg. *striela* = Russ. *stricla*, an arrow; cf. Russ. *strielitz*, an archer, (see *strelitz*).] **1.** An arrow. *Wright* (spelled *streale*). [Prov. Eng.]—**2†.** The pupil of the eye.

The *strale* of the eye, pupilla.
Withals, Dict. (ed. 1608), p. 278. (*Nares.*)

stream (strēm), *n.* [< ME. *streem*, *strem*, < AS. *stream* = OS. *strōm* = OFries. *stram* = D. *stroom* = MLG. *strom* = OHG. *stroum*, *strōm*, MHG. *stroum*, *strūm*, *strām*, G. *strom* = Icel. *straumr* = Sw. Dan. *ström* (Goth. not recorded), a stream; with initial *str-* for orig. *sr-*, akin to OIr. *sruth*, Ir. *srath*, a stream, *sruaim*, a stream, Russ. *struia*, Lith. *srowe*, a stream, Gr. *ῥέος*, a flowing, *ῥεῦμα*, a flowing, a stream, river, etc. (see *rheum*[1]), *ῥυθμός*, a flowing, rhythm (see *rhythm*); < √ *sru* = Gr. *ῥεῖν* (for **σρεϝειν*), = Skt. √ *sru*, flow.] **1.** A course of running water; a river, rivulet, or brook.

He stod bi the flodes *strem*.
Genesis and Exodus (E. E. T. S.), l. 2096.

He brought *streams* also out of the rock, and caused waters to run down like rivers. Ps. lxxviii. 16.

As *streams* their channels deeper wear.
Burns, To Mary in Heaven.

2. A steady current in a river or in the sea; especially, the middle or most rapid part of a current or tide: as, to row against the *stream;* the Gulf *Stream*.

My boat sails freely, both with wind and *stream*.
Shak., Othello, ii. 3. 65.

Row, brothers, row! the *stream* runs fast,
The rapids are near, and the daylight 's past!
Moore, Canadian Boat-Song.

3. A flow; a flowing; that which flows in or out, as a liquid or a fluid, air or light.

Bright was the day, and blew the firmament:
Phebus hath of gold hise *stremes* doun ysent
To gladen every flour with his warmnesse.
Chaucer, Merchant's Tale, l. 976.

Forth gusht a *stream* of gore blood thick.
Spenser, F. Q., II. i. 39.

A wandering *stream* of wind,
Breathed from the west, has caught the expanded sail.
Shelley, Alastor.

4. Anything issuing from a source and moving or flowing continuously: as, a *stream* of words; a *stream* of sand; a *stream* of people.

With never an end to the *stream* of passing feet.
Tennyson, Maud, xxvii. 1.

5. A continued course or current; the course or current of affairs or events; current; drift.

Such was the *stream* of those times that all men gave place unto it, which we cannot but impute partly to their own oversight. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. 42.

For science, God is simply the *stream* of tendency by which all things fulfil the law of their being.
M. Arnold, Literature and Dogma, i.

6. A rift: so called by English anglers. *Norris.*—**Gulf Stream.** See *gulf*.—**Stream-function of the motion of an incompressible fluid in two dimensions**, such a function that the total instantaneous flow across any curve, referred to the unit of time, is equal to the difference of the values of the stream-function at the extremities of the curve.—**Stream of thought**, the train of ideas which pass successively into present consciousness, regarded as analogous to a current flowing past a point upon the bank.—**The stream**, the Gulf Stream.=**Syn. 1** and **2.** *Stream*, *Current*, *Eddy*. All rivers and brooks are *streams*, and have *currents*. An *eddy* is a counter-*current*, a *current* contrary to the main direction.

stream (strēm), *v.* [< ME. *stremen* = D. *stroomen* = G. *strömen* = Icel. *streyma* = Sw. *strömma* = Dan. *strömme;* from the noun.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To move or run in a continuous current; flow continuously. See *streaming*, *n.*, 2.

Within those banks, where rivers now
Stream, and perpetual draw their humid train.
Milton, P. L., vii. 306.

On all sides round
Streams the black blood. *Pope*, Odyssey, iii. 581.

2. To move or proceed continuously and uniformly, or in unbroken succession.

And to imperial Love, that god most high,
Do my sighs *stream*. *Shak.*, All's Well, ii. 3. 82.

Streaming files of wild ducks began to make their appearance high in the air. *Irving*, Sketch-Book, p. 437.

3. To pour out a stream; also, to throw off a stream from the surface: as, *streaming* eyes; a *streaming* umbrella.

Then grateful Greece with *streaming* eyes wou'd raise
Historic marbles, to record his praise.
Fenton, in Pope's Odyssey, i. 305.

Blasts that blow the poplar white,
And lash with storm the *streaming* pane.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, lxxii.

4. To move swiftly and continuously, as a ray of light; streak.

I looked up just in time to see a superb shooting star *stream* across the heavens. *Nature*, XXX. 455.

5. To stretch out in a line; hang or float at full length: as, *streaming* hair.

Standards and gonfalons 'twixt van and rear
Stream in the air. *Milton*, P. L., v. 590.

Ribands *streaming* gay. *Cowper*, Task, iv. 541.

II. *trans.* 1. To discharge in a stream; cause to flow; pour out.

Had I as many eyes as thou hast wounds,
Weeping as fast as they *stream* forth thy blood.
Shak., J. C., iii. 1. 201.

Calanus told Onesicritus of a golden world, where meale was as plentifull as dust, and fonntaines *streamed* milke, hony, wine, and oyle. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 454.

2. To cause to float out; wave.

Many a time hath banish'd Norfolk fought, . . .
Streaming the ensign of the Christian cross
Against black pagans, Turks, and Saracens.
Shak., Rich. II., iv. 1. 94.

3†. To stripe or ray. See *streaming*, *a.* [Rare.]

The herald's mantle is *streamed* with gold. *Bacon.*

4. (*a*) In *mining*, to wash, as the superficial detritus, especially that accumulated in the beds of rivers, for the purpose of separating any valuable ore which it may contain. See *placer*[2]. The term *stream*, long in use in Cornwall, exclusively with reference to tin ores, seems hardly to have come into general use in any mining regions except those in which the ore of tin is mined. (*b*) In *dyeing*, to wash in running water, as silk, before putting in the dye. *Workshop Receipts*, 2d ser., p. 40.—**To stream a buoy.** See *buoy*.

stream-anchor (strēm′ang″kor), *n.* *Naut.*, an anchor of a size intermediate between the bower-anchor and the kedge. It is used for warping and like purposes. In the United States navy stream-anchors weigh from 400 to 1,500 pounds, and are about one fourth the weight of bower-anchors.

stream-cable (strēm′kā″bl), *n.* The cable or hawser of the stream-anchor.

stream-clock (strēm′klok), *n.* [Tr. G. *stromuhr*.] A physiological instrument for determining the velocity of blood in a vessel.

stream-current (strēm′kur″ent), *n.* See the quotation, and also *drift-current*.

A current whose onward movement is sustained by the vis a tergo of a drift-current is called a *stream-current*.
Encyc. Brit., III. 19.

streamer (strē′mėr), *n.* [ME. *stremer*, *stremere*; < *stream* + *-er*[1].] 1. That which streams out, or hangs or floats at full length: applied to anything long and narrow, as a ribbon.

All twinkling with the dewdrops' sheen,
The brier-rose fell in *streamers* green.
Scott, L. of the L., i. 11.

(*a*) A long narrow flag; a pennon extended or flowing in the wind: same as *pennant*, 1 (*a*).

His brave fleet
With silken *streamers* the young Phœbus fanning.
Shak., Hen. V., iii., Prol., l. 6.

(*b*) A stream or column of light shooting upward or outward, as in some forms of the aurora borealis.

He knew, by the *streamers* that shot so bright,
That spirits were riding the northern light.
Scott, L. of L. M., ii. 8.

(*c*) A long flowing strip of ribbon, or feather, or something similar, used in decoration, especially in dress.

A most airy sort of blue and silver turban, with a *streamer* of plumage on one side.
Charlotte Brontë, Villette, xx.

(*d*) A long-exserted feather which streams away from the rest of the plumage of some birds; a pennant or standard. See cuts under *Semioptera* and *standard-bearer*.

2. In *mining*, a person who washes for stream-tin. See *streaming*.—3. The geometrid moth *Anticlea derivata*: an English collectors' name.

streamful (strēm′fûl), *a.* [< *stream* + *-ful*.] Full of streams or currents.

Like a ship despoiled of her sails,
Shov'd by the wind against the *streamful* tide.
Drayton, Legend of Pierce Gaveston, st. 105.

stream-gold (strēm′gōld), *n.* See the quotation.

The gold of alluvial districts, called *stream-gold* or placer-gold, occurs, as well as alluvial tin, among the debris of the more ancient rocks. *Ure*, Dict., III. 298.

stream-ice (strēm′īs), *n.* Pieces of drift or bay ice forming a ridge and following the line of current.

At 4 A. M. a seemingly close pack was seen to the eastward, but later it developed into *stream-ice* of small extent.
A. W. Greely, Arctic Service, p. 67.

streaminess (strē′mi-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being streamy.

I give the case of a star-group which is certainly not the most remarkable for *streaminess*.
R. A. Proctor, Universe of Stars (2d ed., 1878), p. 22.

streaming (strē′ming), *n.* [Verbal n. of *stream*, *v.*] 1. In *tin-mining*, the washing of tin ore from the detritus with which it is associated. The now almost entirely exhausted deposits of detrital tin ore in Cornwall and Devon were called *streams*, because they occur chiefly in or near the bottoms of the valleys and adjacent to the present streams, or in the manner of deposits formed by streams, analogous to the channels of the Californian and the gutters of the Australian miners; the miners were themselves called *streamers*; the localities where streaming was carried on, *stream-works*; and the ore obtained, *stream-tin*.

2. In *biol.*, the peculiar flowing motion of the particles of protoplasm in an amœba or other rhizopod, by which the form of the animalcule changes or pseudopods are protruded; also, the similar circulation or rotation of the protoplasm of some plant-cells. See *protoplasm*, and *rotation of protoplasm* (under *rotation*).

streaming (strē′ming), *p. a.* In *her.*, issuing, as rays of light: as, rays *streaming* from the dexter chief.

streamless (strēm′les), *a.* [< *stream* + *-less*.] Not traversed by streams; unwatered. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 758.

streamlet (strēm′let), *n.* [< *stream* + *-let*.] A small stream; a rivulet; a rill.

Unnumber'd glittering *streamlets* play'd,
And hurled every where their waters sheen.
Thomson, Castle of Indolence, i. 3.

stream-line (strēm′līn), *n.* See *line*[2], and *line of flow* (under *flow*[1]).—**Stream-line surface.** See *surface*.

streamling (strēm′ling), *n.* [< *stream* + *-ling*[1].] Same as *streamlet*.

A thousand *Streamlings* that n'er saw the Sun,
With tribute silver to his service run.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Captsincs.

stream-tin (strēm′tin), *n.* In *mining*, tin ore, or oxid of tin, obtained in streaming (which see).

stream-wheel (strēm′hwēl), *n.* An undershot wheel, or current-wheel.

stream-works (strēm′wėrks), *n. sing.* and *pl.* In *mining*, a locality where the detrital deposits are washed in order to procure the valuable metal or ore which they may contain; alluvial washings, or surface mining. The words *stream-works* and *stream* (*v. t.*) are rarely, if ever, used except with reference to the separation of tin ore from detrital deposits.

streamwort (strēm′wėrt), *n.* A plant of Lindley's order *Haloragaceæ*. [Rare.]

streamy (strē′mi), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *stremy*; < *stream* + *-y*[1].] 1. Abounding in streams. (*a*) Full of running water or of springs.

Arcadia
(However *streamy*), now adust and dry,
Deny'd the Goddess Water.
Prior, First Hymn of Callimachus.

(*b*) Full of or emitting streaming rays of light.

In *streamy* sparkles, kindling all the skies,
From pole to pole the trail of glory flies.
Pope, Iliad, xiii. 321.

2. Having the form of a beam or stream of light.

streatt, *n.* An obsolete form of *street*.

Streatfield's operation. See *operation*.

streberyt, *n.* An obsolete form of *strawberry*.

Strebla (streb′lä), *n.* [NL. (Wiedemann, 1824), < Gr. στρεβλός, twisted, crooked, < στρέφειν, twist.] A peculiar genus of pupiparous dipterous insects, of the family *Nycteribiidæ*, including certain so-called bat-lice or bat-ticks. *S. vespertilionis* is a common bat-parasite occurring in South America and the West Indies.

streblosis (streb-lō′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. στρεβλός, twisted: see *Strebla*.] The angle through which it is necessary to rotate an element of a figure to bring it into coincidence with the corresponding element of a given conformable figure.

Streblus (streb′lus), *n.* [NL. (Loureiro, 1790), so called in allusion to its branches, which form a dense mass of rigid straggling twigs; < Gr. στρεβλός, twisted: see *Strebla*.] A genus of apetalous plants, of the order *Urticaceæ* and tribe *Moreæ*, type of the subtribe *Streblеæ*. It is characterized by usually dioecious flowers, the male in clustered two-bracted heads, the female solitary on the peduncle, the perianth consisting of four widely overlapping segments which closely invest the one-celled ovary. As in most of the subtribe, its cotyledons are very unequal, and the larger, which is very fleshy, incloses the smaller. The only species, *S. asper* (*Trophis aspera*), is the tonkhoi or paper-tree of the Siamese, who prepare several kinds of paper from its bark, including a heavy and a thin white paper, and a black paper for use like a slate, much employed in the native law-courts. It is a small tree, reaching about thirty feet in height, bearing dark-green oval corisceous two-ranked leaves, and occurring from China and Manila to the Andaman Islands.

strecchet, *v.* An old spelling of *stretch*.

street, *n.* A Middle English form of *straw*[1].

streel (strēl), *v. i.* [Cf. *streal*.] To trail; stream.

A yellow satin train that *streeled* after her like the tail of a comet. *Thackeray*, Vanity Fair, xx.

streent, *n.* A Middle English form of *strain*[2].

streept, *v.* A Middle English form of *strip*[1].

street (strēt), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *streat*, *streate*; < ME. *streete*, *strete*, *stret*, *strate*, < AS. *strǣt* = OS. *strata* = OFries. *strete* = MD. *straete*, D. *straat* = MLG. *strāte*, LG. *strate* = OHG. *strāza*, MHG. *strāze*, G. *strasse* = Icel. *stræti* = Sw. *stråt* = Dan. *stræde* (= It. *strada* = Sp. Pg. Pr. *estrada* = OF. *estree*, *stree*, *strae*, F. *étrée* = W. *ystrad*, *ystrid* = OIr. *srāth* = Ir. Gael. *sraid* = NGr. στράτα), < LL. *strata*, a street, road, highway, orig. *via strata*, a paved way, < L. *strata*, fem. of *stratus*, pp. of *sternere*, strew, scatter, spread, cover, pave: see *stratum*. *Street* is one of the very few words regarded as received in England from the Roman invaders, others being *chester* (*Chester*), *port*, *wall*, and *-coln* in *Lincoln*. Cf. *stray*[1], *stray*[2].] **1†.** A paved road; a highway.

This grand-child, great as he [Mulmutius], those four proud *Streets* begun
That each way cross this Isle, and bounds did them allow. *Drayton*, Polyolbion, viii. 74.

There were at that time [fifth year after the Conquest] in England four great roads, . . . of which two ran lengthways through the Island, and two crossed it, . . . Watlinge-*strete*, Fosse, Hikenilde-*strete*, and Erming-*strete*.
Guest, Origines Celticæ, II. 218.

2. A public way or road, whether paved or unpaved, in a village, town, or city, ordinarily including a sidewalk or sidewalks and a roadway, and having houses or town lots on one or both sides; a main way, in distinction from a lane or alley: as, a fashionable *street*; a *street* of shops. Abbreviated *St.*, *st.* Compare *road*, 3. Strictly, the word excludes the houses, which are *on* the street; but in a very common use it includes the land and houses, which are then *in* the street: as, a house *in* High Street. In *law*, *street* sometimes includes as much of the surface, and as much of the space above and of the soil or depth beneath, as may be needed for the ordinary works which the local authorities may decide to execute on or in a street, including sidewalks.

Up Fish *Street*! down Saint Magnus' Corner!
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iv. 8. 1.

3. The way for vehicles, between the curbs, as distinguished from the sidewalks: as, to walk in the *street*.—4. Hence, a path or passageway inclosed between continuous lines of objects; a track; a lane.

It seemed to bee, as it were, a continued *street* of shippes. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 435.

I was ushered through an actual *street* of servitors.
Disraeli, Vivian Grey, iii. 8.

5†. A path; a way.

Than makest thou his pees with his sovereyn,
And bringest him out of the croked *streete*.
Chaucer, A. B. C., l. 70.

While I ran by the most secret *streets*,
Eschewing still the common haunted track.
Surrey, Æneid, ii. 975.

6. The inhabitants of a street collectively. [Colloq.]

All the whole *street* will hate us, and the world
Point me out cruel. *Middleton*, Chaste Maid, v. 2.

Grub Street. See *Grub-street*.—**Lombard Street.** See *Lombard*[2], 1.—**Queer Street.** See *queer*[1].—**Street Arab.** See *Arab*, 2.—**Street broker.** See *broker*.—**The street,** a street (as Wall Street in New York) or locality where merchants or stock-brokers congregate for business; the commercial exchange: as, it is rumored on *the street*.

Common places whyther marchanntes resort as to *the* burse or *streate*. *Peter Martyr* (tr. in Eden's First Books [on America, ed. Arber, p. 186).

To have the key of the street. See *key*[1].—**To spin street-yarn.** See *spin*.—**Syn. 2.** *Road*, etc. See *way*.

streetage (strē′tāj), *n.* [< *street* + *-age*.] A charge made for the use of a street. [Rare.]

street-car (strēt′kär), *n.* A passenger-car for local or city travel, drawn on the surface of the public streets by horses, by a locomotive engine, or by an endless cable, or propelled by electricity. [U. S.]

The *street-cars* rattled in the foreground, changing horses and absorbing and emitting passengers.
H. James, Jr., The Bostonians, xxxiv.

street-door (strēt′dōr), *n.* The door of a house or other building which opens upon a street.

When you step but a few doors off . . . to see a brother-footman going to be hanged, leave the *street door* open.
Swift, Advice to Servants (Footman).

streeted (strē′ted), *a.* Provided with streets.

There are few Places this Side the Alps better built, and so well *streeted* as this [Antwerp].
Howell, Letters, I. i. 12.

street-locomotive (strēt′lō″kō-mō-tiv), *n.* See *locomotive*.

street-orderly (strēt′ôr″dėr-li), *n.* A person employed to keep the streets clean by the prompt removal of rubbish, dung, or dirt of any kind by means of a hand-brush and bag.

By the *street-orderly* method of scavaging, the thoroughfares are continually being cleansed, and so never allowed to become dirty; whereas, by the ordinary method, they are not cleansed until they are dirty.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, II. 257.

street-railroad (strēt′rāl″rōd), *n.* A railroad constructed upon the surface of a public street in towns and cities; a tramway. Cars on such railroads are variously propelled, and the railroads take specific names from the system of propulsion, as *cable-railroad, horse-railroad, electric railroad*. [U. S.]

street-sweeper (strēt′swē″pėr), *n.* One who or that which sweeps the streets; specifically, a machine provided with brushes and scrapers for removing dust, mud, etc., from the streets.

street-walker (strēt′wâ″kėr), *n.* 1. One who walks the streets; a pedestrian.

All *street-walkers* and shop-keepers bear an equal share in its hourly vexation [the nuisance of beggars].
Swift, Proposal for giving Badges to Beggars.

2. A common prostitute who walks the streets at night.

streetward[1] (strēt′wârd), *n.* [< *street* + *ward*.] Formerly, an officer who had the care of the streets.

streetward[2] (strēt′wärd), *adv.* and *a.* [< *street* + *-ward*.] Next the street; looking out on the street. *Tennyson*, Enoch Arden.

streetway (strēt′wā), *n.* [< *street* + *way*.] The open space of a street; the roadway.

streight[1]†. An old spelling of *straight*[1].

streight[2]†, **streighten**†. Old spellings of *strait*[1], *straiten*. *Drayton*.

streik†, *v.* See *streak*[3].

streinet†, **streinable**†. Old spellings of *strain*[1], *strainable*. *Holinshed*.

streit†, **streite**†, *a.* Old spellings of *strait*[1].

streke†. A Middle English form of *streak*[1], *streak*[2], and *strike*.

strelitz (strel′its), *n.* [< G. *strelitze*, < Russ. *strieletsŭ*, an archer, shooter, < *strielyatĭ*, shoot, *striela*, an arrow; prob. < OHG. *strāla*, G. *strahl* = AS. *strǣl*, arrow: see *streal*.] A soldier of the ancient Muscovite guards, abolished by Peter the Great.

Strelitzia (strē-lit′si-ą), *n.* [NL. (Aiton, 1789), named after Queen Charlotte, wife of George III. of England, and descended from the German house of Mecklenburg-*Strelitz*.] 1. A genus of monocotyledonous plants, of the order *Musaceæ*, distinguished by its flowers with three free sepals and three very dissimilar and peculiar petals, of which the outer is short, broad, and concave or hooded, the two lateral long, narrow, more or less united, and continued into a long petaloid appendage. There are 4 or 5 species, natives of South Africa. They are singular plants, producing an erect or subterranean woody rootstock, and large leaves which resemble those of a small banana-tree, or are reduced mainly or completely to tall erect cylindrical petioles. The large handsome flowers are borne few together far exserted from a spathe, which consists of one or two large boat-shaped bracts on a terminal or axillary scape. *S. Reginæ*, known as *queen-plant, bird's-tongue flower*, or *bird-of-paradise flower*, produces large brilliant flowers, highly prized for the oddity of their shape and coloring, showing the unusual combination of orange and blue. *S. augusta*, a larger species with small white flowers and purple bracts, has a palm-like stem reaching 20 feet in height, and is cultivated under the name *grand strelitzia*. *S. juncea* and other species are also cultivated under glass.
2. [*l. c.*] A plant of this genus.

streme†, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete spelling of *stream*.

stren†, **strene**†, *n.* Middle English forms of *strain*[2].

strenger†, **strengest**†, *a.* Earlier comparative and superlative of *strong*[1].

strengite (streng′īt), *n.* [Named after A. *Streng*, of Giessen, Germany.] A hydrous phosphate of iron, occurring in reddish orthorhombic crystals: it is isomorphous with scorodite.

strength (strength), *n.* [< ME. *strengthe, strenethe, strenkyth*, also *strenthe, streinthe*, < AS. *strengthu* (= OHG. *strengida*), strength, < *strang*, strong: see *strong*[1]. Cf. *length*, < *long*.] 1. The property of being strong; force; power. Specifically—(*a*) In animals, that attribute of an animal body by which it is enabled to move itself or other bodies. The strength of animals is the muscular force or energy which they are capable of exerting. See *horse-power*.

Vlixes also, with angarely mony
Of tulkis [knights] of Traci, tor men of *strenkyth*.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 6894.

The external indications of *strength* are the abundance and firmness of the muscular fibres.
Bentham, Introd. to Morals and Legislation, vi. 9.

[Used in plural with same sense as singular.

Alle his [Samson's] *strengthes* in his heres were.
Chaucer, Monk's Tale, l. 68.]

(*b*) In inanimate things, the property by which they sustain the application of force without breaking or yielding: as, the *strength* of a bone; the *strength* of a beam; the *strength* of a wall; the *strength* of a rope.

Our castle's *strength*
Will laugh a siege to scorn.
Shak., Macbeth, v. 5. 2.

The citty is of no greate *strength*, having a trifling wall about it.
Evelyn, Diary, May 21, 1645.

Hence—2. Power or vigor of any kind; ability; capacity for work or effective action, whether physical, intellectual, or moral: as, *strength* of grasp or stroke; *strength* of mind, memory, or judgment; *strength* of feeling (that is, not intensity but effectiveness of emotion).

If, rather than to marry County Paris,
Thou hast the *strength* of will to slay thyself.
Shak., R. and J., iv. 1. 72.

The belief
He has of his own great and catholic *strengths*
In arguing and discourse.
B. Jonson, Devil is an Ass, i. 2.

In the world of morals, as in the world of physics, *strength* is nearly allied to hardness.
Lecky, Europ. Morals, I. 354.

3. One who or that which is regarded as an embodiment of force or strength; that on which confidence or reliance is firmly set; stay; support; security.

God is our refuge and *strength*. Ps. xlvi. 1.

Thy counsel, in this uttermost distress,
My only *strength* and stay. *Milton*, P. L., x. 921.

Hitherto, Davenant observes, in taxing the people we had gone chiefly on land and trade, which is about one-third of the *strength* of England.
S. Dowell, Taxes in England, II. 56.

4. Force; violence; vehemence; intensity.

Zee schulle undrestonde, that the Sondan is Lord of 5 Kyngdomes, that he hathe conquered and apropred to him be *Strengthe*. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 35.

And al men speken of hunting,
How they wolde slee the hert with *strengthe*.
Chaucer, Death of Blanche, l. 351.

If you did know to whom I gave the ring, . . .
You would abate the *strength* of your displeasure.
Shak., M. of V., v. 1. 198.

5. Degree of the distinguishing or essential element or constituent; the power to produce sensible effects on other bodies; potency: said of liquors and the like: as, the *strength* of an acid; the *strength* of wine or spirits; the *strength* of a potion or a poison.—6. Force as measured or stated in figures; amount or numbers of any collective body, as of an army or a fleet: as, a play adapted to the whole *strength* of the company; the full *strength* of a regiment.

Demand of him of what *strength* they are a-foot.
Shak., All's Well, iv. 3. 181.

Half a dozen gentlemen, furnished with a good *strength* of water-spaniels.
Gilbert White, Nat. Hist. Selborne, To T. Pennant, xxii.

7. Available force or backing, as of a candidate: as, his *strength* is greatest in the cities. [Political cant.]—8. Force proceeding from motion and proportioned to it; vehemence; impetuosity: as, the *strength* of a current of air or water; the *strength* of a charge of cavalry.—9. A stronghold.

Syne they hae left him, hall and feir,
Within his *strength* of stane.
Auld Maitland (Child's Ballads, VI. 222).

"No to say it 's our best dwelling," he added, turning to Bucklaw, "but just a *strength* for the Lord of Ravenswood to flee until." *Scott*, Bride of Lammermoor, vii.

10. In colors, the relative property possessed by a pigment of imparting a color to and modifying the shade of any other pigment to which it is added. Thus, one pound of lampblack added to 100 pounds of white lead produces a dark-gray shade, but one pound of ivory-black added in the same way would have little effect on the white.
11. In the *fine arts*, boldness of conception or treatment.

Carracci's *strength*, Correggio's softer line.
Pope, Epistle to Jervas, l. 37.

12. In *soap-making*. See the quotation.

A peculiar phenomenon may be remarked in the cooling [of a little of the soap placed on a glass plate], which affords a good criterion of the quality of the soap. When there is formed around the little patch an opaque zone, a fraction of an inch broad, this is supposed to indicate complete saponification, and is called the *strength;* when it is absent, the soap is said to want its *strength*. When this zone soon vanishes after being distinctly seen, the soap is said to have *false strength*. *Ure*, Dict., III. 852.

On the strength (*milit.* and *naval*), on the muster-rolls. [Colloq.]

The colonel had put the widow woman *on the strength;* she was no longer an unrecognized waif, but had her regimental position.
Arch. Forbes, in Eng. Illust. Mag., VI. 525.

On or upon the strength of, in reliance upon the value of; on the faith of: as, to do something *on the strength of* another's promise.

My father set out *upon the strength of* these two following axioms. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, ii. 19.

Proof strength. See *proof*, *a.*—**Strength of a current**, in *elect.*, the quantity of electricity which passes in a unit of time; the measure of electrical energy. See *Ohm's law*, under *law*[1].—**Strength of materials.** See *material*.—**Strength of pole.** See *pole*[2].—**Strength of the source.** See the quotation.

The time rate of supply of liquid through the source is called the *strength of the source*.
Minchin, Uniplanar Kinematics, vi.

To measure strength. See *measure*.—**Syn. 1.** *Force*, etc. See *power*[1].

strengtht (strength), *v. t.* [< ME. *strengthen, strenthen;* < *strength*, *n.*] To strengthen.

Take this for a general reule, that every counsell that is affermed or *strengthed* so strongly that it may not be chaunged for no condicioun that may bitide—I say that thilke counsell is wikked.
Chaucer, Tale of Melibeus (Harleian MS.).

The helpe of Gods grace in that tribulation to *strength* him.
Sir T. More, Cumfort against Tribulation (1573), fol. 16.

His armes and leggys [were] well lengthed and *strengthed*.
Fabyan, Chron., clvi.

strengthen (streng′thn), *v.* [< *strength* + *-en*[1].] I. *trans.* To make strong or stronger; add strength to, either physical, legal, or moral; confirm; establish: as, to *strengthen* a limb; to *strengthen* an obligation; to *strengthen* a claim; to *strengthen* authority.

Charge Joshua, and encourage him, and *strengthen* him. Deut. iii. 28.

Let noble Warwick, Cobham, and the rest . . .
With powerful policy *strengthen* themselves.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., i. 2. 58.

For the more *strenthening* the Acts of this Parliament, the King purchased the Pope's Bulls, containing grievous Censures and Curses to them that should break them.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 149.

Strengthening plaster. See *plaster*.—**Syn.** To invigorate, fortify, brace, nerve, steel, corroborate, support, heighten.

II. *intrans.* To grow strong or stronger.

The young disease, that must subdue at length,
Grows with his growth, and *strengthens* with his strength.
Pope, Essay on Man, ii. 136.

strengthener (strength′nėr), *n.* [Formerly also *strengthner;* < *strengthen* + *-er*[1].] One who or that which makes strong or stronger; one who or that which increases strength, physical or moral.

Whose plays are *strengtheners* of virtue.
Mary Lamb, Tales from Shakspere, Pref.

strengthful (strength′fûl), *a.* [< *strength* + *-ful*.] Abounding in strength; strong. *Marston*.

strengthfulness (strength′fûl-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being strengthful or strong; fullness of strength.

strengthing (streng′thing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *strength*, *v.*] A strengthening. *Palsgrave*. (*Halliwell.*)

strengthless (strength′les), *a.* [< *strength* + *-less*.] Destitute of strength, in any sense of the word. *Shak.*; *Boyle*.

strengthner† (strength′nėr), *n.* Same as *strengthener*.

strengthy (streng′thi), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *strenthie;* < *strength* + *-y*[1]. Cf. *lengthy*.] Having strength; strong.

The simple and *strenthie* defence of ane iust caus.
J. Tyrie, Refutation, Pref. 2. (*Jamieson.*)

strenkle (streng′kl), *v. t.* An obsolete or Scotch form of *strinkle*.

strenkle (streng′kl), *n.* [< ME. *strenkyll;* < *strenkle*, *v.* Cf. *sprinkle*, *n.*] A sprinkler. [Obsolete or Scotch.]

Strenkyll to cast holy water, vimpilon.
Palsgrave. (*Halliwell.*)

strenth†, *n.* An obsolete form of *strength*.

strenuity† (stre-nū′i-ti), *n.* [< L. *strenuita(t-)s*, nimbleness, friskness, < *strenuus*, quick, active, vigorous: see *strenuous*.] Strenuousness.

About in the see
No Prince was of better *strenuitee*.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 206.

strenuosity (stren-ū-os′i-ti), *n.* [< *strenuous* + *-ity*.] 1. The state or character of being strenuous; strenuousness.—2. A strained effect, or a straining for effect, as in a literary composition.

Strenuosity in style is not quite the same thing as strength. *The Academy*, Jan. 30, 1886, p. 73.

strenuous (stren′ū-us), *a.* [< L. *strenuus*, quick, active, brisk, vigorous; cf. Gr. στερεός, firm, hard, στρηνής, strong.] 1. Strong; vigorous; active; pushing.

Him whose *strenuous* tongue
Can burst Joy's grape against his palate fine.
Keats, Melancholy.

2. Eagerly pressing or urgent; energetic; zealous; ardent; bold; earnest; valiant; intrepid.

To *strenuous* minds there is an inquietude in overquietness. *Sir T. Browne*, Christ. Mor., I. 33.

This scheme encountered *strenuous* opposition in the council. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vi.

3. Neeessitating vigor or energy; accompanied by labor or exertion.

What more oft, in nations grown corrupt, . . .
Than to love bondage more than liberty,
Bondage with ease than *strenuous* liberty?
Milton, S. A., l. 271.

Worldlings revelling in the fields
Of *strenuous* idleness. *Wordsworth*, Memory.

=Syn. 1 and 2. Energetic, resolute.

strenuously (stren′ū-us-li), *adv.* In a strenuous manner; with eager and pressing zeal; ardently; boldly; vigorously; actively.

strenuousness (stren′ū-us-nes), *n.* The state or character of being strenuous; eagerness; earnestness; active zeal.

strepet, *v.* An old spelling of *strip*[1].

strepent (strep′ent), *a.* [< L. *strepen(t-)s*, ppr. of *strepere*, make a noise, rumble, murmur.] Noisy; loud. [Rare.]

Peace to the *strepent* horn!
Shenstone, Rural Elegance.

Strepera (strep′e-rä), *n.* [NL. (Lesson, 1831), < L. *strepere*, make a noise.] An Australian genus of corvine passerine birds, typical of the subfamily *Streperinæ*, having long wings and naked nostrils. Also called *Coronica* (Gould, 1837). There are 7 species, commonly called *crow-shrikes*, of a black, blackish-brown, or gray color, more or less

Crow-shrike (*Strepera graculina*).

varied with white or rufous. The type is *Corrus graculinus* of White, the noisy roller of Latham, *Coracias* or *Gracula* or *Barita strepera* of various authors, now *Strepera graculina*. It is glossy-black, with the base of the tail and an ular speculum white, the iris yellow. The length is 18½ inches. *S. crissalis, arguta, intermedia, cunéicauda* (or *anaphonensis*: see *squeaker*), *melanoptera*, and *fuliginosa* are the other species.

streperine (strep′e-rin), *a.* [< *Strepera* + *-ine*[1].] Of or pertaining to birds of the genus *Strepera*.

streperous (strep′e-rus), *a.* [< L. *strepere*, make a noise, rumble, murmur, + *-ous*. Cf. *obstreperous*.] Noisy; loud; boisterous. [Rare.]

In a *streperous* eruption it [the bay or laurel] riseth against fire. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., ii. 6.

strephotome (stref′ō-tōm), *n.* [< Gr. στρέφω, twist, turn, + *-τομος*, < τέμνειν, ταμεῖν, cut.] A corkscrew-like needle used in an operation for the radical cure of inguinal hernia.

Strepitores (strep-i-tō′rēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of **strepitor*, < L. *strepere*, make a noise: see *strepent*.] A group of insessorial birds, established by Blyth in 1849 for those Cuvierian *Passerinæ* which are non-passerine, and primarily divided into *Syndactyli*, *Zygodactyli*, and *Heterodactyli*. See these words.

strepitoso (strep-i-tō′sō), *adv.* [It., < *strepito*, noise, < L. *strepitus*, noise: see *strepitous*.] In *music*, in an impetuous, boisterous, noisy manner.

strepitous (strep′i-tus), *a.* [< L. *strepitus*, noise, < *strepere*, make a noise: see *strepent*.] Noisy.

strepsicere (strep′si-sēr), *n.* [< *strepsiceros*.] An antelope with twisted horns; a strepsiceros.

strepsiceros (strep-sis′e-ros), *n.* [NL., < L. *strepsiceros*, < Gr. **στρεψίκερως*, an animal with twisted horns, called by the Africans *addax*.] 1†. Some antelope with twisted horns, as the koodoo; originally, perhaps, the addax.—2. [*cap.*] [NL. (Hamilton Smith, 1827).] A genus of antelopes with twisted or spiral horns. The only species now left in the genus is *S. kudu*, the koodoo. See cut under *koodoo*.

Strepsilas (strep′si-las), *n.* [NL. (Illiger, 1811), < Gr. στρέψις, a turning round, < στρέφειν (aor. στρέψαι), twist, turn, + λᾶς, λᾶας, a stone.] The typical genus of a subfamily *Strepsilainæ*; the turnstones. The bill is short, constricted at the base, tapering to a sharp point, with ascending gonys longer than the mandibular rami, short and broad nasal fossæ, and short shallow grooves in the under mandible. The legs are short and stout, with the tarsus scutellate in front and reticulate on the sides and back, and four toes, cleft to the base. There are 2 species—*S. interpres*, the common turnstone, and *S. melanocephalus* of the North Pacific, the black-headed turnstone, perhaps only a variety of the other. The genus was also called *Cinclus*, *Arenaria*, and *Morinella*. See cuts under *Pressirostres* and *turnstone*.

strepsipter (strep-sip′tėr), *n.* [< NL. *Strepsiptera*.] A member of the *Strepsiptera*.

Strepsiptera (strep-sip′te-rä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of **strepsipterus*: see *strepsipterous*.] 1. An order of insects, named by Kirby in 1833 from the twisted wings, synonymous with *Rhipiptera* of Latreille, and corresponding to the family *Stylopidæ*. The fore wings are mere twisted filaments or pseudelytra; the hind wings are expansive and fan-shaped; the females are wingless. The strepsiptera are parasitic on hymenopterous insects, especially bees and wasps. They are now regarded as anomalous *Coleoptera* degraded by parasitism. See cut under *Stylops*.

2†. In Gegenbaur's system of classification, a family of neuropterous insects, forming with *Phryganida* the suborder *Trichoptera*.

strepsipteral (strep-sip′te-ral), *a.* [< *strepsipter-ous* + *-al*.] Same as *strepsipterous*.

strepsipteran (strep-sip′te-ran), *n.* and *a.* [< NL. *Strepsiptera* + *-an*.] I. *n.* A strepsipter.

II. *a.* Same as *strepsipterous*.

strepsipterous (strep-sip′te-rus), *a.* [< NL. **strepsipterus*, < Gr. στρέφειν (aor. στρέψαι), twist, turn, + πτερόν, a wing.] Having twisted front wings, as a stylops; of or pertaining to the *Strepsiptera*; rhipipterous. Also *strepsipteran*, *strepsipteral*. See cut under *Stylops*.

strepsirrhinal, strepsirhinal (strep-si-rī′nal), *a.* [< *strepsirrhine* + *-al*.] Same as *strepsirrhine*.

strepsirrhine, strepsirhine (strep′si-rin), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. **strepsirrhinus*, < Gr. στρέφειν (aor. στρέψαι), turn, twist, + ῥίς (ῥιν-), nose.] I. *a.* Having twisted or curved nostrils, as a lemur; of or pertaining to the *Strepsirrhini*; neither catarrhine nor platyrrhine, as a primate. Also *strepsorhine*.

II. *n.* Any lemur or prosimian; a member of the *Strepsirrhini*.

Strepsirrhini, Strepsirhini (strep-si-rī′nī), *n. pl.* [NL. (Geoffroy): see *strepsirrhine*.] The lemuroid mammals, or lemurs: so called from the twisted nostrils, in distinction from *Catarrhini* and *Platyrrhini*. In these animals the nostrils are at the corners of the snout, and somewhat comma-shaped, as is usual in mammals, instead of having the more human character of those of the higher *Primates*. The term is exactly synonymous with *Prosimiæ* or *Lemuroidea*, excepting that in early usages of all three of these names of lemurs the so-called flying-lemurs (*Galeopithecidæ*) were wrongly included, these being insectivorous and not primatial mammals, now always excluded from the strepsirrhines. Also *Strepsirhina*, *Strepsirrhina*, and *Strepsorhina*.

Streptanthus (strep-tan′thus), *n.* [NL. (Nuttall, 1825), so called from the greatly twisted claws of the petals; < Gr. στρεπτός, twisted (< στρέφειν, twist, turn), + ἄνθος, flower.] A genus of polypetalous plants, of the order *Cruciferæ* and tribe *Arabideæ*, distinguished from the type-genus *Arabis* by a calyx commonly of large size, longer and sometimes connate stamens, and petals usually borne on a twisted claw. There are about 16 species, natives of North America, and chiefly of the western United States. They are smooth annuals or perennials, with entire or lyrate leaves and commonly bractless flowers, which are purple or sometimes white or yellow, and in some species pendulous. *S. obtusifolius*, a pink-flowered species, has been called *Arkansas cabbage*.

streptobacteria (strep″tō-bak-tē′ri-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. στρεπτός, twisted, + NL. *bacterium*.] A supposed bacterium, consisting of a chain of short rod-formed bacteria linked together. *Ziegler*, Pathol. Anat. (trans.), i. 185.

Streptocarpus (strep-tō-kär′pus), *n.* [NL. (Lindley, 1828), so called from the spirally twisted fruit; < Gr. στρεπτός, twisted, + καρπός, fruit.] A genus of gamopetalous plants, of the order *Gesneraceæ*, tribe *Cyrtandreæ*, and subtribe *Didymocarpeæ*. It is characterized by flowers with an elongated corolla-tube which is much enlarged above, and contains two perfect stamens and a linear ovary imperfectly four-celled by the protrusion of lobed placentæ densely covered on their margins with ovules, and becoming a spirally twisted capsule which is linear and terete and splits into valves coherent at the base and apex. There are about 19 species, natives of South Africa and of Madagascar. They are woolly or downy herbs, chiefly with spreading radical leaves or with a single leaf (a persistent cotyledon), sometimes with a stem bearing opposite leaves. The handsome flowers are mostly pale purple or blue; they form a many-flowered cyme, or are borne few or singly upon their peduncle. *S. Dunnii*, a remarkable species from the Transvaal mountains, is cultivated for its peculiar solitary grayish-green leaf, prostrate on the ground and over 3 feet long, with thick fleshy veins and clothed beneath with close reddish down, and for its bright-red tubular decurved flowers, of which there are sometimes over one hundred on a scape at once. Several other species are in cultivation under glass, especially *S. Watsoni*, a hybrid with several large leaves and rich crimson flowers, and *S. Rexii*, with blue flowers. They are known as *Cape primrose*.

streptococcheмia, streptococchæmia (strep″tō-kok-kē′mi-ä), *n.* [NL., < *streptococci* + Gr. αἷμα, blood.] The presence of streptococci in the blood.

streptococci (strep-tō-kok′sī), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. στρεπτός, twisted, + κόκκος, a berry.] A chain of micrococci linked together, occurring in some specific diseases. *Ziegler*, Pathol. Anat. (trans.), i. 185.

Streptoneura (strep-tō-nū′rä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *streptoneurus*: see *streptoneurous*.] A branch of anisopleurous *Gastropoda*, in which the long loop of visceral nerves embracing the intestine is caught and twisted into a figure-of-8 by the torsion which the animal undergoes in its development. The *Streptoneura* are divided into two orders, *Zygobranchia* and *Azygobranchia*. They include all the anisopleural gastropods except the opisthobranchs and pulmonifers. The nearest synonym is *Prosobranchiata*.

streptoneural (strep-tō-nū′ral), *a.* [< *streptoneurous* + *-al*.] Same as *streptoneurous*.

streptoneurous (strep-tō-nū′rus), *a.* [< NL. **streptoneurus*, < Gr. στρεπτός, twisted, + νεῦρον, a nerve.] Having twisted (visceral) nerves; specifically, pertaining to the *Streptoneura*, or having their characters.

Streptopus (strep′tō-pus), *n.* [NL. (F. A. Michaux, 1803), so called from the abruptly bent flower-stalk; < Gr. στρεπτός, twisted, + ποῦς = E. *foot*.] A genus of monocotyledonous plants, of the order *Liliaceæ* and tribe *Polygonateæ*. It is characterized by nodding solitary or twin axillary flowers, divided into six more or less spreading segments, with a filiform or columnar style which is three-cleft at the apex. There are 4 species, natives of Europe, North America, and temperate parts of Asia. They are rather delicate plants, from a short and densely fiber-bearing or a creeping rootstock, with a simple or sparingly branched stem, bearing numerous ovate or lanceolate alternate sessile or clasping leaves. The small rose-colored or whitish flowers hang upon slender recurved or reflexed peduncles, followed by small roundish berries with numerous pale oblong or curving striate seeds. They are known by the name *twisted-stalk*, translating the genus name. *S. amplexifolius* is found in Europe, and, together with *S. roseus*, in northern North America, and southward in the mountains.

streptospondylian (strep″tō-spon-dil′i-an), *a.* Same as *streptospondylous*.

streptospondylous (strep-tō-spon′di-lus), *a.* [< NL. **streptospondylus*, < Gr. στρεπτός, twisted + σπόνδυλος, σφόνδυλος, a vertebra.] Having the character of the vertebral articulations reversed, or supposed to be so, as in the genus *Streptospondylus*.

Streptospondylus (strep-tō-spon′di-lus), *n.* [NL. (Meyer): see *streptospondylous*.] A genus of fossil crocodiles, founded on remains represented by vertebræ of the Wealden and Oölitic formations. It was originally placed among the opisthocœlian *Crocodilia*, subsequently among the amphicœlian. The genus agrees with such forms as *Teleosaurus*, which have the external nares terminal, and is placed by Huxley in the family *Teleosauridæ*.

streptostylic (strep-tō-stī′lik), *a.* [< NL. *streptostylicus*, < Gr. στρεπτός, twisted, + στῦλος, a pillar.] Having the quadrate bone freely articulated with the skull, as in ophidian and saurian reptiles; not monimostylic; of or pertaining to the *Streptostylica*.

Streptostylica (strep-tō-stil′i-kä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *streptostylicus*: see *streptostylic*.] Streptostylic reptiles, a prime division of ordinary reptiles (as snakes and lizards), having an articulated quadrate bone and a pair of extraeloaeal copulatory organs: opposed to *Monimostylica*. They were divided into *Ophi-*

dia and *Sauria* (including *Amphisbæna*). *Stannius*, 1856.

Streptothrix (strep′tō-thriks), *n.* [NL. (F. Cohn), < Gr. στρεπτός, twisted, + θρίξ, the hair.] A genus standing probably intermediate between the bacteria and the fungi proper. It comprises very minute, colorless, branching filaments, growing in interlacing masses like the mycelium of fungi. *S. foersteri* was found by Cohn in the concretions of the lacrymal canals of the eye.

stress[1] (stres), *v. t.* [< OF. *estrecier, estressier, estrecchier, estroyssier*, etc., straiten, contract, < ML. as if **strictiare*, < L. *strictus*, pp. of *stringere*, draw together, compress: see *stringent, strain*[1], *strict*. Cf. *distress*.] **1.** To straiten; constrain; press; urge; hamper. [Rare.]

If the magistrate be so *stressed* that he cannot protect those that are pious and peaceable, the Lord help.
Waterhouse, Apol. for Learning, p. 155. (*Latham.*)

2. In *mech.*, to subject to a stress.

The theory of elastic solids . . . shows that when a solid is *stressed* the state of stress is completely determined when the amount and direction of the three principal stresses are known. *Thomson and Tait*, Nat. Phil., § 832.

3. To lay the stress, emphasis, or accent on; emphasize.

If he had eased his heart in *stressing* the first syllable, it was only temporary relief.
G. Meredith, The Egoist, xviii.

stress[1] (stres), *n.* [< *stress*[1], *v.*] **1.** Constraining, urging, or impelling force; constraining power or influence; pressure; urgency; violence.

By *stress* of weather driven,
At last they landed. *Dryden*, Æneid, i. 503.

2. In *mech.*, an elastic force, whether in equilibrium with an external force or not; the force called into play by a strain. This word was introduced into mechanics by Rankine in 1855. In the following year Sir William Thomson used the word as synonymous with *pressure*, or an external force balanced by elastic forces. The terminology has been further confused by the use of Rankine's word *strain*, by Thomson and others, as a synonym for *deformation*. The words *stress* and *strain* are needed in the senses originally given to them by Rankine; while they both have familiar equivalents to which they have been wrested. At present, some writers use them in one way and some in the other.

In this paper the word *strain* will be used to denote the change of volume and figure constituting the deviation of a molecule of a solid from that condition which it preserves when free from the action of external forces; and the word *stress* will be used to denote the force, or combination of forces, which such a molecule exerts in tending to recover its free condition, and which, for a state of equilibrium, is equal and opposite to the combination of external forces applied to it.
Rankine, Axes of Elasticity, § 2.

A *stress* is an equilibrating application of force to a body. . . . It will be seen that I have deviated slightly from Mr. Rankine's definition of the word *stress*, as I have applied it to the direct action experienced by a body from the matter around it, and not, as proposed by him, to the elastic reaction of the body equal and opposite to that action. *Thomson*, Phil. Trans., CLXVI. 487.

3. Stretch; strain; effort.

Though the faculties of the mind are improved by exercise, yet they must not be put to a *stress* beyond their strength. *Locke*, Conduct of the Understanding, xxviii.

4. Weight; importance; special force or significance; emphasis.

Consider how great a *stress* he laid upon this duty, . . . and how earnestly he recommended it. *Bp. Atterbury.*

This, on which the great *stress* of the business depends.
Locke. (*Johnson.*)

So rare the sweep, so nice the art,
That lays no *stress* on any part.
Lowell, Appledore.

5. The relative loudness with which certain syllables or parts of syllables are pronounced; emphasis in utterance; accent; ictus. In elocution, *initial, opening*, or *radical stress* is stress or emphasis at the beginning; *medial* or *median stress* is that in the middle; and *close, final*, or *vanishing stress* is stress at the end of a vowel-sound. The union of initial and final is *compound stress*, that of all three stresses is *thorough stress*. —**Anticlastic stress.** See *anticlastic*. —**Axis of a stress**, one of three mutually perpendicular lines meeting at any point of a body in which a given stress tends to produce only elongation or contraction, without any tangential action. —**Center of stress.** See *center*[1]. —**Close stress.** See def. 5. —**Composition of stresses.** See *composition of displacements*, under *composition*. —**Compound stress.** See def. 5. —**Concurrent stress and strain.** See *concurrent*. —**Final stress.** See def. 5. —**Homogeneous stress**, in *mech.*, a stress which affects alike all similar and similarly turned portions of matter within the boundary within which the stress is said to be homogeneous. —**Initial stress.** See def. 5. —**Lateral stress.** See *lateral*. —**Medial, median stress.** See def. 5. —**Normal stress**, a stress such that its tendency to change the relative positions of two parts of a solid always acts along the normals to the surface separating those parts. Such a stress consists of three extensive or compressive stresses along three rectangular axes. —**Orthogonal stress.** (*a*) Relatively to a homogeneous strain, a stress which neither increases nor diminishes the work of producing that strain. (*b*) Relatively to another stress, a stress orthogonal to a strain perfectly concurrent with the other stress. —**Perfectly concurrent stress.** (*a*) Relatively to another stress, a stress equal to that other multiplied by a real number. (*b*) Relatively to an infinitesimal homogeneous strain, a stress such that, if the strain be so compounded with a rotation as to produce a pure strain, the motions of the particles upon the surface of a sphere relatively to its center represent in magnitude and direction the components of the stress. —**Principal tension of a stress**, a component of the stress along one of its axes. —**Radical stress.** See def. 5. —**Shearing stress**, a stress tending to produce a shear. —**Storm and stress.** See *storm*. —**Synclastic stress**, a stress upon a plate tending to give it a positive curvature. —**Tangential stress**, a stress such that its tendency to change the relative positions of two parts of a solid always acts along the tangents to the surface separating those parts. Such a stress consists of three shearing stresses having orthogonal axes. —**The principal axes of stress.** See *axis*[1]. —**Thorough stress.** See def. 5. —**Type of a stress.** See *type*. —**Vanishing stress**, an increasing loudness toward the end of a vowel-sound, producing the effect of a jerk. See def. 5. =**Syn. 5.** *Accent*, etc. See *emphasis*.

stress[2] (stres), *n.* [< *stress*[1], *v.* In part an aphetic form of *distress*, q. v.] **1.** Distress; difficulty; extremity; pinch. [Obsolete or archaic.]

And help the pure that ar in *stres*
Oppreat and hereit mercyles.
Lauder, Dewtie of Kyngis (E. E. T. S.), l. 469.

The agony and *stress*
Of pitying love. *Whittier*, The Two Rabbis.

2. In *law*: (*a*) The act of distraining; distress. (*b*) A former mode of taking up indictments for circuit courts.

stress-diagram (stres′dī″a-gram), *n.* See *diagram*.

stressless (stres′les), *a.* [< *stress*[1] + *-less*.] Without stress; specifically, unaccented. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVIII. 788.

stress-sheet (stres′shēt), *n.* In *bridge-building*, same as *strain-sheet*.

stretch (strech), *v.* [< ME. *strecchen* (also unassibilated *streken*, whence mod. E. dial. *streck, streak*, var. *strake*) (pret. *straughte, straght, strahte, strealhte*, **streighte, streigte, streihte, strehte*, pp. *straught, straugt, streight, streigt, streiht*), < AS. *streccan* (pret. *strehte*, pp. *streht*) = OFries. *strekka* = D. *strekken* = MLG. *strecken* = OHG. *strecchen*, MHG. G. *strecken* = Sw. *sträcka* = Dan. *strække*, draw out, stretch; connected with the adj. AS. *stræc, strec*, strong, violent (lit. stretched ?), = MHG. *strac* (*strack-*), G. *strack*, straight; √ *strak*, perhaps orig. √ **srak*, a var. of √ *rak* in *retch*[2], *reck, reach*[1]; otherwise akin to L. *stringere*, pp. *strictus*, draw tight (see *stringent, strain*[1], *strait*[1]), and to Gr. στραγγός, twisted tight. Hence *straight*[1], orig. pp. of *stretch*. Connection with *string, strong*[1], etc., is uncertain.] **I.** *trans.* **1†.** To draw (out); pull (out).

But stert vp stithly, *straght* out a swerde.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 1240.

2. To draw out to full length; extend; expand; spread: as, to *stretch* one's self; to *stretch* the wings; to *stretch* one's legs; hence, sometimes, to tighten; make tense or taut.

Redli, of 3our rigt arm that ouer rome *streyt*,
I se wel the signifiaunce.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 2957.

I have *stretched* my legs up Tottenham Hill to overtake you. *I. Walton*, Complete Angler, p. 43.

3. To extend, or cause to reach or extend, lengthwise, or between specified points: as, to *stretch* a rope from one point to another.

My wings shall be
Stretch'd out no further then from thee to thee.
Quarles, Emblems, iii. 12.

Phœnicia is *stretched* by some . . . euen to Ægypt, all alongst that Sea-coast. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 95.

A clothes-line with some clothes on it . . . is *stretched* between the trunks of some stunted willows.
Ruskin, Elements of Drawing, iii.

4. To draw out or extend in any direction by the application of force; draw out by tensile stress: as, to *stretch* cloth; to *stretch* a rubber band beyond its strength.

My business and that of my wife is to *stretch* new boots for millionaires. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVIII. 623.

5. To distend or expand forcibly or violently; strain by the exercise of force; subject to stress, literally or figuratively.

Come, *stretch* thy chest, and let thy eyes spout blood.
Shak., T. and C., iv. 5. 10.

They that *stretch* his Infallibility further do they know not what. *Selden*, Table-Talk, p. 86.

6. To extend or strain too far; impair by straining; do violence to; exaggerate: as, to *stretch* the truth. —**7†.** To exert; strain.

Till my veins
And sinews crack, I'll *stretch* my utmost strength.
Beau. and Fl. (?), Faithful Friends, iii. 3.

Stretching their best abilities to expresse their loues.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 182.

8. To reach or hold out; put forth; extend.

He drough oute a letter that was wrapped in a cloth of silke, and *straught* it to the kynge.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 639.

Stretch thine hand unto the poor. Ecclus. vii. 32.

9. To cause to lie or fall extended at full length: as, to *stretch* an opponent on the ground by a blow. —**10.** To hang. [Slang.]

The night before Larry was *stretched*.
R. Burrowes, in Prout's Reliques, p. 267.

To stretch a point. Same as *to strain a point* (which see, under *point*[1]).

II. *intrans.* **1.** To extend; reach; be continuous over a distance; be drawn out in length or in breadth, or both; spread.

Twenty fadme of brede the armes *straughte*.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 2058.

The town *stretcheth* along the bottome of the haven, backt on the West with a rocky mountain.
Sandys, Travailes, p. 10.

2. To be extended or to bear extension without breaking, as elastic substances; attain greater length: literally or figuratively.

The inner membrane, . . . because it would *stretch* and yield, remained unbroken. *Boyle.*

The terms . . . must be very elastic if they would *stretch* widely enough to include all the poems.
O. W. Holmes, Emerson, xiv.

3. To go beyond the truth; exaggerate. [Colloq.]

What an allay do we find to the credit of the most probable event that is reported by one who uses to *stretch!*
Government of the Tongue.

4. *Naut.*, to sail by the wind under all sail. —**5.** To make violent efforts in running. —**Stretching convulsions**, tetanic convulsions which, acting through the extensor muscles, straighten the limbs. —**Stretch out!** an order to a boat's crew to pull hard.

stretch (strech), *n.* [< *stretch*, *v.*] **1.** A stretching or straining, especially a stretching or straining beyond measure: as, a *stretch* of authority.

A great and suddain *stretch* or contortion.
Ray, Works of Creation, p. 287.

It is only by a *stretch* of language that we can be said to desire that which is inconceivable.
W. K. Clifford, Lectures, I. 229.

2. A state of tension; strain: as, to be on the *stretch*.

Those put a lawful authority upon the *stretch*, to the abuse of power, under the colour of prerogative.
Sir R. L'Estrange.

3. Reach; extent; scope.

At all her *stretch* her little wings she spread.
Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., Ceyx and Alcyone, l. 482.

This is the utmost *stretch* that Nature can,
And all beyond is fulsome, false, and vain.
Granville, Unnatural Flights in Poetry.

It strains my faculties to their highest *stretch*.
Swift, Tale of a Tub, ix.

4. A long tract; an extended or continued surface or area, relatively narrow; a reach; distance; sweep: as, a long *stretch* of country road; a great *stretch* of grassy land; a *stretch* of moorland.

The grass, here and there, is for great *stretches* as smooth and level as a carpet.
H. James, Jr., Trans. Sketches, p. 147.

5. One of the two straight sides of a race-course, as distinguished from the bend or curve at each end. The *home-stretch* is that part of the course which the contestant goes over after passing the last curve just before completing the race.

6. *Naut.*, the reach or extent of progress on one tack; a tack. —**7.** In *weaving*: (*a*) The plot of ground on which a weaver stretches his warp. (*b*) The length of spun-yarn between the spindles and roller-beam, which is wound upon the spindles each time the carriage is run toward the roller-beam. Also called *draw*. *Spons' Encyc. Manuf.*, i. 760. —**8.** A single continued effort; one uninterrupted sitting, diet, shift, turn, or the like: as, to work ten hours at a *stretch*.

She could not entertain the child long on a *stretch*.
Bulwer, Night and Morning, ii. 8.

But all of them left me a week at a *stretch* to attend the county fair. *The Century*, XXVIII. 555.

9. A year's imprisonment or punishment. [Thieves' slang.] —**10.** Course; direction: as, the *stretch* of seams of coal. —**11.** Stride; bound, as of a running animal. *Gay.*

stretcher (strech′ėr), *n.* [< *stretch* + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who or that which stretches or expands. Specifically —(*a*) A tool for stretching the fingers of leather gloves, that they may be put on more easily. (*b*) In *shoemaking*, same as *shoe-stretcher*. (*c*) A frame, composed of four pieces of wood, upon which painters' canvas is drawn

tight. By driving small wedges in at the angles the tension is increased. (*d*) One of the rods in an umbrella attached at one end to one of the ribs, and at the other to the tube sliding upon the handle. (*e*) In a vehicle, a jointed rod which when extended expands the carriage-bows, and thus spreads the hood or cover. (*f*) A short piece of wood placed in the clue of a hammock to extend it.

2. In *masonry*, a brick or stone laid horizontally with its length in the direction of the face of the wall, as distinguished from a *header*, which is laid lengthwise across the thickness of the wall, so that its small head or end is seen in the external face of the wall. See cut under *inbond*.—3. One of the cylindrical rails between the legs of a chair; a round. *E. H. Knight.*—4. In *cabinet-making*, a low shelf serving as a brace or stay to the legs of a table, and roomy enough to hold a vase, a basket of flowers, or other ornament.—5. In *carp.*, a tie-timber in a frame.—6. *Naut.*, a narrow piece of plank placed across a boat for the rowers to set their feet against; also, a cross-piece placed between a boat's sides to keep them apart when the boat is hoisted up and griped.—7. A light, simple litter, without inclosure or top, upon which a dead body or a wounded person can be carried: so called because generally composed of canvas stretched on a frame, or because the body is stretched out upon it. Such frames, covered with canvas, are often used as beds, as in camping.—8. A flat board on which corpses are stretched or laid out preparatory to coffining.—9. In *angling:* (*a*) The leader at the extreme end of the line. (*b*) The tail-fly; the fly that is fastened to the cast called the stretcher; a stretcher-fly. See *tail-fly* (under *fly*[2]) and *whip*.—10. A statement which overstretches the truth; a lie. [Colloq.]—11. In *carriage-building*, same as *strainer*, 4.

stretcher-bond (strech'ėr-bond), *n.* A method of building in which bricks or stones are laid lengthwise in contiguous courses, the joints of one coming at half length of the bricks or stones in the other. See cuts under *bond*.

stretcher-fly (strech'ėr-flī), *n.* The fly on the stretcher of a casting-line, at the extreme end.

stretcher-mule (strech'ėr-mūl), *n.* In *cotton-manuf.*, a mule which stretches and twists fine rovings, advancing them a stage toward finishing. *E. H. Knight.*

stretch-halter (strech'hâl″tėr), *n.* [< *stretch*, *v.*, + obj. *halter*[1].] One who ought to be hanged; a scoundrel. Also *crack-rope*, *wag-halter*, etc.

'Sfoot, look here, look here, I know this is the shop, by that same *stretch-halter*.
Heywood, If you Know not Me (Works, ed. 1874), I. 283.

stretching-frame (strech'ing-frām), *n.* 1. In *cotton-manuf.*, a machine for stretching rovings previous to spinning them into yarn.—2. A frame on which starched fabrics are stretched to dry. It is sometimes arranged so that the direction of the tension can be changed in order to give the fabric a soft and elastic finish.

stretching-iron (strech'ing-ī″ėrn), *n.* In *leather-manuf.*: (*a*) A curriers' tool for stretching curried leather, smoothing the surface, removing rough places, and raising the bloom. It consists of a flat piece of metal or stone set in a handle. (*b*) Same as *softening-iron*.

stretching-machine (strech'ing-ma-shēn″), *n.* Any machine by which some material is stretched; specifically, a machine in which cotton goods and other textile fabrics are stretched, to lay all their warp- and woof-yarns truly parallel.

stretching-piece (strech'ing-pēs), *n.* See *strut*[2], 2.

stretchy (strech'i), *a.* [< *stretch* + *-y*[1].] 1. Liable to stretch unduly.

A workman with a true eye can often counteract *stretchy* stock. *Harper's Mag.*, LXX. 282.

2. Inclined to stretch one's self: a consequence of fatigue or sleepiness. [Colloq. in both uses.]

But in the night the pup would get *stretchy* and brace his feet against the old man's back and shove, grunting complacently the while. *S. L. Clemens*, Roughing it, xxvii.

stretta (stret'tą), *n.*; pl. *strette* (-te). [It., fem. of *stretto*, drawn tight: see *strait*[1], *strict*.] Same as *stretto*.

stretto (stret'tō), *n.*; pl. *stretti* (-ti). [It., < L. *strictus*, drawn tight: see *strait*[1], *strict*.] In *music:* (*a*) In a fugue, that division in which the entrances of the answer are almost immediately after those of the subject, so that the two overlap, producing a rapidly cumulative effect. The stretto properly follows the "working out." When a stretto is constructed in strict canon, it is sometimes called a *stretto maestrale* or *magistrale*. (*b*) In dramatic music, a quickening of the tempo at the end of a movement for the sake of climax.

strew (strö or strō), *v.*; pret. *strewed*, pp. *strewed* or *strewn*, ppr. *strewing*. [Also archaically *strow*, formerly or dial. also *straw*; < ME. *strewen*, *strawen*, *streowen*, < AS. *streówian*, also *streówian*, **strewian* (Somner) = OS. *strewian*, *strowian* = OFries. *strewa* = D. *strooijen* = OHG. *strewen*, MHG. *ströuwen*, *strouwen*, G. *streuen* = Icel. *strā* = Sw. Dan. *strö* = Goth. *straujan* (pret. *strawida*), > It. *sdrajare*, stretch, strew; cf. OBulg. *streti*, strew, < L. *sternere* (pret. *stravi*, pp. *stratus*), scatter (see *stratum*), = Gr. στορεννύναι, στρωννύναι, strew, scatter, = Skt. √ *star*, scatter. The relation of the Teut. to the variant L. and Gr. roots is not wholly clear. Hence ult. *straw*[1], *n.* The three pronunciations strö, strō, strâ are due to the instability of the AS. vowel or diphthong before *w*, and its wavering in ME.] I. *trans.* 1. To scatter; spread loosely: said of dry, loose, separable things: as, to *strew* seed in beds; to *strew* sand on the floor; to *strew* flowers over a grave.

I had hem *strowe* floures on my bed.
Chaucer, Good Women (1st version), l. 101.

And a very great multitude spread their garments in the way; others cut down branches from the trees, and *strawed* [spread, R. V.] them in the way. Mat. xxi. 8.

2. To cover in spots and patches here and there, as if by sprinkling or casting loosely about.

And [they] made soche martire that all the felde was *strowed* full of deed men and horse.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 294.

Forerun fair Love, *strewing* her way with flowers.
Shak., L. L. L., iv. 3. 380.

3. To spread abroad; give currency to.

She may *strew*
Dangerous conjectures in ill-breeding minds.
Shak., Hamlet, iv. 5. 14.

strewing (strö'ing or strō'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *strew*, *v.*] Anything strewed, or suitable to be strewed (for some special purpose).

The herbs that have on them the cold dew o' the night
Are *strewings* fitt'st for graves.
Shak., Cymbeline, iv. 2. 285.

strewment (strö'ment or strō'ment), *n.* [< *strew* + *-ment*.] The act of strewing, or something strewn.—**Maiden strewments**†. See *maiden*.

strewn (strön or strōn). A past participle of *strew*.

streytet. A Middle English spelling of *strait*[1].

stria (strī'ą), *n.*; pl. *striæ* (-ē). [= F. *strie*, < L. *stria*, a furrow, channel, hollow.] 1. In *anat.*, *zoöl.*, and *bot.*, a stripe or streak; a line, or linear marking, whether of elevation or depression—as a ridge or a furrow—or of texture or color. See cuts under *brain*, *muscle*[1], and *Diatomaceæ*.—2. In *arch.*, a fillet between the flutes of columns, pilasters, and the like.—3. In *pathol.*, a linear hemorrhagic macula.—4. An imperfection in the form of a streak or band, whether a discoloration or an irregularity of structure, especially in glass.—5. *pl.* In *elect.*, the peculiar stratifications of the light observed in vacuum-tubes (Geissler tubes) upon the passage of an electrical discharge.—**Confluent, dilated, distinct striæ**. See the adjectives.—**Dislocated stria**. See *dislocate*.—**Glacial striæ**, nearly parallel lines, varying in depth and coarseness, engraved on rock-surfaces by the passage of ice in which fragments of rock are embedded. See *glaciation*, 3.—**Obliterate, scutellar**, etc., **striæ**. See the adjectives.—**Striæ acusticæ**, transverse white lines, more or less apparent, on the floor of the fourth ventricle, arising close to the middle line, and curving outward over the restiform bodies to the nucleus accessorius of the auditory nerve. Also called *lineæ transversæ*, *striæ medullares*.—**Striæ musculares**, the transverse striæ or stripes of striped muscular fiber. See cut under *muscle*[1].—**Stria lateralis**, a lateral stria on the surface of the corpus callosum, running lengthwise on either side of the striæ longitudinales.—**Stria longitudinalis, stria Lancisi**. Same as *nerve of Lancisi* (which see, under *nerve*).—**Stria medullaris thalami**, a band of white fibers running backward along the junction of the median and superior surfaces of the thalamus to end in the habenular ganglion.

strial (strī'al), *a.* [< *stria* + *-al*.] Of the nature of striæ; marked by striæ. *Amer. Jour. Sci.*, XXXI. 135. [Rare.]

striate (strī'āt), *a.* [= F. *strié*, < L. *striatus*, pp. of *striare*, furrow, channel, < *stria*, a furrow, channel, hollow: see *stria*.] 1. Striped or streaked; marked with striæ; scored with fine lines; striped, as muscle; striated.—2. Having a thread-like form.

Des Cartes imagines this earth onee to have been a sun, and so the centre of a lesser vortex, whose axis still kept the same posture, by reason of the *striate* particles finding no fit pores for their passages but only in this direction. *Ray.*

striate (strī'āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *striated*, ppr. *striating*. [< L. *striatus*, pp. of *striare* (> F. *strier*), furrow, channel, < *stria*, a furrow, channel: see *stria*.] To mark with striæ; cause striation in; score; stripe. *Nature*, XXX. 23.

—**Striated fiber, striated muscular fiber, striated muscle**, the striped fiber characteristic of the voluntary muscles, though also found in a few other red muscles which are involuntary, as those of the heart. See *muscle*[1].—**Striated ipecacuanha**. See *ipecacuanha*.—**Striated sandpiper**†. See *sandpiper*.

striately (strī'āt-li), *adv.* In a striate manner; with striæ.

striate-plicate (strī'āt-plī″kāt), *a.* In *bot.*, striate by reason of minute folds.

striate-punctate (strī'āt-pungk″tāt), *a.* In *entom.*, having rows of punctures set in regular lines very close together, sometimes elongated or running into one another.

striate-sulcate (strī'āt-sul″kāt), *a.* In *bot.*, striate with minute furrows.

striation (strī-ā'shọn), *n.* [< *striate* + *-ion*.] 1. The state of being striated; a striate condition or appearance; striature; also, one of a set of striæ; a stria.—2. In *geol.*, grooves, flutings, and scratches made on the surfaces of rocks by the passage over them of bodies of ice: a result frequently observed along the sides of existing glaciers, and in regions which were formerly occupied by ice.—3. In *mineral.*, fine parallel lines on a crystalline face, commonly due to the oscillatory combination of two crystalline forms.

striatopunctate (strī-ā″tō-pungk'tāt), *a.* Same as *striate-punctate*.

striatum (strī-ā'tum), *n.*; pl. *striata* (-tą). [L. *striatum* (sc. *corpus*), neut. of *striatus*, streaked: see *striate*.] The great ganglion of the forebrain: more fully called *corpus striatum*.

striature (strī'a-tūr), *n.* [< L. *striatura*, condition of being furrowed or channeled, < *striare*, pp. *striatus*, furrow, channel: see *striate*.] Disposition of striæ; mode of striation; striation; also, a stria.

stricht, *n.* [Irreg. < L. *strix* (*strig-*), a screech-owl.] A screech-owl.

The ruefull *strich*, still waiting on the bere.
Spenser, F. Q., II. xii. 36.

strick (strik), *n.* [A var. of *strike*. Cf. *strickle*.] 1. A flat piece of wood for leveling grain in a measure; a strickle.

A stritchill; a *stricke*: a long and round peece of wood like a rolling pinne (with us it is flat), wherewith measures are made even. *Nomenclator.* (*Nares.*)

2†. A bushel measure.

One cheesepress, one cuffer, one *strick*, and one fourme [form]. *Worcestershire Wills of 16th and 17th Cents.*, [quoted in N. and Q., 7th ser., X. 369.

3. A handful or bunch of flax, jute, or other fiber, heckled and sorted, or ready to be heckled.

The heckler stakes a handful or *strick* of rough flax.
Encyc. Brit., XIV. 665.

stricken (strik'n), *p. a.* [Pp. of *strike*, *v.*] 1. Struck; smitten: as, the *stricken* deer.—2. Advanced; far gone.

I chaunced to espye this foresayde Peter talkynge with a certayne Straunger, a man well *stricken* in age.
Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), p. 29.

Stricken hour, a whole hour, marked as completed by the striking of the clock.

He persevered for a *stricken hour* in such a torrent of unnecessary tattle. *Scott.*

strickle (strik'l), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *strikle*, and assibilated *stritchel*, *stritchell*, *stritchill*, *strichell*; < ME. *strikile*, *strykylle* (= MD. *strijkel*, *streekel*, *strekel*), a strickle; dim. of *strick*.] 1. A straight-edge used to sweep grain off level with the top of a measure when measuring grain.—2. A wooden swingle for dressing flax.—3. In *carp.* and *masonry*, a pattern or template.—4. In *founding:* (*a*) A straight-edge used to remove superfluous sand to a level with the top of a flask after ramming the sand into it. Compare *loam-board*. (*b*) A template or pattern used in sweeping patterns in sand or loam.—5. In *cutlery*, a straight-edge fed with emery, and employed to grind the edges of knives arranged spirally on a cylinder. *E. H. Knight.*

strickler (strik'lėr), *n.* [Also *strikler*; < *strickle* + *-er*[1].] A strickle or strike. *Randle Holme*, Acad. of Armory, p. 337. (*Nares.*) [Local, Eng.]

strict (strikt), *a.* [= F. *strict* (OF. *streit*, etc.), < L. *strictus*, pp. of *stringere*, draw tight, bind, contract: see *stringent*, *strain*[1]. Cf. *strait*[1], the older form of the same word.] 1. Drawn tight; tight; close: as, a *strict* ligature. *Arbuthnot.*

The lustful god, with speedy pace,
Just thought to strain her in a *strict* embrace.
Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., i. 976.

2. Tense; stiff: as, a *strict* or lax fiber.—3. Narrow; restricted; confined; strait. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Strict passage [the ear] through which sighs are brought,
And whispers for the heart, their slave.
Wordsworth, Power of Sound, i.

4. Close; intimate.

There never was a more *strict* friendship than between those Gentlemen.
Steele, in A. Dobson's Selections from Steele, Int., p. xl.

5. Absolute; unbroken: as, *strict* silence.—**6.** Exact; accurate; careful; rigorously nice: as, words taken in their *strictest* sense; a *strict* command.

I wish I had not look'd
With such *strict* eyes into her follies.
Beau. and Fl., Thierry and Theodoret, i. 2.

And fall into deception unaware,
Not keeping *strictest* watch.
Milton, P. L., ix. 368.

7. Exacting; rigorous; severe; rigid: as, *strict* in keeping the Sabbath; a *strict* disciplinarian.

Within these ten days take a monastery,
A most *strict* house.
Beau. and Fl., Thierry and Theodoret, i. 1.

Not over-ruled by fate
Inextricable, or *strict* necessity.
Milton, P. L., v. 528.

Strict statutes and most biting laws.
Shak., M. for M., i. 3. 19.

8. Restricted; taken strictly, narrowly, or exclusively: as, a *strict* generic or specific diagnosis.—**9.** In *zoöl.*, constricted; narrow or close; straitened; not loose or diffuse: as, the *strict* stem of some corals.—**10.** In *bot.*, close or narrow and upright: opposed to *lax:* said of a stem or an inflorescence.—**11.** In *music*, regular; exactly according to rule; without liberties: as, a *strict* canon or fugue.—**A strict hand.** See *hand.*—**Strict constructionist, counterpoint, cross-examination.** See the nouns.—**Strict creditor's bill.** See *creditor's action*, under *creditor.*—**Strict foreclosure, fugue, sense,** etc. See the nouns.—**Strict imitation.** See *imitation*, 2.—**Strict settlement,** in *law*, a device in English conveyancing by which the title to landed estates is preserved in the family by conveying it in such manner that the father holds an estate for life and the eldest son a contingent or expectant estate in remainder, with interests also in other members of the family, so that usually only by the concurrence of father and son, and often of trustees also, can complete alienation be made.=**Syn. 6.** Close, scrupulous, critical. —**7.** *Severe, Rigorous,* etc. See *austere.*

striction (strik'shon), *n.* [< L. *strictio(n-)*, a drawing or pressing together, < *stringere*, pp. *strictus*, draw tight, contract: see *strict.*] A drawing or pressing together.—**Line of striction of a ruled surface,** the locus of points on the generators of a ruled surface where each is nearest to the next consecutive generator.

strictland†, *n.* [< *strict* + *land:* prob. suggested by *island.*] An isthmus. *Halliwell.* [Rare.]

strictly (strikt'li), *adv.* In a strict manner. (*a*) Narrowly; closely; carefully: as, the matter is to be *strictly* investigated. (*b*) Exactly; with nice or rigorous accuracy, exactness, or precision: as, *strictly* speaking, all men are not equal.

Horace hath but more *strictly* spoke our thoughts.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, v. 1.

(*c*) Positively; definitely; stringently.

Charge him *strictly*
Not to proceed, but wait my farther pleasure.
Dryden, Spanish Friar, iii. 3.

(*d*) Rigorously; severely; without remission or indulgence; with close adherence to rule.

I wish those of my blood that do offend
Should be more *strictly* punish'd than my foes.
Beau. and Fl., Woman-Hater, iv. 1.

(*e*) Exclusively; out-and-out; thoroughly.

Cornwall . . . was a *strictly* British land, with a British nomenclature, and a British speech which lingered on into the last century. *E. A. Freeman*, Amer. Lects., p. 149.

strictness (strikt'nes), *n.* The state or quality of being strict, in any sense.

stricture (strik'tūr), *n.* [= F. *stricture* = It. *strettura*, < L. *strictura.* a contraction, < *stringere*, draw tight, contract: see *strict.* Cf. *straiture.*] **1**†. A drawing tight; contraction; compression; binding.

Christ . . . came to knit the bonds of government faster by the *stricture* of more religious ties.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 267.

2. In *pathol.*, a morbid contraction of some mucous canal or duct of the body, as the esophagus, intestine, urethra, or vagina.—**3**†. Strictness.

A man of *stricture* and firm abstinence.
Shak., M. for M., i. 3. 12.

4. Sharp criticism; critical remark; censure.

I leave it [autobiography] wholly, both as to the matter and stile, to your emendations. . . . By your blots and *strictures* it may receive a beauty which of itself it had not. *J. Cotton*, in Aubrey's Letters and Lives, I. 20.

5†. Mark; trace; evidence; sign.

The God of nature implanted in their vegetable natures certain passive *strictures*, or signatures, of that wisdom which hath made and ordered all things with the highest reason. *Sir M. Hale*, Orig. of Mankind, p. 46.

Cock's, Syme's, and **Wheelhouse's operations for stricture.** See *operation.*—**Resilient, spasmodic,** etc., **stricture.** See the adjectives. (See also *bridle-stricture.*)

strictured (strik'tūrd), *a.* [< *stricture* + *-ed*2.] Affected with stricture: as, a *strictured* duct.

strid. A preterit (obsolete) and past participle of *stride.*

striddle (strid'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *striddled*, ppr. *striddling.* [Freq. of *stride.* Cf. *straddle.*] To straddle. [Prov. Eng.]

stride (strīd), *v.*; pret. *strode* (formerly also *strid*), pp. *stridden* or *strid*, ppr. *striding.* [< ME. *striden* (pret. *strode, strood, strade*), < AS. *strīdan* (pret. *strād*, pp. *striden*), stride, = MD. *striden*, D. *strijden* = MLG. *striden* (pret. *streed*), stride, strive, = OHG. *strītan*, MHG. *strīten*, G. *streiten* = Dan. *stride*, strive, contend; also in weak form, OS. *strīthian* = OFries. *strīda* = Icel. *strīdha* = Sw. *strida*, strive; orig. appar. contend, hence, in a particular use, go hastily, take long steps. Hence the comp. *bestride* and freq. *straddle*, also *straddle, bestraddle;* and, through OF., *strive* and *strife.*] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To walk with long steps; step.

There was no Greke so grym, ne of so gret wille,
Durst abate on tho buernes, ne to bonke *stride;*
Ne afforse hym with fight to ferke out of ship.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 5687.

Hell trembled as he *strode.* *Milton*, P. L., ii. 676.

2. To stand with the feet far apart; straddle.

Because th' acute, and the rect-Angles too,
Stride not so wide as obtuse Angles doo.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Columnes.

The arches, *striding* o'er the new-born stream.
Burns, Verses Written in Kenmore Inn.

Striding level, a spirit-level the frame of which carries at its two extremities inverted Y's below, so that it may be placed upon two concentric cylinders and straddle any small intervening projections. The striding level is a necessary adjunct of the transit-instrument when this is used for determining time, and is used in many leveling-instruments.

II. *trans.* **1.** To pass over at a step: as, to *stride* a ditch.

Another, like an Embrian's sturdy Spouse,
Strides all the Space her Petticoat allows.
Congreve, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love, iii.

2. To sit astride on; bestride; straddle; ride upon.

And pity, like a naked new-born babe,
Striding the blast. *Shak.*, Macbeth, i. 7. 22.

stride (strīd), *n.* [< *stride*, *v.*] **1.** A step, especially one that is long, measured, or pompous; a wide stretch of the legs in walking.

Simplicity flies away, and iniquity comes at long *strides* upon us. *Sir T. Browne*, Urn-Burial, Ded.

Her voice theatrically loud,
And masculine her *stride.*
Pope, Imit. of Earl of Dorset.

A lofty bridge, stepping from cliff to cliff with a single *stride.* *Longfellow*, Hyperion, iii. 2.

2. The space measured or the ground covered by a long step, or between putting down one foot and raising the other.

Betwixt them both was but a little *stride,*
That did the house of Richesse from hell-mouth divide.
Spenser, F. Q., II. vii. 24.

strident (strī'dent), *a.* [= F. *strident* = Sp. Pg. *estridente* = It. *stridente*, < L. *striden(t-)s*, ppr. of *stridere*, give a harsh, shrill, or whistling sound, creak.] Creaking; harsh; grating.

"Brava! brava!" old Steyne's *strident* voice was heard roaring over all the rest. *Thackeray*, Vanity Fair, li.

stridently (strī'dent-li), *adv.* Creakingly; harshly; gratingly.

stridor (strī'dor), *n.* [L., < *stridere*, give a harsh, shrill, or whistling sound, creak: see *strident.*] A harsh, creaking noise.—**Stridor dentium,** grinding of the teeth: a common symptom during sleep in children affected with worms or other intestinal irritation. It occurs also in fevers as a symptom of irritation of the brain.

stridulant (strid'ū-lant), *a.* [< NL. as if **stridulan(t-)s*, ppr. of **stridulare:* see *stridulate.*] Strident or stridulous, as an insect; capable of stridulating; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Stridulantia.*

Stridulantia (strid-ū-lan'shi-ą), *n. pl.* [NL. (Burmeister, 1835): see *stridulant.*] A group of hemipterous insects, including various forms which have the faculty of stridulating; specifically, the cicadas. See *Cicadidæ.*

stridulate (strid'ū-lāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *stridulated*, ppr. *stridulating.* [< NL. as if **stridulatus*, pp. of **stridulare*, < L. *stridulus*, giving a shrill sound, creaking: see *stridulous.*] To make a stridulous noise, as an insect; effect stridulation, as the cicada; grate, scrape, or creak with the organs of stridulation; shrill; chirr.

stridulating-organ (strid'ū-lā-ting-ôr‴gan), *n.* In *entom.*, a finely wrinkled or file-like surface or plate, frequently having a pearly luster, by friction of which against another surface brought into contact with it a creaking sound is produced. These organs are variously situated on the wings, elytra, legs, abdomen, thorax, and even the head.

stridulation (strid-ū-lā'shon), *n.* [< *stridulate* + *-ion.*] The act, process, or function of stridulating; the power of so doing, or the thin, harsh, creaking noise thus produced; a shrilling. Stridulation is effected by rubbing together hard or rough parts of the body, often specially modified in various ways for that purpose, being thus not vocalization or phonation. It is highly characteristic of many homopterous insects, as the cicadas; of many orthopterous insects, as various locusts or grasshoppers; and of some coleopterous insects, or beetles. It rarely occurs in lepidopterous insects, but has been observed in some butterflies and moths, and also in a few spiders, as of the genus *Theridion.* Those homopterous insects in which it is specially marked are named *Stridulantia.*

stridulator (strid'ū-lā-tor), *n.* [< *stridulate* + *-or*1.] An insect which stridulates, shrills, or chirrs; that which is stridulatory.

stridulatory (strid'ū-lā-tō-ri), *a.* [< *stridulate* + *-ory.*] Pertaining to stridulators or stridulation; stridulant or stridulous; shrill or shrilling; chirring.

stridulous (strid'ū-lus), *a.* [< L. *stridulus*, creaking, rattling, hissing, < *stridere*, creak: see *strident.*] Making a small harsh sound; having a thin, squeaky sound; squeaky; creaking.

To make them [the old men] garrulous, as grasshoppers are *stridulous.* *Chapman*, Iliad, iii., Commentary.

Stridulous angina. Same as *laryngismus stridulus* (which see, under *laryngismus*).

strie†, *v. t.* A Middle English form of *strew.*

strife (strīf), *n.* [< ME. *strif*, < OF. *estrif*, < Icel. *strīth*, strife, contention, pain, grief, = Sw. Dan. *strid*, combat, contention, = OS. OFries. *strīd* = D. *strijd* = OHG. MHG. *strīt*, G. *streit*, strife, = OL. *stlis* (gen. *stlit-*), L. *lis* (*lit-*), strife, litigation (see *litigate*); from the verb, Icel. *strīdha*, strive, contend, etc.: see *stride.* Cf. *strive.*] **1.** A striving or effort to do one's best; earnest attempt or endeavor.

With *strife* to please you, day exceeding day.
Shak., All's Well, Epil.

2. Emulative contention or rivalry; active struggle for superiority; emulation.

Weep with equal *strife*
Who should weep most. *Shak.*, Lucrece, l. 1791.

Thus gods contended (noble *strife*,
Worthy the heavenly mind!)
Who most should do to soften anxious life.
Congreve, To the Earl of Godolphin.

3. Antagonistic contention; contention characterized by anger or enmity; discord; conflict; quarrel: as, *strife* of the elements.

Sith for me ye fight, to me this grace
Both yield, to stay your deadly *stryfe* a space.
Spenser, F. Q., II. vi. 33.

Twenty of them fought in this black *strife.*
Shak., R. and J., iii. 1. 183.

To take strife†, to enter into conflict.

For which he *took* with Rome and Cesar *stryf.*
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 595.

=**Syn. 2** and **3.** *Strife, Contention.* These words agree in being very general, in having a good sense possible, and in seeming elevated or poetical when applied to the organized quarrels of war or to anything more than oral disputes. *Strife* is the stronger. *Contention* often indicates the more continued and methodical effort, and hence is more often the word for rivalry in effort to possess something. Such a rivalry, when definite in form and limited in time, is a *contest:* as, the *contests* of the Greek games. A *contention* that is forcible, violent, exhausting, or attended with real or figurative convulsions or contortions, is a *struggle.* See *battle*1, *encounter.*

strifeful (strīf'fūl), *a.* [< *strife* + *-ful.*] Full of strife; contentious; discordant.

But *strifull* mind and diverse qualitee
Drew them in partes, and each made others foe.
Spenser, F. Q., II. ii. 13.

strig (strig), *n.* [Origin obscure.] **1.** The footstalk of a flower, leaf, or fruit. *Ure*, Dict., I. 302.—**2.** The tang of a sword-blade. See *tang.*

strig (strig), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *strigged*, ppr. *strigging.* [< *strig*, *n.*] To remove the footstalk from: as, to *strig* currants.

striga (strī'gą), *n.*; pl. *strigæ* (-jē). [NL., < L. *striga*, a swath, furrow, < *stringere*, draw tight, contract: see *strict.*] **1.** In *bot.*, a sharp-pointed appressed bristle or hair-like scale, constituting a species of pubescence in plants. —**2.** In *zoöl.*, a streak or stripe; a stria.—**3.** In *arch.*, a flute of a column.

strigate (strī'gāt), *a.* [< NL. **strigatus*, < L. *striga*, a furrow: see *striga.*] In *entom.*, same as *strigose.*

Striges (strī'jēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *strix* (*strig-*), an owl.] The owls, or *Strigidæ* in a broad

sense, as a suborder of *Raptores;* the nocturnal birds of prey. The physiognomy is peculiar by reason of the lateral expansion, lengthwise contraction, and diploic thickening of the skull, which is often asymmetrical. The eyes look forward, not laterally as in other birds, and are set in a peculiar disk of radiated feathers more or less completely formed, the feathers of the front being antrorse and adpressed, hiding the base of the bill. This is the facial disk, of which some radiating feathers of peculiar shape and texture constitute a ruff. The eyes are very large, with a peculiarly shaped eyeball, the cornea being protuberant, and with the sclerotic presenting a figure somewhat like a short acorn in its cup; the iris is capable of great movement, dilating and contracting the pupil more than is usual in birds. The ear-parts are very large, often unlike on opposite sides of the head, and provided with a movable external flap, the operculum, sometimes of great extent. The tufts of feathers, or so-called "ears," of many owls are the cornlplumes or plumicorns. The bill is peculiar in that the nostrils open at the edge of the cere rather than in its substance, and the tomia are never toothed. There are four toes, of which the outer is versatile and shorter than the inner, with three of its joints together shorter than the fourth joint. The claws are all long, sharp, and curved, and the middle one is sometimes pectinate. The feathers lack aftershafts, and the plumage is peculiarly soft and blended, conferring a noiseless flight. The birds have no amblens muscle, one pair of intrinsic syringeal muscles, a nude oil-gland, long clubbed cæca, short intestines, moderately muscular gizzard, capacious gullet without special crop, a peculiar structure of the tarsometatarsi and shoulder-joint, a manubriated and double-notched or entire sternum, basipterygoid processes, and spongy maxilopalatines and lacrymals. The suborder is divided into two families, *Strigidæ* and *Aluconidæ*. *Nyctharpages* is a synonym. See cuts under *barn-owl, braccate, Bubo*[2], *hawk-owl, Otus, Nyctala, owl*[1], *snow-owl,* and *Strix*.

Strigidæ (strij'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Strix* (*Strig-*) + *-idæ*.] The owls as a family of strigine or nocturnal birds of prey of the order *Raptores:* used in three senses. (*a*) Same as *Striges*, including all owls. (*b*) Same as *Aluconidæ*, including only the barn-owls. (*c*) Including all owls excepting the *Aluconidæ*. In this sense the distinctive characters are the furculum not ankylosed to the double-notched or fenestrate sternum, the middle claw not pectinate, and the facial disk incomplete or not triangular.

strigil (strij'il), *n.* [< L. *strigilis* (= Gr. στλεγγίς), a scraper, < *stringere*, draw tight, contract, touch, graze, stroke: see *strict*.] 1. An instrument of metal, ivory, or horn, used by the ancients for scraping the skin at the bath and in the gymnasium; a flesh-scraper. See cut under *Lysippan*.—2†. A flesh-brush, or a glove of hair-cloth, rough toweling, or other article used for stimulating the skin by rubbing.

You are treated after the eastern manner, washing with hot and cold water, with oyles, and being rubbed with a kind of *strigil* of seal's-skin, put on the operator's hand like a glove. *Evelyn*, Diary, June, 1645.

strigilate (strij'i-lāt), *a.* [< NL. **strigilatus*, < *strigilis*, q. v.] In *entom.*, noting the front leg of a bee when it is furnished with a strigilis.

strigilis (strij'i-lis), *n.*; pl. *strigiles* (-lēz). [NL., < L. *strigilis*, a scraper: see *strigil*.] An organ on the first tarsal joint of a bee's fore leg, used to curry or clean the antennæ; a curry-comb: so called on account of the fringe of stiff hairs. At the end of the tibia is a movable spur, and on this spur an expanded membrane, the velum, which can be brought into contact with the strigilis, forming a circular orifice. The bee lays the antenna in the hollow of the strigilis, presses the velum of the spur upon it, and draws the antenna through the aperture thus formed.

strigilose (strij'i-lōs), *a.* [Also, erroneously, *strigillose;* dim. of *strigose*.] In *bot.*, minutely strigose.

strigine (strij'in), *a.* [< L. *strix* (*strig-*) + *-ine*[2].] Owl-like; related to or resembling an owl. (*a*) Of or pertaining to the *Striges*, or *Strigidæ* in a broad sense. (*b*) In a narrow sense, belonging to the *Strigidæ* (*c*); distinguished from *Aluconidæ*.

strigment† (strig'ment), *n.* [< L. *strigmentum*, that which is scraped off, a scraping, < *stringere*, draw tight, contract, graze, stroke: see *strigil*.] Scraping; that which is scraped off.

Brassavolus and many other, beside the *strigments* and sudorous adhesions from men's hands, acknowledge that nothing proceedeth from gold in the usual decoction thereof. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., ii. 5.

Strigopidæ (stri-gop'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bonaparte, 1849), < *Strigops* + *-idæ*.] The *Strigopinæ* regarded as a family apart from *Psittacidæ*.

Strigopinæ (strig-ō-pī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Strigops* + *-inæ*.] The owl-parrots; a subfamily of *Psittacidæ*, or the only subfamily of *Strigopidæ*, represented by the genus *Strigops*. Also *Stringopinæ*. *O. Finsch*.

Strigops (strī'gops), *n.* [NL. (G. R. Gray, 1845); also *Strigopsis;* also *Stringops* and *Stringopsis* (Van der Hoeven, 1856); < *Strix* (*Strig-*), a screech-owl, + Gr. ὤψ, eye, face.] A genus of *Psittacidæ*, or made type of a family *Strigopidæ*, containing the kakapo, or nocturnal flightless parrot of New Zealand, *S. habroptilus;* the owl-parrots: so called from the owlish physiognomy. The sternal keel and the furculum are defective, and the birds have not the power of flight. See cut under *owl-parrot*.

strigose (strī'gōs), *a.* [< NL. *strigosus*, < *striga*, q. v.] 1. In *bot.*, rough with strigæ; beset with sharp-pointed and appressed straight and stiff hairs or bristles: as, a *strigose* leaf or stem.—2. In *entom.*, streaked, or finely fluted; having fine, close parallel ridges or points, like the surface of a file. Also *strigate*.

strigous (strī'gus), *a.* [< NL. *strigosus:* see *strigose*.] Same as *strigose*.

strike (strīk), *v.*; pret. *struck*, pp. *struck, stricken* (obs. or dial. *strucken*), ppr. *striking*. [< ME. *striken, stryken* (pret. *strok, stroke, strake*, pp. *striken, stricken*), < AS. *strīcan* (pret. *strāc*, pp. *strīcen*), go, proceed, advance swiftly and smoothly, = OFries. *strika* = D. *strijken* = MLG. *striken*, LG. *striken* = OHG. *strīhhan* (strong), *streichōn* (weak), MHG. *strichen, streichen*, G. *streichen*, smooth, rub, stroke, spread, strike; cf. Icel. *strjūka, strykja* = Sw. *stryka* = Dan. *stryge*, stroke, rub, wipe, Goth. *striks*, a stroke, tittle, akin to L. *stringere*, draw tight, graze, stroke, etc. (see *stringent, strain*[1], *strict*). Cf. *streak*[1], *streak*[2], *strake*[1], *strake*[2], *stroke*, etc. The senses of *strike* are much involved, the orig. sense 'go,' 'go along,' being commonly lost from view, or retained only as associated with the sense 'hit.'] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To go; proceed; advance; in modern use, especially, to go or move suddenly, or with a sudden turn.

A mous that moche good couthe, as me thoughte,
Stroke forth sternly, and stode biforn hem alle.
Piers Plowman (B), Prol., l. 183.

To avoyd them, we *struck* out of the way, and crossed the pregnant champian to the foot of the mountaines.
Sandys, Travailes, p. 158.

By God's mercy they recovered themselves, and, having the flood with them, *struck* into the harbour.
N. Morton, New England's Memorial, p. 47.

Whether the poet followed the romancer or the chronicler in his conception of a dramatic character, he at the first step *struck* into that undeviating track of our humanity amid the accidents of its position.
I. D'Israeli, Amen. of Lit., II. 239.

A dispatch from Newfoundland says that the caplin have *struck* in. This means that the cod, the most famous of all commercial fish, has arrived on the banks.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LVIII. 352.

2†. To flow; glide; run.

Ase strem that *striketh* stille.
Morris and Skeat's Specimens Early Eng., ii. 48.

3. To pass with sudden quickness and effect; dart; pierce.

Till a dart *strike* through his liver. Prov. vii. 23.

How the bright and blissful Reformation (by Divine Power) *strook* through the black and settled Night of Ignorance and Anti-christian Tyranny.
Milton, Reformation in Eng., i.

4. To come suddenly or unexpectedly.

We had *struck* upon a well-beaten track on entering the hills. *B. Taylor*, Northern Travel, p. 117.

5. To run or extend in any particular direction, especially with reference to the points of the compass: a word used chiefly by geologists in speaking of the strata, or of stratified masses, but also by miners in indicating the position of the lode or vein. The latter, however, generally use *run* in preference to *strike*.—6. To lower a sail, a flag, or colors in token of respect; hence, to surrender, as to a superior or an enemy; yield.

The enemy still came on with greater fury, and hoped by his number of men to carry the prize; till at last the Englishman, finding himself sink apace, and ready to perish, *struck*. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 350.

The interest of our kingdom is ready to *strike* to that of your poorest fishing towns. *Swift*.

7. To touch; glance; graze; impinge by appulse.

Let us consider the red and white colours in porphyry: hinder light from *striking* on it, and its colours vanish.
Locke, Human Understanding, II. viii. 19.

8. To run aground or ashore; run upon a bank, rock, or other obstacle; strand: as, the ship *struck* at midnight.—9. To inflict a blow, stroke, or thrust; attack: as, to *strike* in the dark.

We have drawn our swords of God's word, and *stricken* at the roots of all evil to have them cut down.
Latimer, Sermons, p. 249.

He *strake* at him, and missed him, d' ye mark?
Chapman, Gentleman Usher, v. 1.

A Surprize in War is like an Apoplexy in the Body, which *strikes* without giving Warning for Defence.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 70.

By their designing leaders taught
To *strike* at power which for themselves they sought.
Dryden, Astræa Redux, l. 32.

10. To hit; beat; tap: as, the hammer *strikes* on the bell of a clock.

They plunge their Oars all at one instant into the Water, keeping exact time with each other; and that they may the better do this, there is one that *strikes* on a small Gong, or a wooden Instrument, before every stroke of the Oar.
Dampier, Voyages, II. i. 74.

11. To sound by percussion, with or as with blows; be struck: as, the clock *strikes*.

One whose Tongue is strung vp like a Clocke till the time, and then *strikes*, and sayes much when hee talkes little. *Bp. Earle*, Micro-cosmographie, A Stayed Man.

A deep sound *strikes* like a rising knell!
Byron, Childe Harold, iii. 21.

12. To use one's weapons; deal blows; fight: as, to *strike* for one's country.

God's arm *strike* with us! 'tis a fearful odds.
Shak., Hen. V., iv. 3. 5.

Is not he the same God still? Is his hand shortned that he cannot *strike*, or doth his heart fail that he dare not punish? *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. x.

13. To press a claim or demand by coercive or threatening action of some kind; in common usage, to quit work along with others, in order to compel an employer to accede to some demand, as for increase of pay, or to protest against something, as a reduction of wages: as, to *strike* for higher pay or shorter hours of work.—14. To steal, as by pocket-picking. [Slang.]—15†. To give the last plowing before the seed is sown. *Davies*.

To harrow the ridges ere ever ye *strike*
Is one piece of husbandry Suffolk doth like.
Tusser, September's Husbandry, st. 9.

16. To take root, as a slip of a plant.

The young tops *strike* freely if they are taken off about three inches long, and inserted singly in some sandy soil in small pots. *The Field*, March 12, 1887. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

17. To fasten to stones, shells, etc., as young oysters; become fixed or set.—18†. To move with friction; grate; creak.

The closet door *striked* as it uses to do, both at her coming in and going out. *Aubrey*, Misc., p. 83.

19. In the United States army, to perform menial services for an officer; act as an officer's servant: generally said of an enlisted man detailed for that duty.—20. To become saturated with salt, as fish in the process of pickling or curing.—21. To run; change or fade, as colors of goods in washing or cleaning. *Workshop Receipts*, 1st ser., p. 321.—**To be struck or stricken in years**, to be far along in years; to be of an advanced age.

And they had no child, . . . and they both were well *stricken in years*. Luke i. 7.

The king
Is wise and virtuous, and his noble queen
Well *struck in years*. *Shak.*, Rich. III., i. 1. 92.

To strike amain. See *amain*[1].—**To strike at,** to make or aim a blow at; attempt to strike; attack: as, to *strike at* one's rival.—**To strike back.** (*a*) To return blow for blow. (*b*) To refuse to lead, as fish when, instead of following close along the leader and passing into the bowl of the weir, they retreat from the net, and with a sweep double the whole weir.—**To strike for,** to start suddenly for; make for: as, he *struck for* home. [Colloq.]—**To strike home,** to give a decisive and effective blow or thrust.

Who may, in the ambush of my name, *strike home*.
Shak., M. for M., i. 3. 41.

To strike in. (*a*) To make a vigorous move, effort, or advance.

If he be mad, I will not be foolish, but *strike in* for a share. *Brome*, Northern Lass, iii. 2.

He advises me to *strike in* for some preferment, now I have friends. *Swift*, Journal to Stella, xxx.

(*b*) To put in one's word suddenly; interpose; interrupt.

I proposed the embassy to Constantinople for Mr. Henshaw, but my Lord Winchelsea *struck in*.
Evelyn, Diary, June 18, 1660.

(*c*) To begin; set about.

It [the water of the Dead Sea] bore me up in such a manner that when I *struck in* swimming, my legs were above the water, and I found it difficult to recover my feet. *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. i. 36.

(*d*) To fall in; conform; join or unite.

I always feared ye event of ye Amsterdamers *striking in* with us.
Cushman, quoted in Bradford's Plymouth Plantation, p. 57.

He *struck in* very zealously with the Presbyterians, went to their meetings, and was very liberal in his abuses, not only of the Archbishop, but of the whole order.
E. Gibson, in Ellis's Lit. Letters, p. 227.

(*e*) To arrive; come in; make for the shore: said of fish.

Those who have been on the Newfoundland coast when the caplin *strikes in* will not forget the excitement that ensued. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LVIII. 352.

To strike into. (*a*) To enter upon, as by some sudden act or motion; break into: as, to *strike into* a run.

It *struck* on a sudden *into* such reputation that it scorns any longer to sculk, but owns itself publickly.
Government of the Tongue.

(*b*) To turn into quickly or abruptly; betake one's self to in haste.

It began raining, and I *struck into* Mrs. Vanhomrigh's, and dined. *Swift*.

To strike out. (*a*) In *boxing*, to deliver a blow from the shoulder. (*b*) To direct one's course, as in swimming: as,

to *strike out* for the shore. (*c*) To make a sudden move or excursion: as, to *strike out* into an irregular course of life.

I concluded to move on and *strike out* to the south and southwest into Missouri. *The Century*, XLI. 107.

(*d*) In *base-ball*, to be put out because of failure to strike the ball after a certain number of trials: said of the batter.—**To strike up.** (*a*) To begin to play or sing.

If the Musicke overcome not my melancholiy, I shall quarrel; and if they sodainly do not *strike up*, I shall presently strike thee downe.
Heywood, Woman Killed with Kindness, i. 1.

He got a little excited, as you may have seen a canary sometimes when another *strikes up*.
O. W. Holmes, Autocrat, ix.

(*b*) To make acquaintance; become associated: with *with*. [Colloq.]

He spurr'd to London, and left a thousand curses behind him. Here he *struck up with* sharpers, scourers, and Alsatians.
Gentleman Instructed, p. 491. (*Davies*, under *Alsatian*.)

II. *trans.* **1†.** To pass the hand over lightly; stroke: as, to *strike* the beard or hair.

I *stryke* ones heed, as we do a chyldes whan he dothe well. Je applanie. . . . My father sayeth I am a good sonne; he dyd *stryke* my heed by cause I had conned my lesson without the booke. *Palsgrave*.

Also euen when he [Sir T. More] shuld lay doune his head on the blocke, he, hanyng a great gray beard, *striked* out his beard, and sayd to the hangman, I pray you let me lay my beard ouer the blocke least ye should cut it.
Hall, Chron. (ed. 1809), p. 818.

2†. To pass lightly as in stroking.

I thought, He will surely . . . *strike* his hand over the place and recover the leper. 2 Ki. v. 11.

3. To make level or even, as a measure of grain, salt, etc., by drawing a strickle or straight-edge along the top, or, in the case of potatoes, by seeking to make the projections equal to the depressions: as, to *strike* a bushel of wheat; a *struck* or *striked* as distinguished from a heaped measure.

Four *straiked* measures or firlots contains in just proportion four heaped firlots.
Report Scotch Commissioners, 1618.

All grain to be measured *stricked*, without heaps, and without pressing or shaking down.
Act Irish Parliament, 1695.

4†. To balance the accounts in.

And the said journall, with two other bookes, to lye upon the greencloth dayly, to the intent the accomptants, and other particular clerkes, may take out the soultions entred into said bookes, whereby they may *strike* their lydgers, and soe to bring in their accompts incontinently upon the same.
Ordinances and Regulations, p. 229. (*Halliwell*.)

5. To lower or dip; let, take, or haul down: as, to *strike* the topmasts; to *strike* a flag, as in token of surrender or salute; to *strike* or lower anything below decks.

Fearing lest they should fall into the quicksands, [they] *strake* sail, and so were driven. Acts xxvii. 17.

Now, *strike* your sailes, yee jolly Mariners,
For we be come unto a quiet rode.
Spenser, F. Q., I. xii. 42.

The Maltese commanding ours to *strike* their flag for the great masters of Malta, and ours bidding them strike for the King of England.
Court and Times of Charles I., I. 409.

6. To take down or apart; pack up and remove; fold: as, to *strike* a tent; to *strike* a scene on the stage of a theater.

The king, who now found himself without an enemy in these parts, *struck* his tents, and returned to Gaza in Darwaro. *Bruce*, Source of the Nile, II. 28.

Yes, on the first bad weather you'll give orders to *strike* your tents. *Sheridan* (?), The Camp, ii. 3.

7. To lade into a cooler, as cane-juice in sugar-making.—**8†.** To dab; rub; smear; anoint.

They shall take of the blood, and *strike* it on the two side posts. Ex. xii. 7.

The mother said nothing to this, but gave nurse a certain ointment, with directions that she should *strike* the child's eyes with it.
Keightley's Fairy Mythology (Bohn's Ant. Lib.), p. 302.

9. To efface with a stroke of a pen; erase; remove from a record as being rejected, erroneous, or obsolete: with *away*, *out*, *off*, etc.: as, to *strike out* an item in an account.

Madam, the wonted mercy of the king,
That overtakes your faults, has met with this,
And *struck* it *out*.
Beau. and Fl., King and No King, ii. 1.

That thou didst love her, *strikes* some scores *away*
From the great compt. *Shak.*, All's Well, v. 3. 56.

Vernon is *struck off* the list of admirals.
Walpole, Letters, II. 13.

Halifax was informed that his services were no longer needed, and his name was *struck out* of the Council Book.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vi.

10. To come upon suddenly or unexpectedly; hit upon; light upon; find; discover: as, to *strike* oil; to *strike* ore; to *strike* the right path. [Chiefly colloq.]

One meets (on paper only) with the "eighteen-carat desperado," who has "*struck* it rich" on the Pikes or in the ranches. *Cornhill Mag.*, N. S., No. 64, p. 369.

We resumed our march the following day, but soon *struck* snow that materially impeded our progress.
Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 400.

"I didn't *strike* the stairs at first," whispered the butcher, "and I went too far along that upper hall; but when I came against a door that was partly open I knew I was wrong, and turned back."
F. R. Stockton, Merry Chanter, xii.

11. To enter the mind of, as an idea; occur to.

It appeared never to have *struck* traveller or tourist that there was anything in Albania except snipes.
R. Curzon, Monast. in the Levant, p. 204.

It *struck* me that . . . it might be worth while to study him. *D. Christie Murray*, Weaker Vessel, iv.

12. To impress strongly: as, the spectacle *struck* him as a solemn one.

It [the temple of Baalbec] *strikes* the Mind with an Air of Greatness beyond any thing that I ever saw before, and is an eminent proof of the Magnificence of the ancient Architecture. *Maundrell*, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 137.

I have been *struck*, also, with the superiority of many of the old sepulchral inscriptions.
Irving, Sketch-Book, p. 215.

13. To appear to: as, how does it *strike* you?

Now, Mrs. Dangle, didn't you say it *struck* you in the same light? *Sheridan*, The Critic, i. 1.

When earth breaks up and Heaven expands,
How will the change *strike* me and you,
In the house not made with hands?
Browning, By the Fireside.

14. To fall into; assume: as, to *strike* an attitude.

No sooner had the horses *struck* a canter than Gibbie's jack-boots . . . began to play alternately against the horse's flanks. *Scott*, Old Mortality, iii.

15. To give a blow to; smite; hit; collide with; impinge upon. See *to strike down*, *off*, *out*, etc., below.

The servants did *strike* him with the palms of their hands. Mark xiv. 65.

He at Philippi kept
His sword e'en like a dancer; while I *struck*
The lean and wrinkled Cassius.
Shak., A. and C., iii. 11. 36.

The laird *strak* her on the mouth,
Till she spat out o' blude.
Laird of Wariestoun (Child's Ballads, III. 110).

16. To attack; assail; set upon.

That was the lawe of Iewes,
That what woman were in anontrie taken, were she riche or pore,
With stones men shulde hir *stryke*, and stone hir to deth.
Piers Plowman (B), xii. 77.

The red pestilence *strike* all trades in Rome!
Shak., Cor., iv. 1. 13.

Death *struck* them in those Shapes again,
As once he did when they were Men.
Prior, Turtle and Sparrow.

17. To assail or overcome, as with some occult influence, agency, or power; smite; shock; blast.

I will go study mischief,
And put a look on, arm'd with all my cunnings,
Shall meet him like a basilisk, and *strike* him.
Fletcher (*and another*), False One, iv. 2.

About Maidstone in Kent, a certain Monster was found *strucken* with the Lightning, which Monster had a Head like an Ass. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 75.

Even brave men have been *struck* with this involuntary trembling upon going into battle for the first time, the series of sensations commencing with the boom of the yet distant cannon.
J. M. Carnochan, Operative Surgery, p. 109.

18. To knock; dash: as, to *strike* one's foot against a stone.

He *struck* his hand upon his breast,
And kiss'd the fatal knife. *Shak.*, Lucrece, i. 1842.

19. To deal or inflict: with *blow*, *stroke*, or a similar word as object.

Hadst thou foxship
To banish him that *struck* more *blows* for Rome
Than thou hast spoken words? *Shak.*, Cor., iv. 2. 19.

Not riot, but valour, not fancy, but policy, must *strike* the *stroke*. *G. Harvey*, Four Letters.

Who would be free, themselves must *strike* the *blow*.
Byron, Childe Harold, ii. 76.

20. To produce by blows or strokes: as, to *strike* fire; to *strike* a light.

War is a Fire *struck* in the Devil's tinder-box.
Howell, Letters, ii. 43.

21. To cause to ignite by friction: as, to *strike* a match.—**22.** To tap; broach; draw liquor from: as, to *strike* a cask.

Strike the vessels, ho!
Here is to Cæsar! *Shak.*, A. and C., ii. 7. 103.

23†. To take forcibly or fraudulently; steal: as, to *strike* money. [Slang.]

Now we haue well bousd, let vs *strike* some chete. Now we haue well dronke, let vs steale some thing.
Bp. Earle, Micro-cosmographie, App.

24. To bring suddenly and completely into some specified state, by or as by a swift, sharp blow or stroke: as, to *strike* one dumb.

S. Paule was himselfe sore against Christ, til Christ gaue him a great fal, and threw him to the ground, and *strake* him starke blind.
Sir T. More, Cumfort against Tribulation (1573), fol. 11.

Oh, hard news! it frets all my blood,
And *strikes* me stiffe with horrour and amazement.
Heywood, Fair Maid of the West (Works, ed. 1874, I. 398).

In view of the amazed town and camp,
He *strake* him dead, and brought Persita off.
Fletcher (*and another*), Love's Cure, i. 1.

25. To pierce; stab.

Yet when the tother answered him that there was in euery mans mouth spoke of him much shame, it so *strake* him to ye heart that w' in fewe daies after he withered & consumed away. *Sir T. More*, Rich. III. (Works, p. 61 f).

For I hit him not in vaine as Artagerses did, but full in the forehead hard by the eye, and *strake* him through and through his head againe, and so overthrew him, of which blow he died. *North*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 792.

26. To produce with sudden force; effect suddenly and forcibly; cause to enter.

It cannot be this weak and writhled shrimp
Should *strike* such terror to his enemies.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., ii. 3. 24.

Bring out the lady: she can quell this mutiny,
And with her powerful looks *strike* awe into them.
Fletcher (*and another*), False One, iv. 2.

Waving wide her myrtle wand,
She *strikes* a universal peace through sea and land.
Milton, Nativity, i. 52.

27. To stamp with a stroke; impress; hence, to mint; coin: as, to *strike* coin at the mint.

The princes who *struck* these medals, says Eugenius, seem to have designed them rather as an ostentation of their wealth than of their virtues.
Addison, Ancient Medals, iii.

Here they are, thirty good Harry groats as ever were *struck* in bluff old Hal's time. *Scott*, Abbot, vii.

28. To cause to enter or penetrate; thrust: as, a tree *strikes* its roots deep.

Bedlam beggars, who, with roaring voices,
Strike in their numb'd and mortified bare arms
Pins, wooden pricks, nails, sprigs of rosemary.
Shak., Lear, iii. 3. 16.

29. To cause to sound; announce by sound: as, the clock *strikes* twelve; hence, to begin to beat or play upon, as a drum or other instrument; begin to sing or play, as a song or tune: often with *up*.

Strike up the drums. *Shak.*, K. John, v. 2. 179.

Strike the Lyre upon an untry'd String.
Congreve, Taking of Namure.

When the college clock *struck* two, Hogg would rise, in spite of Shelley's entreaty or remonstrance, and retire for the night. *E. Dowden*, Shelley, I. 67.

30. To make; effect; conclude; ratify: as, to *strike* a bargain. [Compare the Latin *fœdus ferire*, to strike a treaty; also the phrase *to strike hands*.]

The rest *strike* truce, and let loue seale firm leagues twixt Greece and Troy. *Chapman*, Iliad, iii. 98.

A bargain was *struck;* a sixpence was broken; and all the arrangements were made for the voyage.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., xvi.

Be admonished, by what you already see, not to *strike* leagues of friendship with cheap persons, where no friendship can be. *Emerson*, Essays, 1st ser., p. 195.

31. To cease, stop, quit, or knock off as a coercive measure: as, to *strike* work.

I never heard of authors *striking* work, as the mechanics call it, until their masters the booksellers should increase their pay. *Scott*, in Lockhart's Life, xi.

Don't yo think I can keep three people . . . on sixteen shillings a week? Dun yo think it 's for mysel' I'm *striking* work at this time? *Mrs. Gaskell*, North and South, xvii

32. To make a sudden and pressing demand upon; especially, to make such a demand successfully: as, to *strike* a friend for fifty dollars. [Colloq.]—**33†.** To match, as the stock and counterstock of a tally (see *tally*); hence, to unite; join.

I'll find a portion for her, if you *strike*
Affectionate hearts, and joy to call you nephew.
Shirley, The Brothers, i. 1.

34†. To fight; fight out.

They fight near to Anxerre the most bloody battle that ever was *struk* in France.
Raleigh, Hist. World, Pref., p. xx.

We, that should check
And quench the raging fire in others' bloods,
We *strike* the battle to destruction?
Fletcher and Rowley, Maid in the Mill, iv. 2.

35. To draw (lines) on a surface or on the face of a piece of stuff, as by snapping or twanging a chalked string stretched tightly along it.—**36.** In *carp.*, to form (a molding) with a molding-plane.—**37.** To harpoon or bomb (a whale).—**38.** In *angling*, to hook (a fish when it rises to the fly but fails to hook itself). It is accomplished by a quick dexterous turn or twist

of the wrist.—**39.** To put (fish) in a strike-barrel.—**40.** In *electroplating*, to produce the beginning of a deposit of metal upon, as on a plate or other article of metal placed in the electroplating solution. The work is said to be *struck* as soon as a uniform film of deposited metal distinctly appears upon its surface.—**41.** In *color-making* and *dyeing*, to affect (a coloring matter) so as to obtain the desired precipitation of color in the vat or on the fabric by the addition of the proper color-producing chemical. See *color-striker*.

A simpler method of dyeing by means of bichromates is also given, . . . by which the logwood is *struck* of an intense black and fixed.
O'Neill, Dyeing and Calico Printing, p. 86.

42. In *electric lighting*, to produce (the arc) by parting the carbons.—**A struck battle**†, a hard-fought battle.

Ten *struck battles*
I suck'd these honour'd scars from, and all Roman.
Fletcher, Bonduca, i. 1.

Strike me luck, strike me lucky, a familiar expression used in making a bargain, derived from the old custom of striking hands together in ratification of the bargain, the buyer leaving in the hand of the seller an earnest-penny.

But if that 's all you stand upon,
Here, *strike me luck*, it shall be done.
S. Butler, Hudibras, II. i. 540.

Striking the fiars. See *fiar*, 2.—**Striking-up press.** See *press*[1].—**Struck jury.** See *jury*.—**To strike a balance**, to compare the summations on both sides of an account, in order to ascertain the amount due by either party to the other.—**To strike a center** or **centering**, in *arch.* See *centering*[2].—**To strike a docket.** See *docket*.—**To strike a lead.** (*a*) In *mining*, to light on a lode or vein of metal. (*b*) To enter on any undertaking that proves successful.—**To strike all of a heap.** See *heap*.—**To strike an answer** (or other pleading), to strike it out as improper or insufficient. [Local, U. S.]—**To strike down.** (*a*) To prostrate by a blow; fell. (*b*) In fisheries, to head up and stow away barrels of, as fish.—**To strike fire.** See *fire*.—**To strike from**, to remove with or as with a blow or stroke: as, to *strike* a name *from* a list.

Among the Arabians they that were taken in adultery had their heads *stricken from* their bodies.
Homilies, Serm. against Adultery, p. 120.

To strike hands. See *hand*.—**To strike off.** (*a*) See def. 9. (*b*) (1) To cancel; deduct: as, to *strike off* the interest of a debt. (2) To separate or remove by a blow or stroke: as, to *strike off* what is superfluous or injurious.

Ffrom thense we entred in to the gardeyn, and visited the place wher our savyor was takyn and where Scynt Petir *Stroke of* Malcus eere.
Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 29.

(3) To print: as, to *strike off* a thousand copies of a book.—**To strike oil.** See *oil*.—**To strike out.** (*a*) To produce by collision, as by blows or strokes: as, to *strike out* sparks with steel.

My pride *struck out* new sparkles of her own.
Dryden, Hind and Panther, i. 75.

(*b*) See def. 9. (*c*) To plan quickly or for an emergency; devise; invent; contrive: as, to *strike out* a new plan of finance. (*d*) In *base-ball*, to put out, as the pitcher does the batter when the latter is unable in a certain number of trials to hit the ball: as, he *struck out* three men in succession.—**To strike root, sail, soundings, tally.** See the nouns.—**To strike up.** (*a*) To begin to play or sing: as, to *strike up* a tune.

Strike up our drums, to find this danger out.
Shak., K. John, v. 2. 179.

(*b*†) To send up; give out.

Let the court not be paved, for that *striketh up* a great heat in summer, and much cold in winter.
Bacon, Building (ed. 1887).

(*c*) To enter upon by mutual agreement; begin to cultivate: as, to *strike up* an acquaintance with somebody.

She [Mme. de Souza] charmed and delighted me, and we *struck up* an intimacy without further delay.
Mme. D'Arblay, Diary, IV. 174.

strike (strīk), *n.* [< ME. *strike, strie, strek, streek* (= LG. *strīek*); < *strike*, *v.*] **1.** A wooden implement with a straight edge for leveling a measure of grain, salt, etc., by striking off what is above the level of the top; a strickle.

Wing, cartnave and bushel, peck, *strike* ready [at] hand.
Tusser, Husbandly Furniture, st. i.

2. A piece of wood used in the manufacture of pottery, in brickmaking, etc., to remove superfluous clay from a mold.—**3.** A puddlers' stirrer; a rabble.—**4**†. A stanchion in a gate, palisade, railing, or the like.

Stowe says "there were nine tombs of alabaster and marble, invironed with *strikes* of iron, in the choir." See preface to the "Chronicle of the Grey Friars of London."
Piers Plowman's Crede (E. E. T. S.), Notes, p. 39.

5. In *metal-working*, a hook in a foundry to hoist the metal.—**6.** The direction or run of a bed or member of a stratified formation, especially with reference to the points of the compass. See *bearing*, 12, and cut under *dip*.

The Devonian sandstones . . . are exposed in rugged cliffs slightly oblique to their line of *strike*, along a coast-line of ten miles in length, to the head of the bay [Gaspé].
Dawson, Geol. Hist. of Plants, p. 106.

7. An English dry measure, consisting regularly of two bushels. It was never in other than local use, and varied in different localities from half a bushel to four bushels.

He selleth all the malt or corn for the best, when there be but two *strikes* of the best in his sack.
Latimer, Misc. Scl.

Jailer. What dowry has she?
Daugh. Some two hundred bottles,
And twenty *strike* of oats; but he'll ne'er have her.
Fletcher (*and another*), Two Noble Kinsmen, v. 2.

How many *strike* of pease would feed a hog fat against Christide?
Marston, Antonio and Mellida, I., ii. 1.

8. A handful or buneh of flax, jute, or other fiber, either ready for heckling or after heckling; a strick.

This pardoner hadde heer as yelow as wex,
But smoothe it heng as doth a *strike* of flex.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 676.

9. In *sugar-making* and *-refining*, the quantity of syrup emptied at one time into the coolers; also, the quantity of sugar boiled or crystallized at one time: as, to boil a *strike;* to run off a *strike*.

The *strike* is now done, sir is admitted to the pan, and the contents are run off into the "mixer."
The Century, XXXV. 114.

10. In *base-ball:* (*a*) An unsuccessful attempt of the batter to hit the ball. (*b*) A ball so pitched as to pass over the home-plate, and considered by the umpire as one that the batter should have tried to strike.—**11.** In *American bowling*, a play by which one of the contestants knocks down all the balls with one bowl, entitling him to add to his score as many points as the number of the pins knocked down with the first two balls of his next play. Also called *ten-strike*. Compare *spare*[1], *n.*, 2.—**12.** A concerted or general quitting of work by a body of men or women for the purpose of coercing their employer in some way, as when higher wages or shorter hours are demanded, or a reduction of wages is resisted; a general refusal to work as a coercive measure. Compare *lockout*.

Accounts at that time [1362] of *strikes* in the building-trade are particularly numerous.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), Int., p. cxliv.

There have been times and incidents when the *strike* was the only court of appeals for the workingman, and the evil lay in the abuse of them and not in the use of them.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LVII. 292.

13. Any unscrupulous attempt to extort money or to obtain other personal advantage by initiating an attack with the intention of being bought off, as by introducing a bill into a legislature, hostile to some moneyed interest, with the hope of being paid to let the matter drop. [Political slang, U. S.]—**14.** Full measure; especially, in *brewing*, full measure of malt: thus, ale of the first *strike* is that which has its full allowance of malt and is strong.

Three hogsheads of ale of the first *strike*.
Scott.

15. In *coining*, the whole amount struck at one time.—**16.** In *type-founding*, an imperfect matrix for type; the deeply sunken impression of the engraved character on a punch in a short and narrow bar of copper: so called because the punch is struck a hard blow with a hammer. Also known as *unjustified matrix*, or *drive*. See *type-founding*.

When the letter is perfect, it is driven into a piece of polished copper, called the drive or *strike*. This passes to the justifier, who makes the width and depth of the faces uniform throughout the fount.
Encyc. Brit., XXIII. 699.

17. A metal piece which is inserted in a door-jamb, and against which the latch strikes as the door closes. It is beveled to permit the easy closing and self-latching of the door. Also called *striker-plate*.

18. Same as *stick*[3], 10.—**19.** In *soap-making:* (*a*) The general crystalline appearance of hard soaps, which is characteristic of soaps which retain the normal amount of water, and in which the saponification and separation have been complete. (*b*) The proper and characteristic marbling of well-made mottled soaps.—**By the strike**, by measure not heaped up, but having what was above the level of the measure scraped off with a strike.—**Strike of day**, the dawn or break of day.

If I was to speak till *strike o' day*.
Dickens, Hard Times, ii. 4.

strike-a-light (strīk'a-līt″), *n.* A piece of flint trimmed into the shape of a gun-flint, but somewhat larger, used with pyrites or steel for procuring fire from the sparks. Such implements have been frequently found among prehistoric relics. They have been used from remote ages, and are still manufactured and sold for that purpose.

Another *strike-a-light* which I lately bought in a stall at Trèves is about 2 inches long by 1⅛ broad, and is made from a flat flake, trimmed to a nearly square edge at the butt-end, and to a very flat arc at the point.
Evans, Ancient Stone Implements of Great Britain, p. 283.

strike-block (strīk'blok), *n.* In *carp.*, a plane shorter than a jointer, used for shooting a short joint.

strike-fault (strīk'fâlt), *n.* In *geol.*, a fault running in the same general direction as the strike of the strata where it occurs.

strike-or-silent (strīk'ôr-sī″lent), *n.* In *horol.*, a piece which sets the striking-mechanism of a clock in or out of action. *E. H. Knight.*

strike-pan (strīk'pan), *n.* In *sugar-manuf.*, same as *teache* or *teache-pan*.

strike-pay (strīk'pā), *n.* An allowance paid by a trades-union to men on strike.

In one memorable case, at least, a great employer . . . himself gave *strike pay* to his own men, when, under a sense of social duty, they left his works empty.
Nineteenth Century, XXVI. 722.

strike-plate (strīk'plāt), *n.* The keeper for a beveled latch-bolt, against which it strikes so as to snap shut automatically. *Car-Builder's Dict.*

striker (strī'kėr), *n.* [< *strike* + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who strikes, in any sense of the verb *strike*. Specifically—(*a*†) A robber.

I am joined with no foot-land rakers, no long-staff six-penny *strikers*.
Shak., I Hen. IV., ii. 1. 82.

(*b*) A workman who with others quits work in order to coerce their employer to accede to their demands.

The method employed by the *Strikers* in this country, during the past ten years, and more especially in their recent strikes, is most unreasonable, violent, as well as disastrous in its results.
N. A. Rev., CXLII. 602.

(*c*) One who seeks to effect a strike, in sense 13. [Political slang, U. S.]

If he can elect such a ticket even in Virginia alone, he will take the field after election as a *striker*, and will offer his electoral votes to whichever candidate will give the highest terms.
The Nation, Sept. 6, 1883, p. 200.

(*d*) In the United States army, a soldier detailed to act as an officer's servant. See *strike*, *v. i.*, 19. (*e*†) A wencher.
Massinger. (*f*†) A harpooner.

Where-ever we come to an anchor, we always send out our *strikers*, and put our hooks and lines overboard to try for fish.
Dampier, Voyages, I. 118.

(*g*) In the hardware districts of England, a workman who manages the fire, heats the steel, and assists the forger. (*h*) An assistant or inferior shipwright. (*i*) A man employed to strike off the superfluous quantity of grain, salt, etc., from the top of a measure.

2. That which strikes. Specifically—(*a*) A species of tilt-hammer operated directly from the engine. (*b*) A hardened mold upon which a softened steel block is struck to receive a concave impression. (*c*) The hammer of a gun, the stroke of which fires the piece. (*d*) An automatic apparatus which regulates the descent, at the proper time and place, of the ruling-pens of a paper-ruling machine. (*e*) The lever which puts a machine into motion. [Eng.] **3.** In *ornith.*, a tern or sea-swallow. [Local, U. S.]—**4.** In the *menhaden-fishery:* (*a*) The man who manages the striker-boat. A vessel usually has two striker-boats, with one man in each; these row close to the school of fish, observe its course, signal the purse-crew to set the seine, and drive the fish in the desired direction with pebbles which they carry in the boats. (*b*) A green hand who works at low wages while learning the business, but is one of the crew of a vessel.

striker-arm (strī'kėr-ärm), *n.* A seat-arm. *Car-Builder's Dict.*

striker-boat (strī'kėr-bōt), *n.* In the menhaden-fishery, the striker's boat. See *striker*, 4 (*a*).

striker-out (strī'kėr-out'), *n.* In *lawn-tennis*, the player who receives, and if possible returns, the ball when first served.

It now becomes the duty of the adversary, called the *striker-out*, to return the ball by striking it with his racket in such a manner that it shall pass back over the net to the service side.
Encyc. Brit., XXIII. 179.

striker-plate (strī'kėr-plāt), *n.* Same as *strike*, 17.

striking (strī'king), *n.* [Verbal n. of *strike*, *v.*] **1.** The removal of the center upon which an arch has been built. See *striking-plate*.—**2.** The propagation of plants by cuttings or slips.

striking (strī'king), *p. a.* Standing out prominently and conspicuously, so as strongly to impress the eye or the mind; prominent; notable; impressive; remarkable; surprising: as, a *striking* resemblance; a *striking* remark.

The most *striking* characteristic of the poetry of Milton is the extreme remoteness of the associations by means of which it acts on the reader.
Macaulay, Milton.

striking-beam (strī'king-bēm), *n.* A cylindrical horse on which hides, when removed from the tanning-liquor, are placed. While drying they are struck or scraped from time to time.

strikingly (strī'king-li), *adv.* In a striking manner; in such a manner as to surprise or impress; forcibly; impressively.

The force of many *strikingly* poetic passages has been weakened or unperceived, because their origin was unknown, unexplored, or misunderstood.
T. Warton, Pref. to Milton's Smaller Poems.

strikingness (strī'king-nes), *n.* Striking character or quality.

striking-plate (strī′king-plāt), *n.* In *carp.*, in a centering used in erecting an arch of masonry, a device for lowering or setting free the centering under the arch when completed. It consists of a compound wedge secured by keys. When the keys are driven out, the wedge slips backward, and causes the centering to fall.

striking-solution (strī′king-sō-lū″shon), *n.* A weak solution of silver cyanide, with a large proportion of free potassium cyanide, in which metals to be silver-plated are immersed for a few seconds to effect an instantaneous deposit of silver on the metal in order to insure a perfect coating in the silver-bath proper.

strikel†, striklert. Old spellings of *strickle, strickler.*

string (string), *n.* [< ME. *string, streng, strynge,* < AS. *strenge* = MD. *strenghe, stringhe,* D. *streng, strenge, strenk* (*streng-*), *strank* (*strang-*) = LG. *strenge* = OHG. *strang,* MHG. *stranc, strange,* G. *strang* = Icel. *strengr* = Dan. *streng* = Sw. *sträng,* a string, line, cord; perhaps < AS. *strang,* etc., strong (see *strong*); otherwise akin to L. *stringere,* draw tight, Gr. *στραγγάλη,* a halter, *στραγγός,* hard-twisted: see *strain*[1], *stringent, strangle.*] **1.** A slender cord; a thick thread; a line; a twine; a narrow band, thong, or ribbon; also, anything which ties.

I'll knit it up in silken *strings,*
With twenty odd-conceited true-love knots.
Shak., T. G. of V., ii. 7. 45.

Queen Mary came tripping down the stair,
Wi' the gold *strings* in her hair.
Mary Hamilton (Child's Ballads, III. 123).

Vouchsafe to be an azure knight,
When on thy breast and sides Herculean
He fix'd the star and *string* cerulean.
Swift, Poetry.

Mrs. General Likens had her bonnet-*strings* untied; she took it off her head as she got out of the buggy.
W. M. Baker, New Timothy, p. 80.

2. A strip, as of leather, by which the covers of a book are held together.

Many of those that pretend to be great Rabbies in these studies have scarce saluted them from the *strings* and the titlepage, or, to give 'em more, have bin but the Ferrets and Moushunts of an Index.
Milton, Reformation in Eng., i.

3. The line or cord of a bow.

The best bow that the yeman browthe
Roben set on a *stryng.*
Robin Hood and the Potter (Child's Ballads, V. 27).

4. In musical instruments, a tightly stretched cord or wire by the vibration of which tones are produced. The materials most used are gut, as in instruments of the lute and viol families, and brass or steel, as in the mandolin, the zither, and the pianoforte, though silk is also used. Silk strings are usually, and metal strings sometimes, wound with light silver wire to increase their weight; and such strings are often called *silver strings.* The pitch of the tone produced depends on the density, tension, and vibrating length of the string. The vibration is produced either by plucking or twanging with the finger, by a plectrum, or by a jack, as in the lute and harp families generally, and in the harpsichord; by the friction of a bow, as in the viol family; by a stream of air, as in the æolian harp; or by the blow of a hammer, as in the dulcimer and the pianoforte. The strings are named either by the letters of the tones to which they are tuned, or by numbers. The smallest string of several representatives of the lute and viol families is often called the *chanterelle,* because commonly used for the principal melody or cantus. The tuning of strings is effected usually by means of tuning-pins or -pegs, which in lutes and viols are placed in the head of the instrument, but in harps, zithers, and pianofortes in one side or rim of the frame. Not only has each instrument had a varying number of strings in different countries and at different periods, but the accordatura, or system of pitches, to which they are tuned has also varied. The vibrating length of the strings in instruments of the lute and viol families may be diminished, and the pitch of their tones raised, by pressing them with the fingers of the left hand against the fingerboard. The exact places for such shortening or "stopping" are sometimes marked by frets, as in the guitar and also in the zither. The modern harp is provided with a mechanism for raising the pitch of certain sets of strings one or two semitones by means of pedals.

Of instrumentes of *stringes* in acord
Herde I so pleye a ravyshing swetnesse.
Chaucer, Parliament of Fowls, l. 197.

Ye'll take a lock o' my yellow hair, . . .
Ye'll make a *string* to your fiddle there.
The Bonny Bows o' London (Child's Ballads, II. 362).

There 's not a *string* attuned to mirth
But has its chord in Melancholy.
Hood, Melancholy.

5. *pl.* Stringed instruments, especially the stringed instruments of a band or orchestra taken collectively — that is, violins, violas, violoncellos, and double basses — in distinction from the *wind* and the *percussires.*

Praise him upon the *strings* and pipe.
Book of Common Prayer, Psalter, Ps. cl. 4.

6. Something resembling a string. (*a*) A tendril, or vegetable fiber; particularly, the tough substance that unites the two parts of the pericarp of leguminous plants: as, the *strings* of beans.

Duck-weed . . . putteth forth a little *string* into the water, far from the bottom. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 567.

(*b*) In *mining*, a thin seam or branch of a lode; a small vein; a fissure filled with mineral or metalliferous matter, but wanting in regularity and permanence. (*c*) A nerve or tendon of an animal body.

Heart with *strings* of steel,
Be soft as sinews of the new-born babe!
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 3. 70.

7. A cord or thread on which anything is filed; a file; also, a set of things strung on a string or file: as, a *string* of beads; hence, any series of persons or things connected or following in succession; a series or succession of persons, animals, or things extending in a line.

Sir Harry hath what they call a *string* of stories, which he tells every Christmas. *Steele*, Guardian, No. 42.

No king or commonwealth either can be pleased to see a *string* of precious coast towns in the hands of a foreign power. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 291.

8. A drove or company of horses or steers; a stud. [Colloq.]

Going into the corral, and standing near the center, each of us picks out some one of his own *string* from among the animals that are trotting and running in a compact mass round the circle. *T. Roosevelt*, The Century, XXXV. 656.

9. In *billiards:* (*a*) A number of wooden buttons strung on a wire to keep the score or tally of the game. There is a string for each player or side, one white with every fifth button black, the other the converse of this, for convenience in counting the buttons to be moved along the wire for each run made by either player or side. (*b*) The score, tally, or number of points scored by either player or side at any stage of a game: as, he made a poor *string* at first, but won. (*c*) A stroke made by each player from the head of the table to the opposite cushion and back, to determine, by means of the resultant positions of the balls, who shall open the game. — **10.** In *arch.*, a string-course. — **11.** In *ship-building,* the highest range of planks in a ship's ceiling, or that between the gunwale and the upper edge of the upper-deck ports. — **12.** In *printing,* a piece-compositor's aggregate of the proofs of types set by him, pasted on a long strip of paper. The amount of work done is determined by the measurement of this string. — **13.** The stringy albumen of an egg. See *chalaza.* — **14.** A hoax, or discredited story. [Printers' slang, Eng.] — **A string of cash.** See *cash*[3], 1. — **Bass string.** See *bass*[3]. — **Close string.** See *close*[2]. — **Cut and mitered string,** in *stair-building,* an outer string cut to miter with the end of the riser. — **False string,** in a musical instrument, an imperfect string, giving an uncertain or untrue sound. — **Instrument of ten strings,** in the Bible, a variety of nebel or psaltery. — **Italian string.** See *Italian.* — **Open string,** in musical instruments of the stringed group, a string that is not stopped or shortened by the finger or a mechanical stop, but is allowed to vibrate throughout its full length. — **Order of the Yellow String.** See *order.* — **Plaited string work.** See *plaited.* — **Roman string.** See *Roman.* — **Rough string.** See *rough-string.* — **Silver string.** See def. 4. — **Soprano string.** Same as *chanterelle,* 1. — **Sympathetic string.** See *sympathetic.* — **The whip with six strings.** See *the Six Articles,* under *article.* — **To harp on one string.** See *harp.* — **To have two strings to one's bow.** See *bow*[2].

string (string), *v.*; pret. and pp. *strung,* ppr. *stringing.* [< *string, n.* As with *ring*[2], the strong forms of the principal parts conform to the supposed analogy of *sing, sang, sung,* etc.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To furnish with strings.

Orpheus' lute was *strung* with poets' sinews.
Shak., T. G. of V., iii. 2. 78.

2. To put in tune the strings of, as of a stringed instrument.

Here the Muse so oft her harp has *strung*
That not a mountain rears its head unsung.
Addison, Letter from Italy.

3. To make tense; impart vigor to; tone. See *high-strung.*

Toil *strung* the nerves and purified the blood.
Dryden, Epistle to John Dryden, l. 89.

Sylvia was too highly *strung* for banter.
Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers, vii.

4. To fasten, suspend, or hang with a string: as, to *string* a parcel; to *string* up a dog. — **5.** To thread or file on a string: as, to *string* beads. — **6.** To prepare for use, as a bow, by bending it sufficiently to slip the bowstring into its notches, so that the string is tightly strained. — **7.** To extend in a string, series, or line.

Ships were *strung* for miles along the lower levee [of New Orleans], and steamboats above, all discharging or receiving cargo. *W. T. Sherman*, Memoirs, vi.

8. To deprive of strings; strip the strings from: as, to *string* beans. — **9†.** To carve (lampreys). *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 265.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To stretch out into a string or strings when pulled; become stringy.

Let it [varnish] boil until it *strings* freely between the fingers. *Workshop Receipts*, 1st ser., p. 64.

2. To walk or move along in a string or disconnected line; straggle: as, they came *stringing* along. [Colloq.] — **3.** In *billiards,* to hit one's ball so that it will go the length of the table and back, to determine who shall open the game.

string-band (string′band), *n.* A band composed of stringed instruments, or the stringed instruments of such a band taken by themselves.

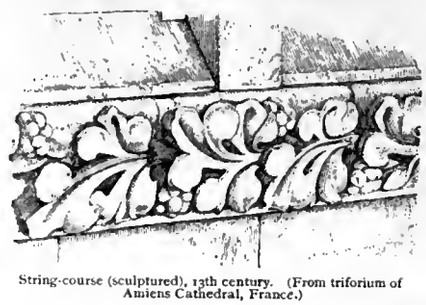
string-bark (string′bärk), *n.* Same as *stringy-bark.*

string-bean (string′bēn), *n.* A bean of which the green pods are used for food, prepared before cooking by stripping off the fibrous thread along their back. Varieties of the common kidney-bean, or French bean, are so treated.

string-block (string′blok), *n.* In *pianoforte-making,* the wooden block into which are driven the studs for holding the loops of the ends of the strings furthest from the tuning-pins.

string-board (string′bōrd), *n.* In *carp.*, a board that supports any important part of a framework or structure; especially, a board which sustains the ends of the steps in a wooden staircase. Also called *string-piece* or *stringer.*

string-course (string′kōrs), *n.* In *arch.*, a narrow molding or a projecting course continued



String-course (sculptured), 13th century. (From triforium of Amiens Cathedral, France.)

horizontally along the face of a building, frequently under windows. It is sometimes merely a flat band, more often molded, and sometimes richly carved.

stringed (stringd), *a.* [< *string* + *-ed*[2].] **1.** Having strings; furnished with strings: as, a *stringed* instrument. — **2.** Produced by strings or stringed instruments.

Divinely-warbled voice
Answering the *stringed* noise.
Milton, Nativity, l. 97.

3. Fastened with a string or strings; tied.

Stringed like a poor man's heifer at its feed.
Wordsworth, Prelude, v.

Bob took up the small *stringed* packet of books.
George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, iv. 3.

4. In *her.*, furnished with a string of any sort, as a cord or ribbon.

stringency (strin′jen-si), *n.* [< *stringen(t)* + *-cy.*] Stringent character or condition. (*a*) Tightness; straitness: as, a *stringency* in the money-market. (*b*) Strictness; closeness; rigor: as, the *stringency* of the regulations was increased.

As the known exactness of the uniformity became greater, the *stringency* of the inference increased.
W. K. Clifford, Lectures, I. 156.

stringendo (strin-jen′dō). [It., ppr. of *stringere,* < L. *stringere,* draw tight, compress: see *stringent.*] In *music,* pressing or accelerating the tempo: usually with a crescendo. Also *incalzando.*

stringent (strin′jent), *a.* [< L. *stringen(t-)s,* ppr. of *stringere,* draw tight, compress, contract, touch, graze, stroke, etc.: see *strain*[1], *strict,* and cf. *strike.*] **1†.** Tightening or binding; drawing tight. *Thomson.* — **2.** Straitened; tight; constrained; hampered by scarcity or lack of available funds: as, a *stringent* money-market. — **3.** Strict; close; rigorous; rigid; exacting; urgent: as, to make *stringent* regulations.

stringently (strin′jent-li), *adv.* In a stringent manner; with stringency; tightly; rigorously; strictly. *Bailey.*

stringentness (strin′jent-nes), *n.* Stringency.

stringer (string′ėr), *n.* [< *string* + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who strings. (*a*) One who makes or furnishes strings for a bow. *Nares.* (*b*) The workman who fits a piano with strings. (*c*) One who arranges on a string: as, a bead- or pearl-*stringer.*

2. A device for attaching piano-strings to a ridge cast specially for that purpose on the plate, instead of winding them around tuning wrest-pins inserted in the wrest-pin plank. It is a small hooked steel bar with a screw-threaded shank that is passed through the ridge and then secured by a nut. The wire string is first passed through a hole in the hooked end of the stringer, and then looped once around the hook.

In tuning, the string is tightened by turning the nut on the shank of the stringer.

3. In *railway engin.*, a longitudinal timber on which a rail is fastened, and which rests on transverse sleepers.—**4.** In *ship-building*, an inside strake of plank or of plates, secured to the ribs and supporting the ends of the beams; a shelf. See cut under *beam*, 2 (*g*).—**5.** In *carp.*: (*a*) A horizontal timber connecting two posts in a framework. (*b*) Same as *string-board*.—**6.** A tie in a truss or a truss-bridge.—**7†.** A fornicator; a wencher.

A whoreson tyrant! hath been an old *stringer* in his days, I warrant him!
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Burning Pestle, i. 1.

8. A small stick or switch used to string fish on by the gills.

string-gage (string′gāj), *n.* A gage, like a wire-gage, for measuring the size of a string for a musical instrument.

string-halt (string′hâlt), *n.* A corruption of *spring-halt*.

stringiness (string′i-nes), *n.* Stringy character or condition; fibrousness. *W. B. Carpenter*, Micros., § 360.

stringing (string′ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *string*, *v.*] **1.** In *silk-manuf.*, same as *glossing*.—**2.** *pl.* Straight or curved inlaid lines in buhl-work.

stringless (string′les), *a.* [< *string* + *-less*.] Without strings.

His tongue is now a *stringless* instrument.
Shak., Rich. II., ii. I. 149.

stringman† (string′man), *n.* A musician who plays upon a stringed instrument.

Some use trumpetts, some shalmes, some small pipes, some are *stringemen*.
MSS. Hard. No. 610, in Collier's Eng. Dram. Poetry, I. 32.

string-minstrel (string′min″strel), *n.* A minstrel who accompanies himself on a stringed instrument. *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 278.

Stringopidæ (string-gop′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Stringops* + *-idæ*.] Same as *Strigopidæ*.

Stringopinæ (string-gō-pī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Stringops* + *-inæ*.] Same as *Strigopinæ*.

Stringops, Stringopsis (string′gops, string-gop′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. στρίγξ (στριγγ-) (> L. *strix*, *strig-*), a screech-owl (< στρίζειν, cry, squeak), + ὤψ, face, eye.] Same as *Strigops*.

string-orchestra (string′ôr″kes-trȧ), *n.* A string-band.

string-organ (string′ôr″gan), *n.* A musical instrument with a keyboard, characterized by a graduated set of vibrators or free reeds, which are severally connected by rods with a corresponding set of wires or strings in such a way that the vibrations of the reeds are communicated to the appropriate strings. The tones thus secured are sweet and pure, combining some of the advantages of both the harmonium and the pianoforte.

string-pea (string′pē), *n.* See *pea*[1], 1.

string-piece (string′pēs), *n.* A name of various parts in constructions of wood. (*a*) That part of a flight of stairs which forms its ceiling or soffit. (*b*) Same as *string-board*. (*c*) A long piece of timber, especially one used to support a floor. (*d*) In a frame, a horizontal connecting-piece. (*e*) A heavy horizontal piece of squared timber carried along the edge of the front of a wharf or of cribwork, to hold the timbers in place, and strengthen the whole.

string-plate (string′plāt), *n.* In *pianoforte-making*, the metal plate which carries the string-block. It was originally made separate, but is now combined in a single casting with the entire frame.

stringwood (string′wůd), *n.* A small euphorbiaceous tree, *Acalypha rubra*, formerly of St. Helena, now extinct. It was a handsome tree, named from its pendent spikes of reddish male flowers.

stringy (string′i), *a.* [< *string* + *-y*[1].] **1.** Consisting of strings or small threads; fibrous; filamentous: as, a *stringy* root.

Power by a thousand tough and *stringy* roots
Fixed to the people's pious nursery-faith.
Coleridge, tr. of Schiller's Piccolomini, iv. 4.

2. Ropy; viscid; gluey; that may be drawn into a thread.

They hoard up glue, whose clinging drops,
Like pitch or bird-lime, hang in *stringy* ropes.
Addison, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, iv.

3. Sinewy; wiry. [Colloq.]

A *stringy* little man of about fifty.
Jerrold, Men of Character, Job Pippins, iii.

4. Marked by thread-like flaws on the surface: as, *stringy* glass; *stringy* marble. *Marble-worker*, § 8.

stringy-bark (string′i-bärk), *n.* **1.** One of a class of Australasian gum-trees (*Eucalyptus*) distinguished by a tenacious fibrous bark. The common stringy-bark is *E. obliqua*, abounding in Tasmania and southern Australia, in Victoria from its gregarious habit called *messmate-tree* (which see). A common stringy-bark of Victoria and New South Wales is *E. macrorrhyncha*, a smaller tree, the wood of which is used for various purposes. Other stringy-barks are *E. capitellata*, *E. eugenioides*, *E. tetrodonta*, *E. microcorys* (mostly known as *tallow-wood*), *E. piperita* (white stringy-bark), and *E. amygdalina*; the last two are also called *peppermint-tree*. See cut under *Eucalyptus*. Also called *string-bark*.

Split *string-bark* timber is the usual material for fences in Australia, when procurable. *A. L. Gordon.*

2. In Australia, a post and rail fence.

strinkle (string′kl), *v. t.* and *i.*; pret. and pp. *strinkled*, ppr. *strinkling*. [< ME. *strinklen*, *strenklen*, *strenkelen*, freq. of *strenken*, sprinkle; origin uncertain. The resemblance to *sprinkle* is appar. accidental; but the word may be a var. of *sprinkle*, perhaps due to initial conformation with *strew*.] To strew or sprinkle sparingly. [Old Eng. and Scotch.]

strinkling (string′kling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *strinkle*, *v.*] **1.** The act of one who strinkles.—**2.** That which is strinkled; a small quantity.

Men whose brains were seasoned with some *strinklings* at least of madness and phrensy.
Dr. H. More, On Godliness, xiv. § 11. (*Trench.*)

striolate (strī′ō-lāt), *a.* [< NL. **striolatus*, < **striola*, dim. of L. *stria*, a furrow: see *stria*.] In *bot.*, minutely striate.

striolet (strī′ō-let), *n.* [< NL. **striola* (dim. of L. *stria*) + *-et*.] In *entom.*, a short stria or impressed line. *Kirby.*

strip[1] (strip), *v.*; pret. and pp. *stripped* or *stript*, ppr. *stripping*. [(*a*) < ME. *stripen*, *streepen*, *strepen*, *strupen* (pret. *strepte*, *strupte*, pp. *strept*, *i-struped*), < AS. **strȳpan*, **strēpan*, in comp. *be-strȳpan*, rob, plunder, = MD. *stroopen*, rob, plunder, skin, strip, also bind, strain, etc., D. *stroopen* = MLG. *strōpen*, plunder, strip, = OHG. *stroufen*, MHG. *stroufen*, G. *streifen*, strip, skin, flay; (*b*) cf. D. *strijpen*, strip (leaves), whip, = LG. *strepen*, strip (leaves), etc., = MHG. *striefen*, skin, flay. The two sets of forms (to either of which the ME. *stripen*, *strepen* could be referred) are more or less confused with each other, and with the forms of *strip*[2], *stripe*; but they appear to be orig. distinct. The two senses 'rob' or 'plunder' and 'skin' are not necessarily connected, though *rob* and *reave* supply a partial analogy.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To rob; plunder; despoil; deprive; divest; bereave: with *of* before the thing taken away: as, to *strip* a man *of* his possessions; to *strip* a tree *of* its fruit.

Wherefore labour they to *strip* their adversaries *of* such furniture as doth not help? *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, ii. 7.

If such tricks . . . *strip* you out *of* your lieutenantry.
Shak., Othello, ii. 1. 173.

Like Thieves, when they have plundered and *stript* a man, leave him. *Wycherley*, Ep. Ded. to Plain Dealer.

2. To deprive of covering; remove the skin or outer covering of; skin; peel: with *of* before the thing removed: as, to *strip* a beast *of* its skin; to *strip* a tree *of* its bark.

The forward, backward falx, the mare, the turn, the trip,
When *stript* into their shirts, each other they invade
Within a spacious ring. *Drayton*, Polyolbion, i. 244.

A simple view of the object, as it stands *stripped of* every relation, in all the nakedness and solitude of metaphysical abstraction. *Burke*, Rev. in France.

3. To uncover; unsheathe.

On, or *strip* your sword stark naked.
Shak., T. N., iii. 4. 274.

4. To unrig: as, to *strip* a ship.—**5.** To tear off the thread of: said of a screw or bolt: as, the screw was *stripped*.—**6.** To pull or tear off, as a covering or some adhering substance: as, to *strip* the skin from a beast; to *strip* the bark from a tree; to *strip* the clothes from a man's back: sometimes emphasized with *off*.

And he *stripped off* his clothes also. 1 Sam. xix. 24.

She *stripp'd* it from her arm.
Shak., Cymbeline, ii. 4. 101.

7. To milk dry; press all the milk out of: as, to *strip* a cow.—**8.** In *fish-culture*, to press or squeeze the ripe roe or milt out of (fishes). After the fishes are stripped the spawn of opposite sexes is mixed together; and after this artificial fecundation the eggs are hatched by artificial methods.

9. In *agri.*, to pare off the surface of in strips, and turn over the strips upon the adjoining surface. *Imp. Dict.*—**10†.** To separate; put away: with *from*.

His . . . unkindness,
That *stripp'd* her *from* his benediction.
Shak., Lear, iv. 3. 45.

11. In *tobacco-manuf.*, to separate (the wings of the tobacco-leaf) from the stems. *E. H. Knight*.—**12.** In *carding*, to clean (the teeth of the various cylinders and top flats) from short fibers. *E. H. Knight*.—**13.** In *file-making*, to cross-file and draw-file (a file-blank) in order to bring it to accurate form and to clean the surface preliminary to grinding and cutting.—**14.** In *mining*, to remove the overlying soil or detrital material from (any bed or mineral deposit which it is desired to open and work).—**15.** In *gun-making*, to turn (the exterior of a gun-barrel) in a lathe in such manner that its longitudinal axis shall coincide with the axis of the bore.—**16†.** To run past or beyond; outrun; outstrip. See *outstrip*.

Alate we ran the deer, and through the lawnds
Stripp'd with our nags the lofty frolic bucks.
Greene, Friar Bacon and Friar Bungay.

=**Syn. 2.** To denude, lay bare.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To take off the covering or clothes; uncover; undress.—**2.** To lose the thread, as a screw, or have the screw stripped off, as a screw-bolt.—**3.** To issue from a rifled gun without assuming the spiral turn: said of a projectile. *Farrow*.—**4.** To come off, as an outer covering (as bark); separate from an underlying surface.—**5.** To be stripped of milt or spawn. Compare I., 8.

strip[2] (strip), *n.* [Another form of *stripe*: see *stripe*. *Strip* is to *stripe* as *bit* to *bite*, *smit* to *smite*. It is commonly referred to *strip*[1], *v.*] **1.** A narrow piece, comparatively long: as, a *strip* of cloth; a *strip* of territory.—**2.** An ornamental appendage to women's dress, formerly worn: it is spoken of as worn on the neck and breast.

When a plum'd fan may shade thy chalked face,
And lawny *strips* thy naked bosom grace.
Bp. Hall, Satires, IV. iv. 51.

A stomacher upon her breast so bare,
For *strips* and gorget were not then the weare.
Dr. Smith, Penelope and Ulysses, l. 1658.

3. A stripling; a slip. *George Eliot*, Middlemarch, xlvi.—**4.** In *joinery*, a narrow piece of board nailed over a crack or joint between planks.—**5.** In *mining*, one of a series of troughs forming a labyrinth, or some similar arrangement, through which the ore flows as it comes from the stamps, and in which the particles are deposited in the order of their equivalence.

strip[3] (strip), *n.* [Sc. also *strype*, *streape*, dim. *strypie*; perhaps another use of *strip*[2]. Cf. *strippet*.] **1.** A rill. [Scotch.]—**2.** Destruction of fences, buildings, timber, etc.; waste. [U. S.]

strip-armor (strip′är″mor), *n.* Armor, especially for the legs, used in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, and showing broad raised strips alternating with sunken bands.

stripe (strip), *n.* [< ME. *stripe* (*stripe*, prob. also *strīpe*, > E. *strip*[2]), < MD. *strijpe*, *strepe*, D. *streep* = MLG. *stripe*, LG. *stripe*, a stripe or strip, = MHG. G. *streif* = Dan. *stribe* (< D.), a stripe, strip; cf. *strip*[1], *strip*[2].] **1.** A streak of a different color from that of the ground; a long narrow division of something of a different color from the ground: as, a *stripe* of red on a green ground; hence, any linear variation of color. Compare *streak*[2], *stria*, *striga*.—**2.** A narrow piece attached to something of a different color or texture: as, the red *stripe* on the leg of a soldier's trousers.—**3.** Generally, a strip or narrow piece.

The whole ground that is sown, to the sandy ascent of the mountains, is but a narrow *stripe* of three quarters of a mile broad. *Bruce*, Source of the Nile, I. 75.

4. A long narrow discolored mark made on flesh by the stroke of a lash or rod; a wale; hence, a stroke made with a lash, whip, rod, strap, or scourge.

Forty *stripes* he may give him, and not exceed.
Deut. xxv. 3.

5†. A blow; a stroke.

Enery one gyue but one suer *stripe*, & suerly ye iorney is ours. *Hall*, Chron., Rich. III., an. 3.

But, when he could not quite it, with one *stripe*
Her lions clawes he from her feete away did wipe.
Spenser, F. Q., V. xi. 27

6. Distinctive color; particular kind or character; hence, distinguishing characteristic: as, a politician of the Republican *stripe*.

I shall go on: and first in differing *stripe*
The flood-god's speech thus tune an oaten pipe.
W. Browne, Britannia's Pastorals, i. 2.

Various poems are of a democratic, liberal *stripe*, inspired by the struggle then commencing over Europe.
Stedman, Vict. Poets, p. 256.

Bengal stripe, a kind of cotton cloth woven with colored stripes; gingham.—**Cirrus stripe**, a long thin stripe of cirrus cloud, generally occurring in parallel rows which, by the effect of perspective, usually appear to be convergent. The motion of these stripes is usually either broadside forward, or oblique to their length.

Cirrus-stripes lie in regions of maximum pressure most often nearly perpendicular to the isobar.
Abercromby, Weather, p. 92.

obie's stripe. Same as *Krause's membrane* (which see, under *membrane*).—**Spanish stripes.** See *Spanish.*—**stars and stripes.** See *star*[1].—**To come to hand stripes**†, to come to close quarters; fight hand to hand. *Brende*, tr. of Quintus Curtius, ix.

stripe (strīp), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *striped*, ppr. *striping*. [< *stripe*, *n.*] 1. To make stripes upon; form with lines of different colors; variegate with stripes.—2. To strike; lash. [Rare.]—3†. To thrust.

He has *striped* his bright brown brand
Out through Clerk Saunders' fair bodye.
Clerk Saunders (Child's Ballads, II. 48).

Droved and striped. See *drove*[3].

striped (strī'ped or strīpt), *a.* 1. Having stripes. See *streaked*. *Striped* and *streaked* are synonymous, but differ slightly as *stripe* and *streak* do, the former implying greater firmness, evenness, and regularity of the markings indicated: as, a *striped* zebra; *streaked* soap.—**Striped-barked maple, striped dogwood.** Same as *striped maple*.—**Striped dormouse, function, jasper.** See the nouns.—**Striped grass.** Same as *ribbon-grass*.—**Striped maple, mullet, perch, snake, spinebelly,** etc. See the nouns.—**Striped muscle,** striated muscle. See *muscular tissue* (with cut), under *muscular*.—**Striped squirrel,** the chipmunk.

striped-bass (strī'ped-bȧs), *n.* *Roccus lineatus*, the bass or rockfish. See cuts under *bass* and *gill*. [U. S.]

stripetail (strīp'tāl), *n.* A humming-bird of the genus *Eupherusa*, of which there are several species.

strip-leaf (strip'lēf), *n.* Tobacco from which the stalks have been removed before packing.

strip-lights (strip'līts), *n. pl.* In a theater, rows of lights fastened behind wings.

stripling (strip'ling), *n.* [Appar. < *strip*[2] + *-ling*[1].] A youth in the state of adolescence, or just passing from boyhood to manhood; a lad. *Manderille*, Travels, p. 278.

And the king said, Enquire thou whose son the *stripling* is. 1 Sam. xvii. 56.

And now a *stripling* cherub he appears.
Milton, P. L., iii. 636.

stripper (strip'ėr), *n.* [< *strip*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who strips, or an implement or machine used for stripping. Specifically—(*a*) In *wool-carding:* (1) A small card-roll the function of which is to remove or strip the fiber from another roll in a carding-machine. The fiber thus stripped off is delivered to some other carding-roll or worker. In some carding-machines a stripper is used to take the wool from the licker-in and deliver it to the breast-cylinder. (2) An automatic device for lifting the top cards or flats employed in some kinds of wool-carding machines. Also called *angle-stripper*. (*b*) A machine for smoothing down old and worn-out files to make them ready for recutting; a file-stripper. (*c*) An implement used on osier-farms for stripping off willow-bark. One form is an annular scraper through which the willows or switches are drawn after starting the bark sufficiently to allow the wood to pass through the scraper and be grasped by a pair of nippers. The bark thus stripped off is used for medicinal purposes, and the peeled switches are used for baskets and other willow wares.

strippet† (strip'et), *n.* [< *strip*[3] + *-et*.] A small brook; a rivulet. *Holinshed*, Descrip. of Scotland, x.

stripping (strip'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *strip*[1], *v.*] 1. That which is removed by stripping.

Light *strippings* from the fan-trees.
Browning, Paracelsus, iv.

2. *pl.* The last milk drawn from a cow, procured by a downward stripping action of the thumb and forefinger.—3. In *fish-culture*, the operation of pressing ripe spawn or milt out of the live fish.—4. In *quarrying* and *mining*, the act of removing the superficial detritus, soil, etc., preparatory to opening a mine or quarry, or to lay bare the surface for examination; also, the material thus removed.

stripping-knife (strip'ing-nīf), *n.* A knife for separating the blades of sorghum from the stalks to prepare them for grinding. *E. H. Knight.*

stripping-plate (strip'ing-plāt), *n.* A fixed plate rigidly attached to a wheel or roller, to scrape or strip off any adhering material, as in paint-grinding mills, clay-crushers, and in some rolling-mills for metals which adhere to rollers.

stripulose (strip'ū-lōs), *a.* In *entom.*, covered with coarse, decumbent hairs, as the elytra of certain beetles.

stripy (strī'pi), *a.* Stripe-like; occurring in stripes; marked by streaks or stripes.

Strisores (strī-sō'rēz), *n. pl.* [NL.; origin obscure.] An artificial order or suborder of birds, including a number of picarian families. It was divided by Cabanis into *Macrochires* (the humming-birds, swifts, and goatsuckers) and *Amphibolæ* (the colies, touracos, and hoactzins). [Not in use.]

stritchel (strich'el), *n.* An assibilated form of *strickle*.

strive (strīv), *v. i.*; pret. *strove*, pp. *striven* (formerly also *strived*, Rom. xv. 20), ppr. *striving*. [< ME. *striven*, *stryven*, *strifen* (orig. a weak verb, pret. *strived*, afterward conformed to the analogy of strong verbs like *drive*, pret. *drove*, with pret. *strof*, *strove*, pp. *striven*), < OF. *estriver* = Pr. *estribar*, strive, prob. < OHG. **strīban*, in deriv. weak verb, MHG. G. *streben* = D. *streven* = MLG. *streven*, LG. *strewen* = Sw. *sträfva* = Dan. *stræbe*, strive; cf. Icel. *strīdha* = Sw. *strida*, strive: see *stride*, and cf. *strife*.] 1. To make strenuous effort; endeavor earnestly; labor hard; do one's endeavor; try earnestly and persistently: followed by an infinitive: as, he *strove* hard to win the prize; to *strive* to excel; to *strive* to pay one's way.

Strive to enter in at the strait gate. Luke xiii. 24.

I'll *strive* . . . to take a nap.
Shak., Rich. III., v. 3. 104.

When there is perfect sincerity—when each man is true to himself—when everyone *strives* to realize what he thinks the highest rectitude—then must all things prosper.
H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 518.

2. To contend; struggle; battle; fight: followed by *with*, *against*, or *for:* as, to *strive against* fate; to *strive for* the truth.

First *with* thi bettir be waar for to *stryue*,
Agens thi felaw noo quarel thou contryue.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 58.

While Iesvs *stroue with* Sathans strong Temptations.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 1.

Against the Deity 'tis hard to *strive*.
Prior, Second Hymn of Callimachus.

Striving with love and hate, *with* life and death,
With hope that lies, and fear that threateneth.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 151.

3. To vie; contend for preëminence: with *with*.

With the rose colour *stroof* hire hewe.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 180.

Nor that sweet grove
Of Daphne by Orontes, and the inspired
Castalian spring, might *with* this Paradise
Of Eden *strive*. *Milton*, P. L., iv. 275.

4. To quarrel or contend with one another; be at variance one with another, or come to be so; be in contention, dispute, or altercation.

Do as adversaries do in law,
Strive mightily, but eat and drink as friends.
Shak., T. of the S., i. 2. 279.

5. To oppose by contrariety of qualities: with *with*.

Now private pity *strove with* publick hate,
Reason with rage, and eloquence with fate.
Sir J. Denham, On the Earl of Strafford's Trial [and Death.

=**Syn. 1.** *Undertake*, *Endeavor*, etc. (see *attempt*); seek, aim, toil.—2. To compete, contest.—4. To dispute, wrangle.

strive (strīv), *n.* [< *strive*, *v.*] A striving; an effort; a strife. [Old Eng. and Scotch.]

striver (strī'vėr), *n.* [< *strive* + *-er*[1].] One who strives or contends; one who makes efforts of body or mind. *Glanville.*

striving (strī'ving), *n.* [Verbal n. of *strive*, *v.*] Strenuous or earnest effort; struggle; endeavor.

Failure after long perseverance is much grander than never to have a *striving* good enough to be called a failure. *George Eliot*, Middlemarch, xxii.

strivingly (strī'ving-li), *adv.* In a striving manner; with earnest or persistent efforts or struggles. *Imp. Dict.*

Strix (striks), *n.* [NL., < L. *strix* (*strig-*), < Gr. στριξ (στριγ-), a screech-owl, perhaps < **στρίζειν*, equiv. to *τρίζειν*, creak, grate, croak.] A Linnean genus of owls. (*a*) Containing all the *Striges*. (*b*) Restricted to the barn-owls: same as *Aluco*. See cut under *barn-owl*. (*c*) Restricted to the wood-owls, like *Strix stridula*, having the facial disk complete, circular, and no plumicorns. In this sense it is now commonly employed. The common barred owl of the United States is *Strix nebulosa*. See cut in preceding column.

Barred Owl (*Strix nebulosa*).

stroak†, **stroaking**†. Obsolete spellings of *stroke*[1], *stroking*.

stroam† (strōm), *v. i.* [Prob. a var. of *stream* (as *soam*[2] for *seam*[2]), perhaps associated with *roam:* see *stream*.] 1†. To wander about idly and vacantly.—2. To walk with long strides. [Prov. Eng.]

He, ejaculating blessings upon his parents, and calling for just vengeance upon himself, *stroamed* up and down the room. *Mme. D'Arblay*, Camilla, iii. 10. (*Davies.*)

strob (strob), *n.* [< Gr. στρόβος, a twisting or whirling round, < στρέφειν, turn, twist. Cf. *strobile*, *strophe*.] The angular velocity of one radian per second.

strobic (strob'ik), *a.* [< *strob* + *-ic*.] Appearing to spin.—**Strobic circles,** a number of circles drawn concentrically which appear to spin round when they are moved about.

strobila (strō-bī'lȧ), *n.*; pl. *strobilæ* (-lē). [NL., < Gr. στροβίλη, a plug of lint like a pine-cone, cf. στρόβιλος, anything twisted, a pine-cone, etc.: see *strobile*.] In *zoöl.*: (*d*) In *Hydrozoa*, a stage in the development of a discophoran, supervening upon the scyphistoma or hydra-tuba stage by the development of ephyræ, and before these become detached from one another and from the stalk upon which they grow. See *ephyra*, 1, and *scyphistoma*. (*b*) In *Vermes*, a segmented tapeworm; the chain of zooids formed by a scolex and the proglottides which have successively budded from it. (*c*†) [*cap.*] [NL.] A supposed genus of acalephs, based on the strobiliform stage of certain hydrozoans. *Sars*, 1835. (*d*) [*cap.*] [NL.] In *entom.*, a genus of lepidopterous insects. *Sodoffsky*, 1837.

Two Strobilæ or Strobilæ, *a*, *b*, of *Cyanea capillata*, resulting from fission of the hydræ tubæ of the scyphistoma stage. At *a* tentacles are developed at the base of the lower of the two ephyræ borne upon the stalk of the strobila.

strobilaceous (strob-i-lā'shius), *a.* [< *strobile* + *-aceous*.] 1. Resembling a strobile; strobiliform.—2. Bearing strobiles; strobiliferous.

strobilæ, *n.* Plural of *strobila*.

Strobilanthes (streb-i-lan'thēz), *n.* [NL. (Blume, 1825), so called from the inflorescence, usually cone-like when in bud; < Gr. στρόβιλος, a pine-cone, + ἄνθος, a flower.] A genus of gamopetalous plants, of the order *Acanthaceæ* and tribe *Ruellieæ*. It is characterized by flowers with acute linear calyx-lobes, a somewhat equally five-lobed corolla with a short or long and slender tube, stamens four and perfect or two perfect and two rudimentary, and two or perhaps rarely three ovules in each of the two ovary-cells. There are about 180 species, natives mostly of India, scantily represented in China, Japan, and Malaysia, with one species in tropical Africa. They are herbs or shrubs, commonly erect, bearing opposite entire or toothed leaves, which are in a few species very unequal in the same pair. Their usually rather large and handsome flowers are often blue or purple, and form dense or interrupted spikes which are terminal or crowded in the axils, and are sometimes replaced by a panicle or cyme. The fruit is an oblong or linear capsule slightly contracted at the base. Several species are cultivated for ornament, sometimes under the name *cone-head*. *S. flaccidifolius* yields the room, or maigyee dye, of India, etc. See *room*[2], and cut under *stoma*, 2.

strobilate (strob'i-lāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *strobilated*, ppr. *strobilating*. [< *strobile* + *-ate*[2].] To form or develop strobiles; be or become a strobile; effect strobilation.

strobilation (strob-i-lā'shon), *n.* [< *strobilate* + *-ion*.] 1. Formation or production of strobiles; metameric division of a scyphistoma or hydra tuba into medusæ.—2. Gemmation of the successive links or joints of a tapeworm; also, the transverse fission of various worms.

strobile (strob'il), *n.* [= F. *strobile* = G. *strobel*, a pine-cone, < LL. *strobilus*, a pine-cone, < Gr. στρόβιλος, anything twisted, a pine-cone, a top, sea-snail, whirlpool, twist or turn, etc., < στρέφειν, turn, twist, spin.] 1. In *bot.*, a cone (which see, and cuts under *Lepidostrobus* and *pericarp*). Also *strobilus*.

With reference to fructification, the form of Lycopodites Milleri renders it certain that it must have borne *strobiles* at the ends of its branchlets, or some substitute for these, and not naked spore-cases like those of Psilophyton. *Dawson*, Geol. Hist. of Plants, p. 101.

2. In *zoöl.*, a strobila. *Quain*, Med. Dict., p. 1587.

strobiliferous (strob-i-lif'ẹ-rus), *a.* [< L. *strobilus* (see *strobile*, 2) + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] In *zoöl.*, bearing a strobile or chain of zooids: as, the *strobiliferous* stage of an acaleph or a worm.

strobiliform (strō-bil'i-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *strobilus* (see *strobile*) + *forma*, form.] In *bot.* and *zoöl.*, having the form or character of a strobile.

strobiline (strob'i-lin), *a.* [< Gr. στροβίλινος, of or like a pine-cone, < στρόβιλος, a pine-cone: see *strobila*.] Of or pertaining to a strobile or strobiles; strobiliform; strobilaceous.

strobilite† (strob'i-līt), *n.* [< Gr. στρόβιλος, a pine-cone, + *-ite*[2].] A fossil pine-cone, or something supposed to be the fruit of a coniferous tree.

strobilization (strob″i-li-zā'shọn), *n.* [< *strobile* + *-ize* + *-ation*.] Same as *strobilation*.

The second mode of reproduction [of *Scyphistoma*], the process of *strobilization*, begins later.
Claus, Zoöl. (trans.), p. 256.

strobiloid (strob'i-loid), *a.* [< Gr. στρόβιλος, a pine-cone, + εἶδος, form.] Like a strobile; strobiliform: as, *strobiloid* gemmation; *strobiloid* buds. *Encye. Brit.*

strobilophagous (strob-i-lof'ạ-gus), *a.* [< NL. *Strobilophaga* (Vieillot, 1816), a genus of birds (the same as *Pinicola*, q. v.), < Gr. στρόβιλος, a pine-cone, + φαγεῖν, eat.] Feeding upon pine-cones, as a bird.

Strobilosaura (strō-bī-lō-sâ'rä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. στρόβιλος, a pine-cone, + σαῦρα, a lizard.] A former superfamily of *Lacertilia*, having a fleshy inextensile tongue, eyelids, developed limbs, and aerodont or pleurodont dentition. It included the families *Agamidæ* and *Iguanidæ*. Also *Strobilosauria*.

strobilosauran (strō-bī-lō-sâ'rạn), *a.* and *n.* [< *Strobilosaura* + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Strobilosaura;* agamoid or iguanoid.

II. *n.* A member of the *Strobilosaura*.

Also *strobilosaurian*.

strobilure (strob'i-lūr), *n.* [< NL. *Strobilurus*.] A lizard of the genus *Strobilurus*.

Strobilurus (strob-i-lū'rus), *n.* [NL. (Wiegmann), < Gr. στρόβιλος, a pine-cone, + οὐρά, tail.] A genus of South American iguanoid lizards, having the tail ringed with spinose scales (whence the name). *S. torquatus* is the Brazilian strobilure.

strobilus (strō-bī'lus), *n.* Same as *strobile*, 1.

stroboscope (strob'ō-skōp), *n.* [< Gr. στρόβος, a twisting or whirling round (< στρέφειν, turn, twist: see *strobile*), + σκοπεῖν, view.] An instrument used in the study of the periodic motion of a body, as one in rapid revolution or vibration, by illuminating it at frequent intervals (for example, by electric sparks or by a beam of light made intermittent by passing through a moving perforated plate), or again by viewing it through the openings of a revolving disk: also used as a toy. The phenakistoscope and zoëtrope represent one form of stroboscope.

stroboscopic (strob-ō-skop'ik), *a.* [< *stroboscope* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to the stroboscope, to observations made with it, or to the physical principle involved in its use. *Nature*, XXXIX. 451.

strocalt, strocklet, stroclet, *n.* See *strokle*.

strode (strōd). Preterit of *stride*.

stroft. An obsolete form of the preterit of *strive*.

stroglet, *v. i.* A Middle English form of *struggle*.

stroit, *v. t.* See *stroy*.

stroil (stroil), *n.* [Also *stroyl;* origin obscure.] The couch- or quitch-grass, *Agropyrum repens:* applied especially to the white and worm-like roots. See cut under *quitch-grass*. *Britten and Holland*. [Prov. Eng.]

strokalt, *n.* See *strokle*.

stroke[1] (strōk), *n.* [Formerly also *stroak;* < ME. *strook, strok, strak,* < AS. *strāc* (= MHG. G. *streich*, a stroke), < *strīcan* (pret. *strāc*), go, pass along, etc.: see *strike*, *v.*, and cf. *strike*, *n.*, *strake*[2], *streak*[2], *n.*] **1.** A sweeping movement of a sustained object; the moving of something held or supported through a limited course; in *mech.*, one of a series of alternating continuous movements of something back and forth over or through the same line: as, the *strokes* of an oar; a *stroke* of a pen in writing; the *strokes* of a file, a saw, a piston-rod, or a pump-handle; the length of *stroke* of a pendulum.

A few *strokes* of his muscular arms, and he is reached by the launch and swings himself up into her bows.
St. Nicholas, XVII. 834.

In a *stroke* or two the canoes were away out in the middle of the Scheldt. *R. L. Stevenson*, Inland Voyage, p. 11.

2. In *rowing*, specifically—(*a*) The manner or style of moving the oars or making strokes; the handling of the oars: as, to set the *stroke* for the race; the *stroke* was very rapid or exhausting. (*b*) The guiding-stroke: as, to pull *stroke* in a race. (*c*) The rower who sets the stroke; the stroke-oar or strokesman.—**3.** A line or mark impressed by or as if by a sweeping movement; hence, a part of an impression of any kind appearing as if so made: as, the hair-*strokes*, curved *strokes*, or up-and-down *strokes* of a letter; fine or coarse *strokes* in an engraving. See cut under *type*.

Carracci's strength, Correggio's softer line,
Paulo's free *stroke*, and Titian's warmth divine.
Pope, To Mr. Jervas, l. 38.

4. A throb; a pulsation; a beat.

For twenty *strokes* of the blood, without a word,
Linger'd that other, staring after him.
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

5. In musical instruments with a keyboard, the range of motion of a key.—**6.** A striking of one body or mass upon another; a sudden impact of an object moved or hurled through space; a blow or concussion, especially one administered or effected by design or in some definite manner: as, a *stroke* of the fist or of a sword; the *strokes* of a hammer; the *stroke* of a bat, a cue, or a mallet against a ball (in various games).

He smote a-boute hym grete *strokes* bothe on the lefte syde and on the right side. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 118.

How now! what noise? That spirit 's possess'd with haste
That wounds the unresisting postern with these *strokes*.
Shak., M. for M., iv. 2. 92.

7. A sudden or special effect produced upon an object as if by a striking movement; a result or consequence of the action of some rapidly working or efficient agency or cause: as, a *stroke* of lightning; a *stroke* of paralysis (for which the word *stroke* is often used absolutely, both colloquially and by physicians); the *stroke* of fate or of death: used in the Bible especially of a divine chastisement or judgment.

Remove thy *stroke* away from me. Ps. xxxix. 10.

When I did speak of some distressful *stroke*
That my youth suffer'd. *Shak.*, Othello, i. 3. 157.

She'll make you shrink, as I did, with a *stroke*
But of her eye, Tigranes.
Beau. and Fl., King and No King, i. 1.

A *stroke* of cruel sunshine on the cliff.
Tennyson, Princess, iv.

8. A sound of striking; a resonant concussion; a giving out of sounds by striking: as, the *strokes* of a bell or a hammer; the clock is on (that is, on the point of giving out) the *stroke* of twelve.

His hour 's upon the *stroke*.
Beau. and Fl., Thierry and Theodoret, iii. 2.

9. An effective movement, action, or expression; an energetic touch, effort, or exertion; a piece or course of activity: as, a good *stroke* of business; he will not do a *stroke* of work; a bold *stroke* for liberty.

The boldest *strokes* of poetry, when they are managed artfully, are those which most delight the reader.
Dryden, State of Innocence, Pref.

I am heartily glad to hear Mr. Cook has given the finishing *stroke* to your fine chapel.
Dr. Plot, in Letters of Eminent Men, I. 74.

Christianity [is] the greatest and happiest *stroke* ever yet made for human perfection.
M. Arnold, Literature and Dogma, iv.

10. A trait; a feature; a characteristic.

In its main *strokes*, it accords with the Aristotelean philosophy. *Parker*, Platonic Philosophy, 2d ed., p. 42.

I have the highest idea of the spiritual and refined sentiments of this reverend gentleman, from this single *stroke* in his character. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, i. 10.

11. A feat; a thing successfully done; a coup.

To wake the soul by tender *strokes* of art.
Addison, Cato, Prol.

But the advance in double column against the combined fleets was a *stroke* of genius as affairs stood.
The Academy, June 28, 1890, p. 437.

12†. Capacity for doing anything; effective ability; skill in action or manipulation.

Neither can any man be entertained as a Soldier that has not a greater *stroke* than ordinary at eating.
Dampier, Voyages, II. i. 71.

13†. Moving or controlling power; influence; sway; ascendancy; standing; importance.

They . . . which otherwise have any *stroke* in the disposition of such preferments. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. 81.

In this new state of government Appius was the man that bare the greatest *stroke;* he ruled the rost and swaied all the rest. *Holland*, tr. of Livy (ed. 1600), p. 109.

A stroke above, a degree above; of somewhat higher grade or quality than. [Colloq.]

She was *a stroke above* the other girls. *Dickens.*

Indoor stroke. See *outdoor*, 3.—**Split stroke.** See *split*.—**Stroke of the glottis.** See *glottis*.—**To keep stroke**, in *rowing*, to move the oars in unison.

stroke[1] (strōk), *v. t.;* pret. and pp. *stroked*, ppr. *stroking*. [< *stroke*[1], *n.*] To act as stroke or strokesman to; handle the stroke-oar for or of. [Recent.]

The Yale crew have lost their stroke. . . . He *stroked* the university crew to victory in six races.
Harper's Weekly, XXXIII. 571.

stroke[2] (strōk), *v. t.;* pret. and pp. *stroked*, ppr. *stroking*. [Also dial. (Sc.) *strake, strait;* < ME. *stroken, straken,* < AS. *strācian* (= D. *strijken* = OHG. *streichōn*, MHG. G. *streichen*, also freq. *streicheln*), stroke, causal form of *strīcan*, etc., go, strike: see *strike*, and cf. *stroke*[1]. Cf. Sw. *stryka*, Dan. *stryge*, Icel. *strjūka*, stroke (see *stroll*).] **1.** To pass the hands or an instrument over (something) lightly or with little pressure; rub, or rub down, with a gentle movement in a single direction: an action often performed for soothing or caressing a person or an animal, also for smoothing or polishing an object, etc., and sometimes as a curative process.

She *straiked* my head, and she kembed my hair.
Alison Gross (Child's Ballads, I. 168).

I . . . seated myself in my easy chair, stirred the fire, and *stroked* my cat. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 266.

And then another pause; and then,
Stroking his beard, he said again.
Longfellow, Wayside Inn, Second Interlude.

2. Hence, figuratively, to soothe; flatter; pacify; encourage. [Now prov. Eng.]

Such smooth soft language as each line
Might *stroake* an angry god, or stay
Jove's thunder. *Carew*, To my Rival.

3. To affect in some way by a rubbing action.

What a slovenly little villian art thou!
Why dost thou not *stroke* up thy hair?
Beau. and Fl., Woman-Hater, v. 5.

The ancient Chinese were very proud of the Hair of their Heads, letting it grow very long, and *stroking* it back with their Hands curiously. *Dampier*, Voyages, I. 407.

4. In *masonry*, to work the face of (a stone) in such a manner as to produce a sort of fluted surface.—**To stroke the wrong way** (of the hair, expressed or implied), to go against the grain of; ruffle or annoy, as by opposition: from the irritating effect on an animal, especially a cat, of rubbing up the fur by stroking it in the direction opposite to the way it lies.

stroke[2] (strōk), *n.* [< *stroke*[2], *v.*] An act of stroking; a stroking caress.

His white-man'd steeds, that bow'd beneath the yoke,
He cheer'd to courage with a gentle *stroke*.
Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., xii. 108.

stroke[3]†. An obsolete form of the preterit of *strike*.

stroke-gear (strōk'gēr), *n.* In machine-tools having a reciprocating cutter, that part of the gearing by which the forward and backward strokes of the tool-slide are effected—the return stroke being usually made with much greater velocity than the cutting stroke.

stroke-oar (strōk'ōr), *n.* **1.** The aftermost oar in a rowboat, to the strokes of which those of the other oars must be conformed.—**2.** The oarsman who handles the stroke-oar; the strokesman.

stroke-oarsman (strōk'ōrz'man), *n.* One who handles the stroke-oar. In a whale-boat the stroke-oarsman is usually the lightest man of the crew. Also called *after-oarsman*.

stroker (strō'kėr), *n.* [< *stroke*[2] + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who strokes; formerly, one who practised stroking as a method of cure.

Cures worked by Greatrix the *stroker*.
Warburton, Works, X. xxvii.

2†. A soothing flatterer; a fawning sycophant. [Rare.]

What you please, Dame Polish,
My lady's *stroker*.
B. Jonson, Magnetick Lady, iv. 1.

3. In *printing*, a form of wood or bone paper-folder with which the layer-on or feeder strokes or brings forward separate sheets of paper to the grippers of a printing-machine. [Eng.]—**Stroker in**, in *printing*, the workman who strokes or combs separate sheets of paper to the grippers of a printing-machine. [Eng.]

strokesman (strōks'man), *n.;* pl. *strokesmen* (-men). [< *stroke's*, poss. of *stroke*, + *man*.] A stroke-oar or stroke.

stroking (strō'king), *n.* [Formerly also *stroaking;* verbal n. of *stroke*[2], *v.*] **1.** The act of passing the hand over a surface.—**2.** *pl.* The last milk drawn from a cow, pressed out by gentle stroking; strippings. [Prov. Eng.]

The cook entertained me with choice bits, the dairy-maid with *stroakings*.
Smollett, Roderick Random, xl. (*Davies.*)

strokle†, *n.* [Also *strocle, strockle, strokal, strocal;* appar. a var., simulating *stroke,* of *strickle.*] A glassmakers' shovel with recurved edges, for handling sand and other materials. *Blount,* Glossographia, p. 615.

stroll (strōl), *v. i.* [Early mod. E. also *strowl, stroule, stroyle;* appar. contracted from a ME. form **strouklen,* < MD. *struyckelen,* D. *struikelen,* stumble, = MHG. *strücheln,* G. *straucheln,* stumble, G. dial. (Swiss) *strolchen,* rove, freq. of OHG. *strūhhōn,* MHG. *strūchen,* stumble; = Icel. *strjūka,* stroke, rub, brush, flog, etc., go off, stray, = Dan. *stryge* = Sw. *stryka,* stroke, stroll, ramble; cf. Sw. *stryker,* dial. *strykel,* a stroller. Akin to *struggle,* q. v., but prob. not to *straggle,* which, with *strake*[1], etc., belongs to AS. *strīcan,* ME. *striken,* go, proceed, wander, = G. *streichen,* go (> *streicher,* a stroller), etc.: see *strike, strake*[1], *straggle,* etc., *struggle.*] **1.** To saunter from point to point on foot; walk leisurely as inclination directs; ramble, especially for some particular purpose or aim.

> An elderly dame dwells in my neighborhood, . . . in whose odorous herb garden I love to *stroll* sometimes, gathering simples. *Thoreau,* Walden, p. 149.
>
> There was something soothing, something pleasant, in thus *strolling* along the path by the flowing river. *Mrs. Oliphant,* Poor Gentleman, xxxix.

2. To rove from place to place; go about deviously as chance or opportunity offers; roam; wander; tramp: used especially of persons who lead a roaming life in search of occupation or subsistence.

> In 1703, "3 *strowling* Gipsies are ordered down to Huntington to be Tryed for Robbing two Women." *Ashton,* Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, II. 222.
>
> He turned *strolling* player; but his force and figure were ill suited to the boards. *Macaulay,* Goldsmith.

3. To turn in different directions; veer or glance about; rove, as the eyes. [Rare.]

> The am'rous Eyes thus always go
> A-*stroling* for their Friends below.
> *Prior,* Alma, ii.

=**Syn. 1** and **2.** *Saunter, Wander,* etc. See *ramble, v.*

stroll (strōl), *n.* [< *stroll, v.*] **1.** A wandering along or about; a leisurely walk; a saunter.

> Bright days, when a *stroll* is my afternoon wont,
> And I meet all the people I do know or don't.
> *F. Locker,* Piccadilly.

2†. A stroller.

> We'll entertain no mountebanking *stroll,*
> No piper, fiddler, tumbler through small hoops,
> No ape-carrier, baboon-bearer.
> *Middleton and Rowley,* Spanish Gypsy, ii. 1.

3. A narrow strip of land. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

stroller (strō'lėr), *n.* [< *stroll* + *-er*[1].] One who strolls; a wanderer; a straggler; a vagabond; especially, an itinerant performer.

> When *strollers* durst presume to pick your purse.
> *Dryden,* Fifth Prol. to Univ. of Oxford.
>
> He had been stolen away when he was a child by a gipsy, and had rambled ever since with a gang of those *strollers* up and down several parts of Europe.
> *Addison,* Sir Roger and the Gipsies.
>
> We allow no *strollers* or vagrants here.
> *Scott,* Heart of Mid-Lothian, xxxii.

strom[1]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *stream.*

strom[2] (strom), *n.* [Origin obscure.] An instrument to keep the malt in the vat. *Bailey,* 1731. [Prov. Eng.]

stroma (strō'mą), *n.*; pl. *stromata* (-mą-tą). [NL., < L. *stroma,* < Gr. *στρῶμα* (*στρωματ-*), a covering, a coverlet, < *στρωννύναι, στορεννύναι,* spread, spread out, strew: see *strew, stratum.*] **1.** In *anat.*: The sustentacular tissue or substance of a part or organ, usually of connective tissue.—**2.** In *bot.*: (*a*) In fungi, a variously shaped more or less continuous layer of cellular tissue, in which perithecia or other organs of fructification are immersed. Sometimes called *receptacle.* See cut under *ergot.* (*b*) In vegetable physiology, the solid matter remaining after all the fluid has been expressed from protoplasm. *Goodale.*—**Cancer stroma,** the interlacing connective-tissue framework containing the alveoli of cancer-cells.—**Intertubular stroma,** the connective-tissue framework which supports the tubules of the kidney, and which contains the blood-vessels, lymphatics, nerves, etc.—**Stroma fibrin,** fibrin formed from the stroma of the blood-corpuscles.—**Stroma of red blood-corpuscles,** that part of those corpuscles which remains after the hemoglobin is removed.—**Stroma of the ovary,** the connective tissue of the ovary. Formerly the ova were supposed to originate in this stroma. They are, however, derived from the investing cell-layer or germ-epithelium of the ovary, from which multitudinous cells, some of them to become ova, penetrate the stroma.

Stromateidæ (strō-mą-tē'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Stromateus* + *-idæ.*] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, typified by the genus *Stromateus,* related to the scombroids and carangoids. They have large dentigerous or sacciform gill-rakers on the last branchial arch, extending into the esophagus; a single long dorsal fin with a few spines in front; and the ventrals, when present, generally under the pectorals, but in the typical forms more or less reduced, or absent. They are small fishes of most warm seas, of about 6 genera and 25 species, divided into *Stromateinæ* and *Centrolophinæ.* Also *Stromateina,* as a division of *Scombridæ.*

stromateine (strō-mat'ē-in), *a.* and *n.* [< *Stromateus* + *-ine*[1].] **I.** *a.* Of, or having characters of, the *Stromateidæ.*

II. *n.* A fish of the family *Stromateidæ.*

stromateoid (strō-mat'ē-oid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Stromateus* + *-oid.*] Same as *stromateine.*

Stromateoides (strō″mą-tē-oi'dēz), *n.* [NL. (Bleeker, 1857), < *Stromateus* + Gr. *εἶδος,* form.] A genus of stromateoid fishes, with restricted branchial apertures. *S. sinensis* is the white and *S. cinercus* the gray pomfret. See cut under *pomfret.*

Stromateus (strō-mat'ē-us), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1748), < Gr. *στρωματεύς,* a coverlet, a bag for bedclothes (in pl. patchwork), a kind of fish, < *στρῶμα* (*στρωματ-*), a coverlet or spread (in allusion to the color of the typical species, supposed to resemble that of a spread or carpet): see *stroma.*] The typical genus of the family *Stromateidæ,* in which the ventral fins are lost in the adult, the caudal peduncle is not keeled, and the gill-membranes are free from the isthmus. There are a number of species, of tropical to warm temperate seas. One of the best-known is *S. triacanthus* of the Atlantic coast of the United States, variously called *butter-fish, harvest-fish,* and *dollar-fish.* (See cut under *butter-fish.*) A very similar species is *S. alepidotus;* another is *S. simillimus* of the Californian coast, highly esteemed as a food-fish, known in the markets of San Francisco as the *pompano.* See *pompano,* 2.

stromatic[1] (strō-mat'ik), *a.* [< *stroma*(*t-*) + *-ic.*] In *anat., physiol.,* and *bot.,* of the nature of a stroma; resembling a stroma; stromatous.

stromatic[2] (strō-mat'ik), *a.* [< Gr. Στρώματα, a false reading for Στρωματεῖς, i. e. 'patchwork,' 'miscellany,' the title of a work by Clement of Alexandria; pl. of *στρωματεύς,* a coverlet: see *Stromateus.*] Miscellaneous; composed of different kinds. [Rare.]

stromatiform (strō'mą-ti-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *stroma*(*t-*), q. v., + L. *forma,* form.] In *bot.,* having the form of a stroma.

Stromatopora (strō-mą-top'ō-rą), *n.* [NL. (De Blainville, 1830), < Gr. *στρῶμα*(*τ-*), a covering, + *πόρος,* pore.] **1.** The typical genus of *Stromatoporidæ.*—**2.** [*l. c.*] A member of this genus.

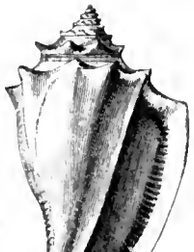
Stromatoporidæ (strō″mą-tō-por'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Stromatopora* + *-idæ.*] A family of hydrocoralline corals, typified by the genus *Stromatopora.* They are all of Paleozoic age. Also *Stromatoporoidea.*

stromatoporoid (strō-mą-top'ō-roid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Stromatopora* + *-oid.*] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the *Stromatoporidæ,* or having their characters.

II. *n.* A member of the *Stromatoporidæ.*

stromatous (strō'mą-tus), *a.* [< *stroma*(*t-*) + *-ous.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to stroma.—**2.** In *bot.,* bearing or producing a stroma.

stromb (strom), *n.* [< NL. *Strombus.*] A conch of the family *Strombidæ,* and especially of the genus *Strombus;* a wing-shell; a fountain-shell. The best-known stromb is *S. gigas,* whose delicate pink shell is used for cameo-cutting, and also ground up in the manufacture of some fine kinds of porcelain, for which purposes it is said that 300,000 were imported into England in one year from the Bahamas. Another well-known species is *S. pugilis,* so called from the red, as if bloody, mouth. See also cut under *wing-shell.*



A Wing-shell or Stromb (*Strombus pugilis*).

Strombidæ (strom'bi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Strombus* + *-idæ.*] A family of tænioglossate siphonostomatous pectinibranchiate gastropods, typified by the genus *Strombus;* the strombs or wing-shells. The animal has an elongate annulated muzzle. The eyes are highly developed, at the ends of thick elongated peduncles, from which the inner sides of the tentacles, when present, originate. The foot is compressed, rather small, and adapted for leaping. The shell is mostly obconic, with a rather short conic spire and an elongate and narrow aperture; a horny claw-like operculum, serrated along the outer margin, is generally developed. Numerous species live in tropical seas, and some of them attain a large size. The largest is *Strombus gigas,* the giant conch of the West Indies, much used for cameos, and also as an ornament, especially around fountains, whence it is known as the *fountain-shell.* The family is divided into *Strombinæ* and *Seraphyinæ.* See cuts under *Rostellaria, scorpion-shell,* and *stromb.*

Strombidium (strom-bid'i-um), *n.* [NL. (Claparède and Lachmann, 1859), < *Strombus* + Gr. dim. *-ιδιον.*] A genus of peritrichous ciliate infusorians, of the family *Halteriidæ.* These interesting animalcules inhabit both salt and fresh water, and, though there are no springing-hairs, they are noted for such activity and energy of movement that their examination is difficult. They are free-swimming, of globose or turbinate form, with eccentric terminal oral aperture associated with a spiral wreath of erect cirri; the endoplast and contractile vacuole are conspicuous. Numerous species are described.

strombiform (strom'bi-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *strombus* + L. *forma,* form.] Shaped like a wing-shell; having the form of a stromb; belonging or related to the *Strombidæ.*

strombine (strom'bin), *a.* and *n.* [< *Strombus* + *-ine*[1].] **I.** *a.* Of, or having characters of, the *Strombidæ;* stromboid.

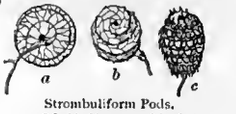
II. *n.* A stromboid; a gastropod of the family *Strombidæ.*

strombite (strom'bīt), *n.* [< *stromb* + *-ite*[2].] A fossil stromb, or some similar shell.

stromboid (strom'boid), *a.* and *n.* [< *stromb* + *-oid.*] **I.** *a.* Resembling a stromb; pertaining or related to the *Strombidæ;* strombiform.

II. *n.* A strombine or stromb.

strombuliform (strom'bū-li-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. **strombulus,* dim. of **strombus,* a top (see *Strombus*), + L. *forma,* form.] **1.** In *geol.,* formed like a top.—**2.** In *bot.,* twisted or coiled into the form of a screw or helix, as the legumes of the screw-bean, some species of *Medicago,* etc.



Strombuliform Pods.
a, Of *Medicago orbiculata. b,* Of *Medicago apiculata. c,* Of *Medicago ciliaris.*

Strombus (strom'bus), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1758), < L. *strombus,* a kind of spiral snail, < Gr. *στρόμβος,* a top, a pine-cone, a snail, anything twisted or whorled, < *στρέφειν,* twist, turn: see *strobile.*] The typical genus of *Strombidæ,* formerly conterminous with the family, now restricted to such species as the West Indian giant stromb, *S. gigas;* the wing-shells, fountain-shells, or strombs. They are active, predatory, and carnivorous marine shells, much used for ornamental purposes. Also called *Gallus.* See cut at *stromb.*

stromeyerine (strō'mī-ėr-in), *n.* [As *stromeyer*(*ite*) + *-ine*[2].] Same as *stromeyerite.*

stromeyerite (strō'mī-ėr-it), *n.* [Named after Fr. *Stromeyer,* a German chemist and mineralogist (died 1835).] A sulphid of silver and copper occurring in crystals near chalcocite in form, also massive. It has a dark steel-gray color and metallic luster.

strommell†, *n.* An obsolete form of *strammel.*

strond†, *n.* An obsolete form of *strand*[1].

strong[1] (strông), *a.* [Se. *strang;* < ME. *strong, stronge, strang* (compar. *strenger, strengere*), < AS. *strang, strong* (compar. *strengra, strængra*), strong, mighty, = OS. *strang* = MD. *strenge, strengh,* D. *streng* = MLG. LG. *strenge* = OHG. *strang, strangi, strengi,* MHG. *strenge,* G. *streng,* hard, rigid, severe, strict, = Icel. *strangr* = Sw. *sträng* = Dan. *streng,* strong; connections uncertain; perhaps related to *string.* Cf. L. *stringere,* draw tight (see *stringent, strain*[1], *strict*); Gr. *στραγγός,* tightly twisted, *στραγγάλη,* a halter, etc. (see *strangle*). No connection with *stark*[1]. Hence *strength, strengthen,* etc.] **1.** Possessing, exerting, or imparting force or energy, physical or moral, in a general sense; powerful; forcible; effective; capable; able to do or to suffer.

> Ther-fore worschip god, bothe olde and 3ong,
> To be in body and soule yliche *stronge.*
> *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 304.
>
> What can be *strong* enough to resist those charms which neither innocency, nor wisdom, nor power are sufficient security against? *Stillingfleet,* Sermons, II. iii.
>
> Know how sublime a thing it is
> To suffer and be *strong.*
> *Longfellow,* Light of Stars.
>
> When a man is able to rise above himself, only then he becomes truly *strong.* *J. F. Clarke,* Self-Culture, p. 368.

2. Having vital force or capability; able to act effectively; endued with physical vigor; used absolutely, physically powerful; robust; muscular: as, a *strong* body; a *strong* hand or arm.

> And he was a moche knyght, and a *stronge* oute of mesure. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 164.
>
> Out of the eater came forth meat, and out of the *strong* came forth sweetness. Judges xiv. 14.
>
> Of two persons who have had, the one the education of a gentleman, the other that of a common sailor, the first may be the *stronger,* at the same time that the other is the hardier. *Bentham,* Introd. to Principles of Morals, vi. 9.

3. Having means for exerting or resisting force; provided with adequate instrumentalities; pow-

erful in resources or in constituent parts: as, a *strong* king or kingdom; a *strong* army; a *strong* corporation or mercantile house.

Whan the kynge Brangore was come to Eastrangore, his *stronge* place, . . . he dide it stuffe with knyghtes and vitalle. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 247.

He grewe *stronge*, and in shorte space got to himselfe a greate name. *Spenser*, State of Ireland.

At last, nigh tir'd, a castle *strong* we fand,
The utmost border of my native land.
Fairfax, tr. of Tasso's Godfrey of Boulogne, iv. 55.

4. Having or consisting of a large number, absolutely or relatively; numerically forcible or well provided: usually implying also some special element of strength in some or all of the units composing the number: as, a *strong* detachment of troops; a *strong* political party.

Hym thoughte he was nat able for to speede,
For she was *strong* of freendes.
Chaucer, Doctor's Tale, l. 135.

5. Of specified numerical force; having so many constituent members: applied to armies, and sometimes to other bodies of men, or to animals.

First demand of him how many horse the duke is *strong*. *Shak.*, All's Well, iv. 3. 149.

The rebels at Drumclog were eight or nine thousand *strong*. *Swift*, Mem. of Capt. Creichton.

6. Exerting or capable of characteristic force; powerful in the kind or mode of action implied; specifically, forceful or efficient: as, a *strong* painter or actor; a *strong* voice; *strong* eyes.

His mother was a witch, and one so *strong*
That could control the moon, make flows and ebbs.
Shak., Tempest, v. 1. 269.

I was *stronger* in prophecy than in criticism. *Dryden.*

A solitary shriek, the bubbling cry
Of some *strong* swimmer in his agony.
Byron, Don Juan, ii. 53.

7. Vigorous in exercise or operation; acting in a firm or determined manner; not feeble or vacillating: used of the mind or any of its faculties: as, a *strong*-minded person; a *strong* intellect, memory, judgment, etc.

Divert *strong* minds to the course of altering things. *Shak.*, Sonnets, cxv.

8. Possessing moral or mental force; firm in character, knowledge, conviction, influence, or the like; not easily turned, resisted, or refuted: as, a *strong* candidate; a *strong* reasoner.

Pray that ye may be *strong* in honesty,
As in the use of arms.
Fletcher (*and another*), False One, iv. 3.

They were very diligent, plain, and serious; *strong* in Scripture, and bold in profession.
Penn, Rise and Progress of Quakers, i.

He wants to show the party that he too can be a "*Strong* Man" on a pinch. *The Nation*, XXX. 1.

9. Marked by force or vigor of performance; done, executed, produced, or uttered energetically; effected by earnest action or effort; strenuous; stressful; urgent.

Anthony wered with *strong* hesinesse
The Erle of Faborugh.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 2495.

When he had offered up prayers and supplications with *strong* crying and tears. Heb. v. 7.

The ears of the people they have therefore filled with *strong* clamour. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, iv. 4.

10. Marked by force of action or movement; vigorously impelled or sent forth; impetuous; violent; vehement: as, a *strong* wind; *strong* tides; *strong* breathing.

If, Collatine, thine honour lay in me,
From me by *strong* assault it is bereft.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 835.

When they came to the great river, they were carried over by one Ludham, . . . the stream being very *strong*. *Winthrop*, in New England's Memorial, p. 170, note.

11. Firm in substance or texture; capable of resisting physical force; not weak; not easily broken, rent, or destroyed: said of material things.

His bones are as *strong* pieces of brass. Job xl. 18.

The graven flowers that wreathe the sword
Make not the blade less *strong*.
Whittier, My Psalm.

12. Solid.

Ye . . . are become such as have need of milk, and not of *strong* meat [solid food, R. V.]. Heb. v. 12.

13. Firmly fixed or constituted; having inherent force or validity; hard to affect or overcome; sound; stable; settled: as, a *strong* constitution or organization (of body, mind, government, etc.); *strong* arguments, reasons, or evidence; to take a *strong* hold, or get a *strong* advantage; a *strong* project.

In the fear of the Lord is *strong* confidence. Prov. xiv. 26.

Ye *strong* foundations of the earth. Micah vi. 2.

14. Vigorous or extreme in kind; specifically, distinct or exceptional; bold; striking; effective; forceful; conspicuous: as, *strong* invectives; a *strong* attraction.

And Merlyn, that full of *stronge* arte was, yede hem aboute, and cleped the kynge as they weren sette, and shewed hym the voyde place. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 60.

On our ground of grief
Rise by day in *strong* relief
The prophecies of better things.
Whittier, Astræa at the Capitol.

15. Intense or thorough in quality; having a high degree of the proper specific character; not mild, weak, dull, insipid, or ineffective: as, *strong* drink; *strong* tea; a *strong* infusion; *strong* lights and shadows; a *strong* color.

So is it fulle of Dragounes, of Serpentes, and of other venymous Bestes that no man dar not passe, but zif it be *strong* Wyntre. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 266.

This is *strong* physic, signior,
And never will agree with my weak body.
Fletcher (*and another*), Love's Cure, iii. 2.

By mixing such powders we are not to expect *strong* and full white, such as is that of paper.
Newton, Opticks, I. ii. 5.

16. Intense or intensified in degree; existing in great amount or force; forcibly impressive to feeling or sensation: used of either active or passive qualities: as, *strong* love or devotion; a *strong* flavor or scent.

Is it possible . . . you should fall into so *strong* a liking with old Sir Rowland's youngest son?
Shak., As you Like it, i. 3. 28.

Nor was her heart so small
That one *strong* passion should engross it all.
Crabbe, Works, IV. 83.

17. Forcibly offensive in quality; repellent to sense or sensation; ill-tasting or ill-smelling; rank; rancid; tainted.

They say poor suitors have *strong* breaths; they shall know we have strong arms too. *Shak.*, Cor., i. 1. 61.

18. In *eom.*, specifically, firm; favorable to gain; steadily good or advancing; active; profitable: as, a *strong* market; *strong* prices; to do a *strong* business.—**19.** In *gram.*, inflected—(*a*) as a verb, by a change of the radical vowel instead of by regular syllabic addition: opposed to *weak*: thus, *find* (*found*), *speak* (*spake* or *spoke*, *spoken*), *strike* (*struck*, *stricken*), and *swim* (*swam*, *swum*) are *strong* verbs; (*b*) as a noun or an adjective, with fuller retention of older case-distinctions: thus, German *Buch* is called of *strong* declension, and *Held* of *weak*. *Strong* and *weak* are purely fanciful terms, introduced by J. Grimm; they belong properly to Germanic words alone, but are occasionally applied to similar phenomena in other languages also.

20. In *photog.*, same as *dense*, 3.—**Strong arm** or **hand**, figurstively, great power or force; forcible or violent means; overpowering vigor; the force of arms: as, to overcome opposition with a *strong arm*; "a *strong hand*," Ex. vi. 1.

It was their meaning to take what they needed by *strong-hand*. *Raleigh.*

Strong box, a strongly made case or chest for the preservation of money and other things of great value in small compass.—**Strong double refraction**, in *optics*. See *refraction*, 1.—**Strong drink**, **election**, **place**. See the nouns.—**Strong faints**. See *faint*, 2.—**Strong room**, a fire-proof and burglar-proof apartment in which to keep valuables.—**Strong water**. (*a*) Distilled spirit of any sort: generally in the plural: as, a draught of *strong waters*.

In the time of our fast, two of our landmen pierced a rundlet of *strong water*, and stole some of it.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 4.

(*b*) Aqua fortis, or some other strong biting acid.

Metals themselves do receive in readily *strong-waters*; and *strong-waters* do readily pierce into metals and stones; and . . . [some] *strong-waters* will touch upon gold, that will not touch upon silver. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 800.

=**Syn. 2.** *Sturdy*, *Stout*, etc. (see *robust*); hardy, sinewy.—**3.** Potent.—**11.** Tenacious, tough.—**13.** Impregnable.—**14.** Vivid.—**15.** Pungent, sharp.

strong[1] (strông), *adv.* [< ME. *strong*, *stronge*; < *strong*[1], *a.*] Strongly; very; exceedingly. [Obsolete except in the slang phrase below.]

I will to-morowe go to an Abbey, and feyne me *stronge* sike. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 52.

To go or come it strong, to do a thing with energy and perseverance. [Slang.]

strong[2]†. An obsolete past participle of *string*. *Spenser*, Virgil's Gnat, l. 16.

strong-back (strông'bak), *n.* *Naut.*: (*a*) A piece of wood or iron over the windlass, to trice the chain up to when the windlass is to be used for any purpose. (*b*) A spar across beat-davits, to which the boat is secured at sea.

strongbark (strông'bärk), *n.* A tree or shrub of the boraginaceous genus *Bourreria*, which belongs to the West Indies and tropical America. One species, *B. Havanensis*, which extends into Florida, is a small tree or shrub with a hard, fine, and beautiful wood of a brown color streaked with orange; the larger trees, however, are hollow and defective.

strong-barred† (strông'bärd), *a.* Strongly barred; tightly fastened. *Shak.*, K. John, ii. 1. 370.

strong-based† (strông'bāst), *a.* Strongly or firmly based. *Shak.*, Tempest, v. 1. 46.

strong-besieged† (strông'bē-sējd″), *a.* Strongly besieged. *Shak.*, Lucrece, l. 1429.

strong-bonded† (strông'bon″ded), *a.* Strongly bound or secured; made strongly binding. *Shak.*, Lover's Complaint, l. 279. [Rare.]

strong-fixed† (strông'fikst), *a.* Strongly fixed; firmly established. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., ii. 5. 102.

stronghand† (strông'hand'), *n.* Violence; force; power: a contraction of the phrase *by the strong hand*. See *strong arm* or *hand*, under *strong*.

stronghold (strông'hōld), *n.* A fastness; a fort; a fortified place; a place or position of security: often used figuratively, and formerly as two words.

David took the *strong hold* of Zion. 2 Sam. v. 7.

strong-knit (strông'nit), *a.* Strongly or well knit; firmly joined or compacted.

For strokes received, and many blows repaid,
Have robb'd my *strong-knit* sinews of their strength.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., ii. 3. 4.

strongle (strong'gl), *n.* A strongyle. *T. S. Cobbold.*

strongly (strông'li), *adv.* [< ME. *strongly*, *strongely*, *stronglieche*, *stranglieche*; < AS. *stranglīce*, strong, < *stranglic*, strong, < *strang*, strong: see *strong*[1] and *-ly*[2].] In a strong manner, in any sense of the word *strong*.

That Cyter [Cassay] is *strongliche* enhabyted with peple, in so moche that in on House men maken 10 Housholdes. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 209.

Fly, fly; delay
Doth oft the *strongliest* founded Plots betray.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, i. 44.

strongman's-weed (strông'manz-wēd), *n.* See *Petiveria*.

strong-minded (strông'mīn″ded), *a.* **1.** Having a strong or vigorous mind.—**2.** Not in accordance with the female character or manners; unfeminine: applied ironically to women claiming the privileges and opportunities of men.

strong-mindedness (strông'mīn″ded-nes), *n.* The character or quality of being strong-minded, especially as used of women.

strong-tempered† (strông'tem″pērd), *a.* Made strong by tempering; strongly tempered. *Shak.*, Venus and Adonis, l. 111.

strongylate (stron'ji-lāt), *a.* [< *strongyle* + *-ate*[1].] Having the character of a strongyle, as a sponge-spicule; simply spicular, with blunt ends. *Sollas.*

strongyle (stron'jil), *n.* [< NL. *strongylus* (see *Strongylus*), < Gr. στρογγύλος, round, spherical, < *στράγγειν, draw tight: see *strangle*.] **1.** A spicule of the monaxon biradiate type, with each end rounded off; a strongylate sponge-spicule. It is simply a rhabdus whose two ends are blunt instead of sharp. A strongyle blunt at one end and sharp at the other becomes a strongyloxea. *Sollas.*

2. In *Vermes*, a nematoid or threadworm of the genus *Strongylus* in a broad sense; a strongylid. There are many species. See *Strongylidæ*.

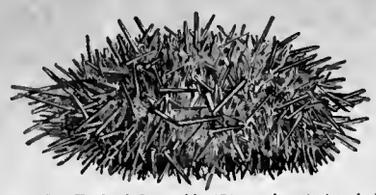
Strongylia (stron-jil'i-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. στρογγύλος, round, spherical: see *strongyle*.] A suborder of chilognath myriapods, with manducatory mouth, and sexual organs opening in the anterior part of the body. It includes the families *Polyxenidæ*, *Polydesmidæ*, *Iulidæ*, and *Lysiopetalidæ*. *H. C. Wood*, 1865.

strongylid (stron'ji-lid), *a.* and *n.* Same as *strongyloid*.

Strongylidæ (stron-jil'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Strongylus* + *-idæ*.] A family of endoparasitic nematoid worms, typified by the genus *Strongylus*, and containing about 10 other genera. They are formidable parasites, sometimes attaining a length of 3 feet, though usually much smaller than this. They are cylindrical, and more or less elongated and filiform; the mouth is oval, circular, or triangular, and armed or unarmed; and the tail of the male is furnished with a bursa or pouch, or a pair of membranous lobes, and usually a pair of protruding spicules. The female is commonly larger than the male. *Strongylus bronchialis* is the lung-strongle of man: the female is an inch long, the male half that size. *S. armatus* infests the horse; *S. micrurus* and *S. contortus* are found in ruminants, as cattle and sheep. *Eustrongylus gigas* is the giant strongyle of the kidney, the largest known endoparasite of this kind, the male being about a foot long, the female a yard or more. *Strongylus quadridentatus* or *Sclerostoma duodenale* infests the human intestine, and a similar strongyle, *Syngamus trachealis*, causes the gapes in poultry, occurring in great numbers in the air-passages.

Strongylocentrotus (stron″ji-lō-sen-trō'tus), *n.* [NL. (Brandt), < Gr. στρογγύλος, round,

spherical, + *κεντρωτός*, < *κέντρον*, point, center: see *center*[1].] A genus of regular sea-urchins,



Common New England Sea-urchin (*Strongylocentrotus drobachiensis*).

of the family *Echinidæ*. One of the commonest and best-known sea-urchins of the Atlantic coast of the United States is *S. drobachiensis*.

strongyloid (stron'ji-loid), *a.* and *n.* [< *strongyle* + *-oid*.] **I.** *a.* Like a strongyle; related to the genus *Strongylus;* belonging to the *Strongylidæ*.

II. *n.* A strongyle, or some similar nematoid.

strongyloxea (stron-ji-lok'sē-ä), *n.*; pl. *strongyloxeæ* (-ē). [NL., < Gr. *στρογγύλος*, round, + *ὀξύς*, sharp.] A strongyle blunt at one end and sharp at the other; a strongyloxeate sponge-spicule. *Encye. Brit.*, XXII. 417.

strongyloxeate (stron-ji-lok'sē-āt), *a.* [As *strongyloxea* + *-ate*[1].] Blunt at one end and sharp at the other, as a sponge-spicule of the rhabdus type; having the character of a strongyloxea. *Sollas.*

Strongylus (stron'ji-lus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *στρογγύλος*, round, spherical, < **στράγγειν*, draw tight, squeeze: see *strangle*.] **1.** The typical genus of the family *Strongylidæ*. *Müller*, 1780.—**2.** [*l. c.*; pl. *strongyli* (-lī).] In sponges, a strongyle.

strontia (stron'shi-ä), *n.* [NL. (Klaproth), < *strontium*, q. v.] The monoxid of strontium, SrO, an alkaline earth which when pure is an infusible grayish-white powder having an acrid burning taste. It is soluble in water with evolution of heat, slaking into a hydrate, $Sr(OH)_2$, which is quite soluble and deposits from its solution crystals of the hydrate containing eight molecules of water of crystallization. The hydrate has a strong alkaline reaction, and is more caustic than lime, but less so than the alkalis. Strontia does not occur native, but is prepared by igniting the carbonate, the mineral strontianite.

strontian (stron'shi-an), *n.* and *a.* [< *strontium* + *-an*.] **I.** *n.* Native strontium carbonate; strontianite; hence, also, strontia, and sometimes strontium. [Indefinite and rare.]

II. *a.* Pertaining to or containing strontia or strontium.—**Strontian yellow**, a color formed by adding potassium chromate to a solution of a strontium salt.

strontianiferous (stron'shi-a-nif'e-rus), *a.* [< *strontian* + *-i-ferous*.] Containing strontian. *Philos. Mag.*, 5th ser., XXV. 238.

strontianite (stron'shi-an-īt), *n.* [< *strontian* + *-ite*[2].] Native strontium carbonate, a mineral that occurs massive, fibrous, stellated, and rarely in orthorhombic crystals resembling those of aragonite in form. It varies in color from white to yellow and pale green. It was first discovered in the lead-mines of Strontian, in Argyllshire, Scotland.

strontic (stron'tik), *a.* [< *strontia* + *-ic*.] Same as *strontitic*.

strontites (stron-tī'tēz), *n.* [NL., < *stronti(um)* + *-ites*.] Same as *strontia:* so named by Dr. Hope, who first obtained this earth from strontianite, or native carbonate of strontium.

strontitic (stron-tit'ik), *a.* [< NL. *strontites* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or derived from strontia or strontium.

strontium (stron'shi-um), *n.* [NL., < *Strontian*, in Argyllshire, Scotland.] Chemical symbol, Sr; atomic weight, 87.37; specific gravity, 2.54. A dark-yellow metal, less lustrous than barium, malleable, and fusible at a red heat. When heated in air, it burns with a bright flame to the oxid. It decomposes water at ordinary temperatures, evolving hydrogen, and uniting with the oxygen of the water to form the oxid strontia. It does not occur native. The chief strontium minerals are the carbonate (strontianite) and the sulphate (celestine). Strontium also occurs as a silicate in the mineral brewsterite. It has been detected in the waters of various mineral springs, as well as in seawater, and in the ashes of some marine plants. Salts of strontium are chiefly used in pyrotechny, imparting an intense red color to flames.

strook† (strůk). An old preterit of *strike*. *Pope*, Iliad, xxi. 498.

stroot (strůt), *v.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *strut*[1].

strop (strop), *n.* [The older and more correct form of *strap;* < ME. *strop, strope*, < AS. *stropp* (= D. *strop*, etc.), < L. *stroppus, struppus*, a strap: see *strap*.] **1.** Same as *strap*. Specifically—**2.** A strap or strip of leather, thick canvas, or other flexible material, suitably prepared for smoothing the edge of a razor drawn over it while it is attached by one end and held in the hand by the other; hence also, by extension, a two-sided or four-sided piece of wood, with a handle and a casing, having strips of leather of differing surfaces affixed to two sides, and the two other sides, when (as more commonly) present, covered with coarser and finer emery or other abrasive powder for use in honing a razor.—**3.** *Naut.*, same as *strap*, 1 (*a*).—**4.** In *rope-making*, a rope with an eye at each end, used in twisting strands.

strop (strop), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *stropped*, ppr. *stropping*. [< *strop*, *n.*] To sharpen on or as if on a strop or strap.

Scarce are the grsy-haired sires who *strop* their razors on the family Bible, and doze in the chimney-corner.
C. D. Warner, Backlog Studies, p. 2.

strope (strōp), *n.* A dialectal form of *strap*.

strophanthin (strō-fan'thin), *n.* [< *Strophanthus* + *-in*[2].] An active poisonous principle, said to be neither an alkaloid nor a glucoside, found in the seeds of *Strophanthus hispidus*.

Strophanthus (strō-fan'thus), *n.* [NL. (A. P. de Candolle, 1801), so called from the twisted and tailed lobes of the corolla; < Gr. *στρόφος*, a twisted band, a cord (< *στρέφειν*, turn, twist), + *ἄνθος*, flower.] A genus of gamopetalous plants, of the order *Apocynaceæ*, tribe *Echitideæ*, and subtribe *Nerieæ*. It is characterized by a glandular calyx; a funnel-shaped corolla with five tailed lobes and an ample throat, bearing about ten scales within, and including the long taper-pointed anthers; and an ovary of two distinct carpels, ripening into divergent follicles with seeds tailed at one end and extended at the other into a long plumose beak. There are about 20 species, natives of Asia and tropical Africa, with one, *S. Capensis*, in South Africa. They are small trees or shrubs or often climbers, either smooth or hairy, with opposite feather-veined leaves, and terminal cymes of handsome flowers which are either white, yellowish, orange, red, or purple. The seeds of several species or varieties in Africa yield arrow-poison; in western Africa *S. hispidus* affords the inée poison (see *poison of Pahonias*, under *poison*), in eastern Africa *S. Kombe* the kombe poison, and some species between Zanzibar and Somali-land the wanika poison. But *S. Kombe* is suspected to be a variety of *S. hispidus*, and the third species is probably the same. Since 1878 these seeds have excited great medical interest as a medium for the treatment of heart-disease, but their investigation is not complete. (See *strophanthin*.) Several species are cultivated under the name *twisted-flower*.

strophe (strō'fē), *n.* [< NL. *strophe*, < L. *strophe*, < Gr. *στροφή*, a turning round, a recurring metrical system, the movement of a chorus while turning in one direction in the dance, the accompanying rhythmical (musical and metrical) composition, < *στρέφειν*, turn, twist.] **1.** In *anc. pros.*: (*a*) A system the metrical form of which is repeated once or oftener in the course of a poem; also, a stanza in modern poetry. In a narrower sense—(*b*) The former of two metrically corresponding systems, as distinguished from the latter or *antistrophe*. (*c*) The fourth part of the parabasis and first part of the epirrhematic syzygy. It is hymnic in character, as opposed to the sceptic tone of the epirrhema.—**2.** In *bot.*, one of the spirals formed in the development of leaves. [Rare or obsolete.]—**Asclepiadean strophe.** See *Asclepiadean*.

strophic (strof'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *στροφικός*, of or pertaining to a strophe, < *στροφή*, a strophe: see *strophe*.] Of or pertaining to a strophe or strophes; constituting strophes; consisting of strophes: as, *strophic* composition; *strophic* poems.

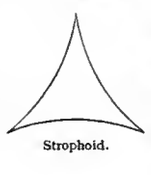
strophical (strof'i-kal), *a.* [< *strophic* + *-al*.] Same as *strophic*. *Athenæum*, No. 3300, p. 123.

strophiolate (strof'i-ō-lāt), *a.* [< *strophiole* + *-ate*[1].] In *bot.*, bearing or furnished with a strophiole or something that resembles it.

strophiolated (strof'i-ō-lā-ted), *a.* [< *strophiolate* + *-ed*[2].] Same as *strophiolate*.

strophiole (strof'i-ōl), *n.* [< L. *strophiolum*, a small wreath or chaplet, dim. of *strophium*, < Gr. *στρόφιον*, a band, a breast-band, dim. of *στρόφος*, a twisted band, a braid, a cord, < *στρέφειν*, twist, turn.] In *bot.*, an appendage produced from the hilum of certain seeds, of the same origin as a true aril, but less developed. Sometimes used interchangeably with *caruncle*, from which it clearly differs.

strophoid (strof'oid), *n.* [< F. *strophoïde*, < Gr. *στρόφος*, a twisted band, a cord.] **1.** A nodal plane cubic curve which is the locus of a focus of a conic whose directrix and two tangents are given.—**2.** A curve which is the locus of intersections of two lines rotating uniformly with commensurable velocities. See also *substrophoid*.—**Right strophoid**, a strophoid symmetrical with respect to the line through the two centers of rotation.



Strophoid.

Strophostyles (strof-ō-stī'lēz), *n.* [NL. (Elliott, 1824), so called from the incurved style; < Gr. *στρόφος*, a twisted band, a cord, + *στῦλος*, a pillar.] A genus of leguminous plants, of the tribe *Phaseoleæ*. It is distinguished from the related genus *Phaseolus*, in which it was formerly included, by capitate flowers with the keel and included style and stamens incurved but not spirally coiled, and followed by a commonly terete and straight pod with its scurfy or smooth seeds quadrate or oblong, not reniform. About 17 species have been described, but some of them insufficiently, natives largely of North America, including Mexico and the West Indies, also occurring in Peru, India, and China. They are tangled vines with prostrate or climbing stems, usually retrorsely hairy, bearing pinnate leaves of three leaflets, and usually long-stalked purplish clusters of a few sessile flowers. Two species, known as *wild bean*, both called *Phaseolus helvolus* by various authors, extend along the Atlantic coast northward to Long Island or further, of which *S. peduncularis* (*Phaseolus umbellatus*) is a slender twiner of sandy fields, and *S. angulosa* (*P. diversifolius*) a commonly trailing plant extending west to Minnesota, and to Missouri, where on river-bottoms a high-climbing variety sometimes reaches 30 feet. Another species, *S. pauciflorus*, occurs in the southern and western United States. See *Phaseolus*.

strophulus (strof'ū-lus). *n.* [NL., dim. of **strophus*, < Gr. *στρόφος*, a twisted band, a cord: see *strophiole*.] A papular eruption upon the skin, peculiar to infants, exhibiting a variety of forms, known popularly as *red-gum, white-gum, tooth-rash*, etc.

strossers† (stros'ėrz), *n.* [A var. of *trossers*, which is a variant of *trousers:* see *trousers*.] Same as *trossers*.

You rode like a kern of Ireland, your French hose off, and in your strait *strossers*. *Shak.*, Hen. V., iii. 7. 57.

Seta his son a-horseback in cloth-of-gold breeches, while he himself goes to the devil a-foot in a pair of old *strossers!*
Middleton, No Wit Like a Woman's, ii. 1.

stroud[1] (stroud), *n.* [Also *strowd;* origin obscure.] A senseless or silly song. *Jamieson.* [Scotch.]

stroud[2] (stroud), *n.* [Also *strowd;* origin obscure.] **1.** Same as *strouding*.—**2.** A blanket made of strouding.

Be pleased to give to the son of the Piankasha king these two *strouds* to clothe him.
Journal of Capt. Treat (1752), p. 52. (*Bartlett.*)

strouding (strou'ding), *n.* [< *stroud*[1] + *-ing*[1].] Coarse warm cloth; a kind of blanketing used in trading with North American Indians.

Hazelnuts enough to barter at the nearest store for a few yards of blue *strouding* such as the Indians use.
The Century, XXXIII. 33.

stroup (stroup), *n.* [Also *stroop;* < ME. *stroupe, strowpe*, < Sw. *strupe*, the throat, gullet, = Norw. *strupe*, the throat, gullet, an orifice, = Dan. *strube*, the throat, gullet; cf. Icel. *strjūpi*, the trunk of the human body with the head cut off.] **1.** The trachea or windpipe. [Obsolete and prov. Eng.]

He smote him in the helm, bakward he bare his *stroupe*.
Langtoft's Chronicle, p. 190. (*Halliwell.*)

2. A spout (of a tea-kettle, etc.). [Scotch.]

strout, *v.* An obsolete or provincial variant of *strut*[1]. *Bacon.*

strove (strōv). Preterit of *strive*.

strow (strō), *v. t.*; pret. *strowed*, pp. *strowed* or *strown*, ppr. *strowing*. An archaic form of *strew*.

strow†, *a.* [Cf. *strow, strew*.] Loose; scattered. [Rare and dubious.]

Nay, where the grass,
Too *strow* for fodder, and too rank for food,
Would generate more fatal maladies.
Lady Alimony, D 4 b. (*Nares.*)

strowd[1] (stroud), *n.* See *stroud*[1].

strowd[2], *n.* See *stroud*[2].

strowl†, *v. i.* An old spelling of *stroll*.

strown (strōn). A past participle of *strow*.

strowpe†, *n.* See *stroup*.

stroy†, *v. t.* [ME. *stroyen*, by apheresis from *destroyen:* see *destroy*.] To destroy. *Middleton.*

stroy†, *n.* [ME., < *stroy, v.*] Destruction.

stroyall† (stroi'âl), *n.* [< *stroy, v.*, + obj. *all*.] One who destroys or wastes recklessly; a waster.

A giddy brain master, and *stroyall* his knave,
Brings ruling to ruin, and thrift to her grave.
Tusser, Good Husbandly Lessons.

stroyer† (stroi'èr), *n.* [< ME. *stroyere*, by apheresis from *destroyer*.] A destroyer.

The drake, *stroyere* of his owene kynde.
Chaucer, Parliament of Fowls, l. 360.

stroyl†, *n.* See *stroil*.

ABBREVIATIONS

USED IN THE ETYMOLOGIES AND DEFINITIONS.

a., adj. ..... adjective.
abbr. ..... abbreviation.
abl. ..... ablative.
acc. ..... accusative.
accom. ..... accommodated, accommodation.
act. ..... active.
adv. ..... adverb.
AF. ..... Anglo-French.
agri. ..... agriculture.
AL. ..... Anglo-Latin.
alg. ..... algebra.
Amer. ..... American.
anat. ..... anatomy.
anc. ..... ancient.
antiq. ..... antiquity.
aor. ..... aorist.
appar. ..... apparently.
Ar. ..... Arabic.
arch. ..... architecture.
archæol. ..... archæology.
arith. ..... arithmetic.
art. ..... article.
AS. ..... Anglo-Saxon.
astrol. ..... astrology.
astron. ..... astronomy.
attrib. ..... attributive.
aug. ..... augmentative.
Bav. ..... Bavarian.
Beng. ..... Bengali.
biol. ..... biology.
Bohem. ..... Bohemian.
bot. ..... botany.
Braz. ..... Brazilian.
Bret. ..... Breton.
bryol. ..... bryology.
Bulg. ..... Bulgarian.
carp. ..... carpentry.
Cat. ..... Catalan.
Cath. ..... Catholic.
caus. ..... causative.
ceram. ..... ceramics.
cf. ..... L. *confer*, compare.
ch. ..... church.
Chal. ..... Chaldee.
chem. ..... chemical, chemistry.
Chin. ..... Chinese.
chron. ..... chronology.
colloq. ..... colloquial, colloquially.
com. ..... commerce, commercial.
comp. ..... composition, compound.
compar. ..... comparative.
conch. ..... conchology.
conj. ..... conjunction.
contr. ..... contracted, contraction.
Corn. ..... Cornish.
craniol. ..... craniology.
craniom. ..... craniometry.
crystal. ..... crystallography.
D. ..... Dutch.
Dan. ..... Danish.
dat. ..... dative.
def. ..... definite, definition.
deriv. ..... derivative, derivation.
dial. ..... dialect, dialectal.
diff. ..... different.
dim. ..... diminutive.
distrib. ..... distributive.
dram. ..... dramatic.
dynam. ..... dynamics.
E. ..... East.
E. ..... English (*usually meaning* modern English).
eccl., eccles. ..... ecclesiastical.
econ. ..... economy.
e. g. ..... L. *exempli gratia*, for example.
Egypt. ..... Egyptian.
E. Ind. ..... East Indian.
elect. ..... electricity.
embryol. ..... embryology.
Eng. ..... English.
engin. ..... engineering.
entom. ..... entomology.
Epis. ..... Episcopal.
equiv. ..... equivalent.
esp. ..... especially.
Eth. ..... Ethiopic.
ethnog. ..... ethnography.
ethnol. ..... ethnology.
etym. ..... etymology.
Eur. ..... European.
exclam. ..... exclamation.
f., fem. ..... feminine.
F. ..... French (*usually meaning* modern French).
Flem. ..... Flemish.
fort. ..... fortification.
freq. ..... frequentative.
Fries. ..... Friesic.
fut. ..... future.
G. ..... German (*usually meaning* New High German).
Gael. ..... Gaelic.
galv. ..... galvanism.
gen. ..... genitive.
geog. ..... geography.
geol. ..... geology.
geom. ..... geometry.
Goth. ..... Gothic (Mœsogothic).
Gr. ..... Greek.
gram. ..... grammar.
gun. ..... gunnery.
Heb. ..... Hebrew.
her. ..... heraldry.
herpet. ..... herpetology.
Hind. ..... Hindustani.
hist. ..... history.
horol. ..... horology.
hort. ..... horticulture.
Hung. ..... Hungarian.
hydrsul. ..... hydraulics.
hydros. ..... hydrostatics.
Icel. ..... Icelandic (*usually meaning* Old Icelandic, *otherwise called* Old Norse).
ichth. ..... ichthyology.
i. e. ..... L. *id est*, that is.
impers. ..... impersonal.
impf. ..... imperfect.
impv. ..... imperative.
improp. ..... improperly.
Ind. ..... Indian.
ind. ..... indicative.
Indo-Eur. ..... Indo-European.
indef. ..... indefinite.
inf. ..... infinitive.
instr. ..... instrumental.
interj. ..... interjection.
intr., intrans. ..... intransitive.
Ir. ..... Irish.
irreg. ..... irregular, irregularly.
It. ..... Italian.
Jap. ..... Japanese.
L. ..... Latin (*usually meaning* classical Latin).
Lett. ..... Lettish.
LG. ..... Low German.
lichenol. ..... lichenology.
lit. ..... literal, literally.
lit. ..... literature.
Lith. ..... Lithuanian.
lithog. ..... lithography.
lithol. ..... lithology.
LL. ..... Late Latin.
m., masc. ..... masculine.
M. ..... Middle.
mach. ..... machinery.
mammal. ..... mammalogy.
manuf. ..... manufacturing.
math. ..... mathematics.
MD. ..... Middle Dutch.
ME. ..... Middle English (*otherwise called* Old English).
mech. ..... mechanics, mechanical.
med. ..... medicine.
mensur. ..... mensuration.
metal. ..... metallurgy.
metaph. ..... metaphysics.
meteor. ..... meteorology.
Mex. ..... Mexican.
MGr. ..... Middle Greek, mediæval Greek.
MHG. ..... Middle High German.
milit. ..... military.
mineral. ..... mineralogy.
ML. ..... Middle Latin, mediæval Latin.
MLG. ..... Middle Low German.
mod. ..... modern.
mycol. ..... mycology.
myth. ..... mythology.
n. ..... noun.
n., neut. ..... neuter.
N. ..... New.
N. ..... North.
N. Amer. ..... North America.
nat. ..... natural.
naut. ..... nautical.
nav. ..... navigation.
NGr. ..... New Greek, modern Greek.
NHG. ..... New High German (*usually simply* G., German).
NL. ..... New Latin, modern Latin.
nom. ..... nominative.
Norm. ..... Norman.
north. ..... northern.
Norw. ..... Norwegian.
numis. ..... numismatics.
O. ..... Old.
obs. ..... obsolete.
obstet. ..... obstetrics.
OBulg. ..... Old Bulgarian (*otherwise called* Church Slavonic, Old Slavic, Old Slavonic).
OCat. ..... Old Catalan.
OD. ..... Old Dutch.
ODan. ..... Old Danish.
odontog. ..... odontography.
odontol. ..... odontology.
OF. ..... Old French.
OFlem. ..... Old Flemish.
OGael. ..... Old Gaelic.
OHG. ..... Old High German.
OIr. ..... Old Irish.
OIt. ..... Old Italian.
OL. ..... Old Latin.
OLG. ..... Old Low German.
ONorth. ..... Old Northumbrian.
OPruss. ..... Old Prussian.
orig. ..... original, originally.
ornith. ..... ornithology.
OS. ..... Old Saxon.
OSp. ..... Old Spanish.
osteol. ..... osteology.
OSw. ..... Old Swedish.
OTeut. ..... Old Teutonic.
p. a. ..... participial adjective.
paleon. ..... paleontology.
part. ..... participle.
pass. ..... passive.
pathol. ..... pathology.
perf. ..... perfect.
Pers. ..... Persian.
pers. ..... person.
persp. ..... perspective.
Peruv. ..... Peruvian.
petrog. ..... petrography.
Pg. ..... Portuguese.
phar. ..... pharmacy.
Phen. ..... Phenician.
philol. ..... philology.
philos. ..... philosophy.
phonog. ..... phonogrsphy.
photog. ..... photography.
phren. ..... phrenology.
phys. ..... physical.
physiol. ..... physiology.
pl., plur. ..... plural.
poet. ..... poetical.
polit. ..... political.
Pol. ..... Polish.
poss. ..... possessive.
pp. ..... past participle.
ppr. ..... present participle.
Pr. ..... Provençal (*usually meaning* Old Provençal).
pref. ..... prefix.
prep. ..... preposition.
pres. ..... present.
pret. ..... preterit.
priv. ..... privative.
prob. ..... probably, probable.
pron. ..... pronoun.
pron. ..... pronounced, pronunciation.
prop. ..... properly.
pros. ..... prosody.
Prot. ..... Protestant.
prov. ..... provincial.
psychol. ..... psychology.
q. v. ..... L. *quod* (or pl. *quæ*) *vide*, which see.
refl. ..... reflexive.
reg. ..... regular, regularly.
repr. ..... representing.
rhet. ..... rhetoric.
Rom. ..... Roman.
Rom. ..... Romanic, Romance (languages).
Russ. ..... Russian.
S. ..... South.
S. Amer. ..... South American.
sc. ..... L. *scilicet*, understand, supply.
Sc. ..... Scotch.
Scand. ..... Scandinavian.
Scrip. ..... Scripture.
sculp. ..... sculpture.
Serv. ..... Servian.
sing. ..... singular.
Skt. ..... Sanskrit.
Slav. ..... Slavic, Slavonic.
Sp. ..... Spanish.
subj. ..... subjunctive.
superl. ..... superlative.
surg. ..... surgery.
surv. ..... surveying.
Sw. ..... Swedish.
syn. ..... synonymy.
Syr. ..... Syriac.
technol. ..... technology.
teleg. ..... telegraphy.
teratol. ..... teratology.
term. ..... termination.
Teut. ..... Teutonic.
theat. ..... theatrical.
theol. ..... theology.
therap. ..... therapeutics.
toxicol. ..... toxicology.
tr., trans ..... transitive.
trigon. ..... trigonometry.
Turk. ..... Turkish.
typog. ..... typography.
ult. ..... ultimate, ultimately.
v. ..... verb.
var. ..... variant.
vet. ..... veterinary.
v. i. ..... intransitive verb.
v. t. ..... transitive verb.
W. ..... Welsh.
Wall. ..... Walloon.
Wallach. ..... Wallachian.
W. Ind. ..... West Indian.
zoögeog. ..... zoögeography.
zoöl. ..... zoölogy.
zoöt. ..... zoötomy.

KEY TO PRONUNCIATION.

a as in fat, man, pang.
ā as in fate, mane, dale.
ä as in far, father, guard.
à as in fall, talk, naught.
á as in ask, fast, ant.
ã as in fare, hair, bear.
e as in met, pen, bless.
ē as in mete, meet, meat.
ė as in her, fern, heard.
i as in pin, it, biscuit.
ī as in pine, fight, file.
o as in not, on, frog.
ō as in note, poke, floor.
ö as in move, spoon, room.
ô as in nor, song, off.
u as in tub, son, blood.
û as in mute, acute, few (also new, tube, duty: see Preface, pp. ix, x).
u̇ as in pull, book, could.

ü German ü, French u.
oi as in oil, joint, boy.
ou as in pound, proud, now.

A single dot under a vowel in an unaccented syllable indicates its abbreviation and lightening, without absolute loss of its distinctive quality. See Preface, p. xi. Thus:

ạ as in prelate, courage, captain.
ẹ as in ablegate, episcopal.
ọ as in abrogate, eulogy, democrat.
ụ as in singular, education.

A double dot under a vowel in an unaccented syllable indicates that, even in the mouths of the best speakers, its sound is variable to, and in ordinary utterance actually becomes, the short *u*-sound (of but, pun, etc.). See Preface, p. xi. Thus:

a̤ as in errant, republican.
e̤ as in prudent, difference.
i̤ as in charity, density.
o̤ as in valor, actor, idiot.
ṳ as in Persia, peninsula.
ė̤ as in *the* book.
ụ̈ as in nature, feature.

A mark (⌣) under the consonants *t*, *d*, *s*, *z* indicates that they in like manner are variable to *ch*, *j*, *sh*, *zh*. Thus:

t̰ as in nature, adventure.
d̰ as in arduous, education.
s̰ as in leisure.
z̰ as in seizure.

th as in thin.
TH as in then.
ċh as in German ach, Scotch loch.
n̂ French nasalizing n, as in ton, en.
l (in French words) French liquid (mouillé) l.

' denotes a primary, " a secondary accent. (A secondary accent is not marked if at its regular interval of two syllables from the primary, or from another secondary.)

SIGNS.

< read *from*; i. e., derived from.
> read *whence*; i. e., from which is derived.
\+ read *and*; i. e., compounded with, *or* with suffix.
= read *cognate with*; i. e., etymologically parallel with.
√ read *root*.
* read *theoretical* or *alleged*; i. e., theoretically assumed, or asserted but unverified, form.
† read *obsolete*.


MDCCCLXXXIX